



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Eagle Magazine.

St. John's College (University of Cambridge)

✓
St. John

Eagle

STK

THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL. XIV

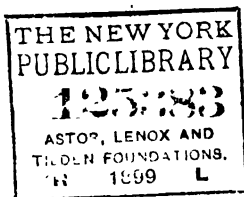
(CONTAINING NOS. LXXVIII—LXXXIII)

Cambridge:

E. JOHNSON TRINITY STREET

PRINTED BY W. METCALFE AND SON ROSE CRESCENT
FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

1887



CAMBRIDGE :

PRINTED BY W. METCALFE AND SON, ROSE CRESCENT

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Sketch of New Building	
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	1
Epiniikian Ode to the Agricultural Voter	22
A University Masque at Leyden	26
Bells	31
Prospect of the New Building	36
Obituary	37
O Naslo Rom	38
The Sick Husband	39
Mendose colligis, inquit	42
Magistro et Sociis Collegi Divi Joannis Cantabr. S. P. D. B. H. Kennedy	44
Our Chronicle	45
The Library	68
What is Political Economy?	73
Volunteering Experiences	88
Dr Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester	100
Obituary	102
A Letter	110
Ad Praeceptorem Veterem B. H. Kennedy S.T.P.	111
Exit Messenger: <i>In Memoriam</i> (with a chromolithograph)	113
Correspondence.—"Club-Finance."	115
Our Chronicle	119
The Library	138
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	141
Stockholm	152
A South African Sea-side Resort	158
Browning's Rhymes	163
Obituary	170
The Merry Month of May	174
Labantur Anni	177
Idem Latine	177
La Première	178
Song	179
Lay of the Goods Engine	180

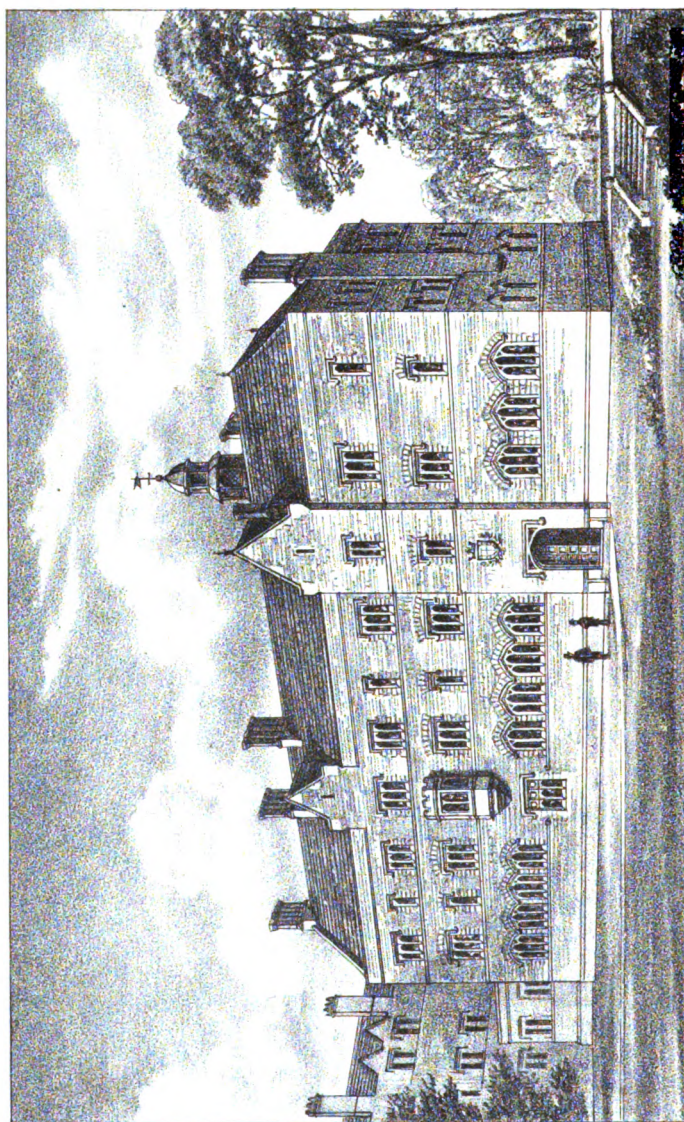
	PAGE
Correspondence.—“Club-Finance.”	182
Our Chronicle	186
The Library	200
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	205
The Autocrat at our Breakfast-table	219
Sir Patrick Colquhoun on the ‘Sculls’	228
Obituary	231
Sonnets	242
A Letter of Wordsworth's	244
Our Chronicle	245
The Library	276
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	281
The Improvement of Language	291
An Ascent	300
“Saint John of Rochester”	303
Obituary	307
The Bachelor's Brief	315
Under the Palms	317
In the Balcony	318
Correspondence	320
Our Chronicle	321
The Library	340
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>)	345
African Experiences	355
Barnes's Poems of Rural Life	363
Some Memories of my “Vac”	373
A Johnian Trilogy	376
On Idleness as a Fine Art	381
Jubilate	387
Mon Habit	392
My Auld Coat	393
Overboard	394
Obituary	395
Our Chronicle	404
The Library	418
List of early-printed Classical Books	(Supplement)
Lists of Subscribers (Dec. 1885, 1886)	

 ERRATA.

- page 36—line 4, *for* Wonter *read* Wontner.
 „ line 15, *for* severed *read* served.
 „ line 3 from bottom, *for* printed *read* furnished.
 „ line 9, *dele* and formerly Fellow.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



F. C. PENROSE. OCT. 31. 1885.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. NEW WING.



THE EAGLE.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIII. page 341.)

THE honour of a place in the Catalogue of Benefactors and a remembrance in the services of Commemoration was at first reserved for those who endowed Fellowships and Scholarships or gave to the College its chief buildings. Donations to the Library were otherwise recognised. In its *Liber Memorialis* the College constructed of walls of parchment (*chartaceum parietem extruxit*) a memorial of those who built and enriched its Library. A few extracts from the College accounts will shew that they did not spare expense in their desire to make it a worthy memento of the liberality it recorded.

1627	To Mr. Scott for three dozen vellum ruling and squaring and frontispiece	£4 18 0
	Daniel Boise for binding the book	8 4
1634	To Sr. Crashaw for drawing the pictures ..	£13 6 8
1636	To John Scott for drawing arms &c.	51 6
1671	To John Ivory for nine coats of arms of several benefactors at 6s a piece	£2 14 0
	To John Ivory for drawing the Bp. of Chichester's and Dr. Thomas' arms at 6s a piece.....	12 0
1700	To Wm. Wiseman for drawing the Bp. of Norwich's and Mr. Hill's arms	12 0
1701	To Wm. Wiseman for entering Sir Francis Leicester's arms	6 0

VOL. XIV.

B

The two last entries determine the two coats of arms which have no inscription under them to be those of Bp. Lloyd of Norwich and Sir Francis Leicester.

Scott and Ivory, above mentioned, are referred to in a note in Mr. Mullinger's *History of the University*, Vol. II. p. 468. Both compiled accounts of the Foundations of the University. Copies of Scott's MS. exist both in the British Museum and in the University Library. The College accounts shew that we purchased one which appears to have been lost. John Ivory, who styled himself a herald painter, published his account in Cambridge in 1672.

Sr (= Ds.) Crashaw is the well-known poet of that name, who migrated from St. John's to Pembroke and afterwards was elected Fellow of Peterhouse. The three pictures of Lady Margaret, King Charles I. and Bp. Williams are copies painted on canvas of others in possession of the College.

The records of the *Lib. Mem.* are not in chronological order, but arranged rather in regard to the rank of the donors, room being left here and there for later insertions. This order is adhered to in the following pages. When a benefactor is commemorated in the general list the notes are omitted here.

The first names in the *Liber Memorialis* are those of Bishop Williams and Sir Ralph Hare, accounts of whom were given in a former paper. Next follows :

THOMAS MORTON, D.D., Bp. of Durham, gave £300 worth of books and £400 to buy more books. He sent £100 in each of the years 1628, 1634, 1637 and 1639. The account of this benefaction in the *Lib. Mem.* having been written in 1637 does not include the last of these gifts.

He was born at York in 1564, the 6th child of 19 born of the same parents, educated partly at York, where the notorious Guy Faux was one of his school fellows, and partly at Halifax, from which latter place he came to St. John's in 1582, being entered under Mr. Ant. Higgins, afterwards Dean of Ripon. He was Constable Scholar in 1584, Keyton Fellow 1592, shortly after which he was made University Lecturer in Logic. After being Chaplain to King James, Dean of Gloucester, then of Winchester, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1616, translated to Lichfield in 1618, and to Durham in 1632. In 1612, when he was Dean of Winchester, he was one of the

candidates for the Mastership of the College, to which Dr. Gwyn was appointed, chiefly it is said through the intrigues of Bp. Williams and others. He was one of the earliest and greatest sufferers during the civil war and the Commonwealth. He was one of twelve Bishops who sent a petition of remonstrance to the King against the violence offered to their persons when attending Parliament. For this they were committed to prison by the House of Commons on a charge of High Treason, where they remained four months. Soon afterwards the Bishop was imprisoned six months upon a charge of superstitious and idolatrous observances. When the Commons had voted the dissolution of Bishopricks and the sale of the lands attached to them they allowed him £800 per annum. He was turned out of his London house as well as his northern home. During his later years he was hospitably entertained by various persons, and, finally, died at Easton Mauduit, the seat of Sir Henry Yelverton, in the 95th year of his age. He left behind him twenty or more works, almost all on the controversies of his time against Romanists and Dissenters. He was at great pains in refuting the fable, attributed to him, of the consecration of Abp. Parker and others at the Nag's Head Tavern. His Chaplain, Dr. John Barwick, sometime Fellow of this College, and afterwards Dean of Durham and of St. Paul's, preached his funeral sermon, and published it together with an account of the Bishop's life. He presented a copy to the Library which we still possess. A full-length portrait of the Bishop hangs in the Hall, and one half-length in the Lodge.

HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, Baron of Wriothesley and Titchfield, Captain of the Isle of Wight and a Privy Councillor, purchased, and gave to the Library the books of William Crashaw, a noted divine and member of the College.

Grandson of Lord Keeper Wriothesley, a patron of Shakespeare, bosom friend of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, he was attainted in 1598, all his honours forfeited, but his life spared through the influence of Sir R. Cecil. He was restored in 1603 and made K.G. He died Nov. 10, 1624. He entered the College in 1585 and occupied a set of rooms on the south side of the first court, which were long afterwards known as the Earl of Southampton's chambers. The Countess sent many of the books in Aug. 1626. Others, including most of the MSS. were sent by his second son, Thomas, who succeeded him. The elder brother, the Lord Rislye, who was an intimate friend of Sir Symond D'Ewes, joined his father in the expedition to assist Prince Maurice against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, and there both father and son died of fever.

Thomas, 4th Earl, was made Lord High Treasurer by Charles II., and became Earl of Chichester at the death of his brother-in-law. He bore a lofty and virtuous character. Pepys tells us that there was 'great talk that no Lord Treasurer had ever died with so clean hands.' At his death in 1667 all his titles became extinct.

Crashaw's library consisted of about 200 MSS. and 2000 printed books. In some of them may be seen his autograph and the motto '*Deo servire est regnare*,' the sentiment of which is somewhat inadequately represented in the words of the Collect 'whose service is perfect freedom.'

4 *Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College.*

LORD WILLIAM HOWARD OF NAWORTH, K.G., Privy Councillor, second son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, gave books to the value of £100.

Thomas Howard was Earl of Arundel, Norfolk and Surrey. The dukedom was only restored to the family in 1660, in the person of Henry Frederick, the elder brother of our benefactor. The three sons of Henry Frederick, Thomas and Henry successively dukes of Norfolk, and Philip, afterwards Cardinal Howard, were admitted to the College as Fellow Commoners, under the Master, Dr. Beale, July 4, 1640. Lord William died in 1640.

VALENTINE CAREY, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's and afterwards Bp. of Exeter, gave law books to the value of £50.

He was born at Berwick, of the noble family of the Barons of Hunsdon. Elected Fellow 1591, College Preacher 1603, Master of Christ's Coll. 1610, Dean of St. Paul's 1614, Bp. of Exeter 1621. Although he resigned the Deanery he yet assisted as Residentiary in electing his successor, the eloquent Dr. Donne. He had resigned the Mastership of Christ's Coll. the previous year. He died in 1625, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. A beautiful full length effigy was soon after erected to his memory in Exeter Cathedral.

DAVID DOLBEN, D.D., Bp. of Bangor, gave £20, with which 31 very rare Hebrew books were purchased.

He was born at Segroit, near Denbigh, and educated at St. John's. He became Prebendary of St. Asaph and Vicar of Hackney. In 1632 he was made Bp. of Bangor. The year following he died, æt. 52, at the palace belonging to his see in Shoe Lane, Holborn. He is said to have been the last episcopal occupant of this mansion, which was sold in 1647 by the Trustees for the sale of Bishops' lands. There is a monument to his memory in the Chancel of Hackney Church, where he was buried.

The most noble JOHN CAREY of Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford, eldest son of Henry the first Earl of Dover, some time a student of this College, gave us books of the value of £100.

He became Baron Hunsdon in 1640, succeeded his father as Earl of Dover in 1668, and died in 1677, when the titles of Rochford and Dover became extinct.

JOHN HACKET, D.D., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, gave £50 to the Library.

He was an ardent admirer of Bp. Williams, whose Chaplain and Biographer he was. Baker describes him as 'præsul sane dignissimus, historicus non optimus.'

He was born in London 1592, educated at Westminster and Trin. Coll., was tutor to Lord Byron, Rector of Cheam, &c. At Cheam he was made prisoner by the Earl of Essex's army in 1642. He made his escape, and lived in retirement until the Restoration, when he was made Bp. of Lichfield. He rebuilt his Cathedral, which had suffered greatly during the wars. He built Bishop's Hostel at Trin. Coll., and left his books, valued at £1500, to the University Library. He died at Lichfield, Oct. 21, 1670, and was buried in the Cathedral.

BR. PETER GUNNING (see below).

THOMAS WENTWORTH, afterwards Earl of Strafford, gave to the Library the Delphin Edition of Latin Authors, sent us his own full-length portrait, which hangs in the Hall, and the picture in the Master's Lodge of the 1st Earl of Strafford, copied from the picture at Wentworth Woodhouse, and also presented to the College a fine silver vase and silver dish, the latter bearing the inscription "Thomas Wentworth de Wentworth-Woodhouse in Agro Ebor. Armiger nuper Coll. D. Johannis Evangelistæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi A.M. 1717." Motto under the shield of arms '*En dieu est tout.*' He served with distinction under William III. at *Steinkirk* and *Landsen*, and afterwards under the Duke of Marlborough, and was repeatedly ambassador to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and the States General. He was K.G., and died in 1739. The entry in the *Lib. Mem.* is dated 1718.

SIR ROBT. HEATH, Attorney-General to King Charles I., gave a selection of books of the value of £20.

He was born in 1575, educated at Tonbridge School, and 3 years at St. John's, called to the Bar in 1603, successively Recorder of London, Solicitor General, M. P. for London, Knighted by James I, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1643. Impeached by the House of Commons in 1644, he retired to France in 1646, his whole estate was sequestered in 1648. He died at Calais in 1649, and is buried under a stately monument in the Church at Brasted, Kent, where he was born. In writing to thank him for his books in 1629-30, the College say they "rejoice as Johnians in his success. Plato's wish is fulfilled. Philosophers now bear rule."

EDWARD BENLOWES, formerly Fellow Commoner, gave books valued at £50, two globes, and other ornaments in 1631. He was the author of an English poem entitled *Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice*, a copy of which he presented to the Library.

The son and heir of Andrew Benlowes of Brent Hall, Essex, he entered the College at the age of 16. He was of considerable note in his day as a poet, but his reputation did not outlive the false taste which then prevailed. Unfortunately for him he aspired to be ranked not only as a poet but as the patron of poets, and, being ultimately ruined by his munificence, died in a state of great indigence at Oxford, Dec. 18, 1676 (see *Ackerman's Cambridge*). His picture hangs in the Library. The books which he presented, and on the covers of which his arms are stamped, have an unusually large book-plate, which not only enumerates his gifts and points out that an anagram of his name is BENEVOLVS, but concludes with the following

APOSTROPHE Bibliothecæ JOANNENS. ad charissimum suum Alumnum
eundemque Bibliodorum munificentissimum EDOVARDUM BENLOVVES
Armigerum.

*Vita animæ Deus est; hæc corporis; hac fugiente
Solvitur hoc; perit hæc destinente Deo.*

*Quod Cælum superis; Animæ quod Corpus; et Orbis
Civibus: hoc libris Bibliotheca tuis*

*Tolle Deos, Cælum vacuum est; et Corpus inane,
Tolle animam; Cives, Orbis eremus erit.*

*Theca fui nuper capiendis apta libellis:
Tu vere ut dicar Bibliotheca facis.*

Evelyn in his diary, 1654, writes 'Went first to St. John's College, well built of brick, and library which I think is the fairest of that university. One Mr. Benlowes has given it all the ornaments of *pietra commessa*, whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine; other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song-book or service and some fair manuscripts.' *Thoresby* in his diary, 1695, mentions amongst Mr. Benlowes' gifts 'variety of natural marbles so delicately placed and inlaid as to make curious prospects.' Also *von Uffenbach*, 1710, after describing the *Liber Memorialis* and other treasures of the Library adds 'By the adjoining windows hung some mosaics, one of which, representing a building in excellent perspective, was incomparably fine.' The picture thus described hangs over the door in the Librarian's room. The table and other ornaments of marble mosaics appear to be lost.

ROBERT MASON, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court for the Isle of Wight and Southants, gave a valuable collection of law books.

Scholar for the Earl of Salisbury in 1606, he was elected Fellow in 1610, and was afterwards Proctor. In 1624, in spite of an objection urged by six Fellows, he was allowed to retain his Fellowship with all its emoluments whilst in France on affairs of State in the service of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1626 he was active in securing his patron's election as Chancellor of the University. He sailed with him as Secretary in his expedition to the Isle of Rhe, the Duke being then Lord High Admiral. The year following the Duke was assassinated by Felton. He bequeathed £500 to Dr. Mason. Mason retained his Fellowship until 1632. He died at Bath in 1662 at the age of 73.

In the College accounts for 1648 the following items occur: 'For entertaining Dr. Mason when he brought the books he gave, 10s. The scribe for entering the gift in the book of benefactors, 2s. 6d.'

ROBERT METCALFE, Regius Professor of Hebrew, bequeathed £100 for purchasing books.

He was of Beverley, where the Corporation accounts shew that three payments were made on his behalf, 10s., 20s., 20s., during the year between Michaelmas, 1605 and 1606. "To Alexander Metcalfe to the use of his sonne at Cambridge." He was Lupton Scholar, 1594, Rokeby Fellow, 1606, Hebrew Lecturer, Preacher, 1621, shortly after which he vacated his Fellowship, probably on being appointed Professor of Hebrew. In 1645, there being but one Senior Fellow left in Trinity College, it was enacted by an ordinance of Parliament that 'Dr. Metcalfe be (according to that Indulgence which the Statute of that College allows him cap. 41) upon the relinquishing of his Professor's place, put into one of the Fellowships in Trinity College now vacant by Ejectment..' He was also appointed College Preacher. In 1649 his signature follows that of the Master in an order of the Seniority, and in his book-plate in our Library he is said to have been Vice-Master.

By his will, dated Oct. 9, 1652, he left, with other bequests, considerable property at Guilden Morden and Over to the Grammar School and town of

Beverley. He left also £20 to the University Library. His exor., the Rev. John Symonds, who likewise was one of our benefactors, paid his bequest to the College, £100, in 1653.

JOSEPH THURSTON, B.D., Rector of Beckingham, Lincolnshire, left £50 to be spent in books.

He was Jermin Scholar 1611, Fellow 1617 to 1647, Dean 1637, Senior Fellow 1640, Senior Bursar 1642.

The Earl of Suffolk more than once wrote to recommend Thurston for a Fellowship. The Seniors say they cannot make an absolute promise 'that were a prevention to the oath we are to take.' Shortly afterwards, however, a peremptory letter came from the King, and 'Sr. Thompson an Essex man, was chosen into the place voyd, and this Joseph Thurston att the same tyme by vertue of these letters, was preelected into the next Foundresse Fellowship which should fall voyd.'

Thurston died in 1658 at Beckingham, where there is the following curious entry in the Register. "Mr. Joseph Thurston Bachelour in Divinity, Rector of this Church died Monday febr 14 was buried february 15 and his funerall solemnized febr. 22."

GRIFFITH BODURDA gave a copy of Walton's Polyglott in six volumes. The letter thanking him for the gift is dated Aug. 4, 1659.

Son of John Bodurda, Esq., of Bodurda, Carnarvonshire; born at Bodurda; at Shrewsbury School under Mr. Challenor for one year, admitted pensioner 27 Oct., 1639, æt. 18. The following year he was nominated Gwyn Scholar, as being nearest of kin to the Founder.

ALLEN HENMAN, Senior Fellow, wishing to leave behind him some token of remembrance when he vacated his Fellowship, gave £10 to the Library.

Elected Card. Morton's Scholar 1621, Fellow 1629. The Statute of Charles I. establishing two Law Fellowships, into one of which was to be elected 'dilectus noster Allenus Henman' came to the College, June 23, 1635, and four days later Henman and John Wentworth were admitted 'legistæ.' Henman was ejected in Dec., 1650, for not subscribing the engagement, and restored in 1660. The same year he became Senior Fellow, and retained his Fellowship about two years longer.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. gave £10.

'The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the King's favour and his Industry, he disposed in his Lifetime in Workes of Charity; and found the more he bestowed upon Churches Hospitalls Universities and Colledges, and upon poor Widows and Orphans of Orthodox Ministers, the more he had at the year's end. (from an inscription in Jesus Coll. Chapel)

He gave to the University the Rectory and Advowson of Ovington in Norfolk, subject to a charge of £50 per an. to St. John's Coll., Oxford. At Jesus Coll. he founded the Rustat Scholarships, and 'settled the fee-farm of Non-Eaton upon 6 clergymen's widows,' to be nominated by the College.

He left the income of the Rectory of Bredon, Leics., for the augmentation of small vicarages in that county. He was a benefactor to Chelsea, and presented to it the Statue of Charles II. by Grinling Gibbons. He also erected the equestrian statue of the same monarch at Windsor Castle, and that of James II. at Whitehall. An almshouse which he gave to Bath is known as *Rustat's Charity*. He was also a benefactor to Barrow on Soar, where he was born, and to the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew's and Bethlehem in London.

T. R. was born in 1606, the 2nd son of Robt. R., Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, Leics. His father was also patron of the living, and sold it to Dr. John Beveridge, grandfather of Bp. Beveridge of St. Asaph, who presented the patronage to St. John's. He received but a meagre education, the recollection of which seems to have moved him in his later life to generosity in endowing scholarships for the sons of poor clergy. After a short period of apprenticeship to a *barber-chirurgion* in London, he entered the service of Visct. Fielding, and passed from that to the Duke of Buckingham's, and in 1644 to the household of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He was a trusted agent in carrying secret communications between Charles I. and his Queen, until the King's death. He continued constantly and faithfully attached to Charles II. in his exile. At the Restoration he was made Keeper of Hampton Court, as well as Yeoman of the Robes, and received many tokens of Royal favour, not only from Charles II. and James II., but also from William III., who pensioned him for the services he had rendered to his three predecessors. 'It is a remarkable coincidence (writes his biographer, Mr. Hewett) considering the intimate connexion between the worthy subject of this memoir and that unhappy line of kings whose misfortunes and successes were equally his own, that the name of RUSTAT should be an anagram for STUART.' He is always spoken of as a man who maintained an upright character and blameless life in the midst of much licentiousness both at home and abroad.

In 1674 the University conferred upon him the Honorary degree of M.A. He died at Chelsea, 15 April, 1693, aged 87 years, and was, in accordance with his own desire, buried in Jesus Coll. Chapel, where there is a monument to him in white marble. In the Hall of the same College there is an original portrait of him by Sir Peter Lely.

CADWALADER JONES, Rector of Reresby, Leicestershire, gave £10 towards building the Third Court, and an equal sum to the Library.

Born at Abererch, Carnarvonshire, he was two years at Bangor School under Mr. Thomas Meridith, was admitted sizar 17 Mar. 1634-5, æt 17. He was R. of Reresby from 1660 to 1676. He left a few books to the Library which Bp. Williams founded or re-established at Leicester.

SAMUEL HOWLETT (see below).

D. LAMBROCHIUS THOMAS, D.D., Dean of Chichester, bequeathed a large and 'truly royal' copy of Walton's Polyglott.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bp. of Norwich, gave several MSS. and printed books.

His arms are given in the *Lib. Mem.* without any account of his donation. He was born at Llangower in Merionethshire, near Bala, educated at Ruthin, entered the College at 18 years of age as a Sizar, 1654, was M.A. in 1662, D.D., 1670. He was Bp. successively of Llandaff, Peterborough, and Norwich, but refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary he was deprived 1 Feb. 1690. He retired to Hammersmith, where he died 1 Jan. 1709, æt 72, and was buried in the belfry or tower of the Church without any memorial.

His arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

The Right Hon. RICHARD HILL (see below).

The arms of Sir FRANCIS LEICESTER, Bart., of Tabley, like those of Bp. Lloyd, appear in the *Lib. Mem.* without any inscription.

Sir Francis, the second son of Sir Robert L., was born 30 July, 1674, and at the death of his father, in 1684, succeeded to the Baronetcy, his elder brother having died young. After being educated at Eton under Mr. Newburgh, he entered the college as a Fellow Commoner, 6 Ap. 1692. He does not appear to have taken a degree. He early entered political life, being M.P. for Newton, Lancs. He died 5 Aug. 1742, and was buried at Great Budworth, leaving an only daughter, whose grandson was made Baron de Tabley in 1826.

The *Liber Memorialis* may be seen on application to the Librarian, in whose room it is kept locked up. A description of the coats of arms in it is given in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 1107-9. The entry relating to Thomas Wentworth in 1718 seems to be the last made, although it is in the middle of the book. Afterwards the chief contributors to the Library were enrolled in the general Catalogue of Benefactors. The following list may be added as supplementary to the other two:

Thomas Cecil, B.D., sometime Fellow, gave all his books. John Thompson, Esq., M.P. for the town of Cambridge, secretary to Bp. Williams and sometime Fellow. Hilksiah Croke, M.D., Abdias Ashton, B.D., Fellow, 100 marks. John Collins, M.D., Regius Professor of Physick, all his medical books and £100. Thomas Spell, B.D., Fellow, £50. Dr. Wm. Beale, Master. Dr. Rd. Holdsworth, Fellow, Master of Emmanuel, Dean of Worcester, Bp. (elect) of Bristol, £50, (He bequeathed his books to Emmanuel Coll.). Thos. Fothergill, B.D., President, £50. Joshua Ireland, B.D., Fellow, £100 and all his books.

The names of many other donors are given in *Cooper's Memorials*, Vol. II. p. 150.

The arms of some of the benefactors to the Library, chiefly those that are not emblazoned elsewhere in the College, have been recently placed in the great west window as a memorial of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, by the liberality of his executor the Rev. Canon Colson.

The inscriptions in the central lights are :

David Dolben Eps Bangor ob. 1633.	Johannes Williams Episcopus Lincolnensis, hujus bibliothecæfundator obiit Mar. 25, 1650.	Johannes Green Eps Lincoln. ob. 1779.
Soulden Lawrence eques auratus ob. 1814.	Thomas Wentworth Comes Strafford ob. 1739.	Josephus Littledale eques auratus ob. 1842.
Thomas Gisborne M.D. obiit 1806.	Johannes Hacket Eps Cov. & Lich. ob. 1670.	Isaac Pennington Eq. M.D. R.P.P. ob. 1817.
Miles Bland, S.T.P. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1867	Edwardus Benlowes Armiger ob. 1676.	H. Hunter Hughes, S.T.B. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1884.

The inscriptions on the left (south) side are :

Henricus et Thomas Wriothesley Comites Southampts. ob. 1624 : 1667.	Gulielmus Howard, Baro de Naworth ob. 1640.
---	---

Those on the right (north) side are :

Johannes Carie Vice-comes Rochford, ob. 1677.	Radulphus Hare de balneo eq. ob. 1624.
---	--

Eight shields in the side windows are left blank for the present. They will serve for the arms of future benefactors. The arms of Thomas Baker, the historian, and of Dr. James Wood, 31st Master, have been removed into the corresponding window of the lower library.

We return to the general list of Benefactors.

JOHN KNEWSTUBB, B.D., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave, Sept. 1623, £11 per annum.

Twenty shillings was to go to the College, and ten pounds to two poor scholars, commonly called sub-sizars. The annuity was to be paid out of certain lands called Squire's lands in South Minster and Steple in Essex. This property, 35 acres, is now in the possession of the College.

J. K., one of the eminent Puritan divines of his age, was born at Kirkby Stephen in Westmoreland, and probably educated at Sedbergh, for he was admitted to a Lupton Scholarship here in 1561. He graduated in 1564, and was elected Fellow in 1567. He resided until 1575, and held in succession the College offices of Examiner, Preacher, Hebrew Lecturer, and Junior Dean. On the death of Doctor Longworth, formerly Master, in 1579, he was chosen to succeed him in the Rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, then in the gift of Sir Wm. Spring. It was at Cockfield Church that sixty of the puritan clergy of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire met together to confer about the Common Prayer Book, as to what might be tolerated, and what totally rejected. From Cockfield they adjourned to Cambridge, and from thence to London. Neale (*History of Puritans, Vol. I.*) gives a full account of their conclusions 'concerning ministers, deacons, ceremonies, subscriptions, churchwardens, &c., which were drawn up in an elegant Latin style by Mr. Cartwright and Travers, and given to the ministers for their direction in their several parishes.' Mr. Knewstubb was one of the four divines who represented the Puritans at the conference in Hampton Court in 1604, and took a prominent part therein. It was observed that of his party Reynolds spoke much beneath himself, but most largely, Knewstubb most affectionately, Chaderton most sparingly.

Knewstubb wrote, in 1577, lectures on Exodus xx., and other places in Scripture, and some controversial treatises.

After Dr. Whitaker's death in 1595, he is mentioned in a letter to Lord Burghley from the Fellows, as one of several whom they would be glad to see made Master. The benefaction of Mr. John Hopper of Colchester came to us through Mr. Knewstubb.

He died May 29, 1624, and was buried at Cockfield. A long epitaph which formerly existed there is given in an account of the Church and Parish written by the present Rector, Dr. Churchill Babington, from which much of the foregoing information has been obtained.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Rector of North Luffenham, in Rutlandshire, and Archdeacon of Leicester, founded four Exhibitions.

The following notice is almost entirely derived from the "account of Archdeacon Johnson compiled for the Uppingham School Tercentenary, 1884, by the Rev. C. R. Bingham, M.A., late Scholar of Trin. Coll., Cambridge."

R. J. was born in or about 1540, at Stamford, educated at the Grammar School at Peterborough, and sent up to Clare Coll. as a sizar in 1557-8.

He migrated to Trin. Coll. where he was elected Fellow in 1563; it is doubtful whether he ever was Fellow of Clare. Soon afterwards he had leave of Trin. Coll. and license from the Queen to be absent abroad three years for study. After his return he was appointed Chaplain Examiner to the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. He was suspended by Abp. Parker and the Bps. of Winchester and Ely on account of his scruples about the Prayer Book and usages of the English Church. After a few weeks' reflection, however, he made his submission. He received in rapid succession canonries at Peterborough, Norwich, Rochester, and Windsor, and seems to have held them all together, for Abp. Parker complains in a letter to Lord Burghley in 1573, that some of the Canons of Norwich are Puritans, one of them, Johnson, 'cocking abroad with his four several prebends, both against statute and against oath.' He was appointed Rector of Luffenham in 1574, and Archdeacon of Leicester in 1591. Zealous Puritans sometimes engaged in a kind of 'Mission' without much regard for ecclesiastical order. In 1580 complaint was made to Lord Burghley that 'Johnson (who was Parson of Luffenham, in the diocese of Peterborough, and a good preacher) had a disposition to come to Stamford which was in the diocese of Lincoln, and with six or seven other preachers to erect a new innovation, and thereby decreeing to that people a universal fast, Lord Burghley was not the man to encourage ecclesiastical irregularities, and wrote that 'Although he commended his zeal towards that town to move them to such divine actions as fasting and hearing of sermons, yet considering that this was an action that might seem an innovation in the orders of the church....it was not to be done without the prescription of the Bishop....but if Mr. Johnson were disposed there to preach, he may do so, if he have, as by likelihood he hath, license of the Bishop of the diocese.'

The great educational work of Johnson's life was in 1584 before he became Archdeacon. 'Finding the country at a great loss for the education of the children, he endeavoured (says *Fuller*) a remedy thereof....He left as many Free Schools in Rutland as there were market towns therein, one at Oakham, another at Uppingham, well faced with buildings and lined with endowments.' It is in connexion with these schools that his scholarships were founded. He died in 1625. The brass plate with a long inscription to his memory, which once marked his resting place in Luffenham Church, has been removed to the chancel wall. By his will, he left £100 per an. for 16 students in Sidney College, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Clare Hall, four students in each; such only which study divinity, diligent hearers of sermons, and skilful in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, the preference to be given to such as one whole year at least have been at Oakham or Uppingham. Clare was his own College, St. John's that of his elder brother Geoffrey, who, after holding a Fellowship here four or five years, became Chaplain of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester. His son Abraham and three grandsons were at Emmanuel, where Dr. Lawrence Chaderton was Master, who was one of Johnson's executors, and whose daughter was Abraham Johnson's second wife. Sidney, like Emmanuel, was a recent foundation, and much in favour with the Puritans.

† HENRY ALVEY, B.D., President, built at his own expense a brick bridge leading to the fields. He bequeathed 100 marks to the Library, and four nobles per annum to a Scholar.

There was formerly a wooden gate adjoining the bridge. The gift is described in an old MS. '*pontem lateritium ad campos ducentem una cum porta lignea ejdem olim adjuncta.*'

In the selection of a scholar preference was to be given to Notts., Alvey's own county. He also bequeathed £10 for a long table, the highest in the Hall, or for carpets for the two Fellows' tables, to be used at Feasts and Festivals, 'which I give to that my old nurse as a poore remembrance of my Tabling there many years as a member and not seldom since on invitation.' On his death bed he expressed to Mr. Symonds his willingness, if the College thought good, that the £10 should be expended on books. His autograph may be seen in some books of divinity in the Library, shewing that he gave some of his own besides what were bought with his money.

Alvey was a vigorous Puritan and for some years one of the most influential men in College. Keyton Scholar in 1571, he was elected Fellow in 1574, and after filling various minor offices, became President under Dr. Whitaker in 1590. At Dr. Whitaker's death the majority of the Fellows would have elected him Master, but he was not approved of at Court on account of his opinions. He retained the office of President a short time under Dr. Clayton. In 1601 he was elected Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the third Provost from the foundation. This position he resigned in 1609, and retired to Cambridge, where he possessed some property. He died in Jan. 1626-7 at the age of 74. Two Fellows of the College were witnesses of his will, one of whom, John Symonds, was afterwards himself a benefactor.

RICHARD WHITTINGTON, Rector of Wheldrake, Yorks., gave the advowson of Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorks.

By his will dated 7 Ap., 1628, he left money wherewith his exors H. T. Wickham, Archdn. of York, and Dr. Phineas Hodgson were to purchase for the College one or more impropriations, and connect them with the Church of England. They gave £1400 to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for the Rectory of Holme. This Rectory has a somewhat curious history. It was given by Ed. VI. to Thornton Coll. in Lincolnshire, with the condition that the College should create a Vicarage at Holme. At the dissolution of the College the Rectory reverted to the Crown. James I. sold it to the Langdale family, from whom it was purchased for the College. It was then charged with a fee farm rent of £20 11s. 8d. to the Crown, but was specially exempted from a payment of £1 annually to the prebend of St. Martin's, Beverley. The third Rector appointed by the College claimed exemption from First-fruits and Tenths on the ground that the Crown had sold the living without any such reserve, and he succeeded in

establishing his claim. Shortly after the Restoration, Lord Langdale petitioned the King to have the living restored to his family, and the King offered the College two others in exchange for it. This offer the College at first professed its readiness to accept, but on further consideration found itself unable to do so consistently with its obligations under the deed of gift. They interpreted Mr. Whittington's will and intention to be that some impropriated Rectory should be redeemed from the condition of Lay tenure and restored to the Church. This would not have been done had they accepted in exchange Rectories already having cure of souls. They were willing to sell it back to the Langdale family for £1400, in order that they might buy some other Rectory from a layman. This proposal, however, was not accepted, and the Rectory remains in the gift of the College.

ANTHONY HIGGINS, D.D., Dean of Ripon, gave £130.

This benefaction was to increase the allowances of the four scholars of Archdn. Ashton's, and the scholar of Mr. Gregsons's foundation from 7*d* to 12*d* weekly, as those of the Foundress's scholars had been increased by Lord Burghley.

Dr. Higgins also left 10*s* yearly for a sermon to be preached in Chapel on Jan. 30. He was elected Fellow in 1575, and was tutor to Thos. Morton, afterwards Bp. of Durham. His will is dated Nov 12, 1624.

"The College with this £130 and £13 more added to it bought a Coll. lease in Mr. Rose his name, viz. the house that stands over against the Coll. gates, the Pensionary; this lease will yield the College yearly £18. 6. 8 at ye least (for one of ye under leases being expired will give more rent than now it doth) for the space of 27 years, out of which summe of £18. 6. 8 must be deducted £5. 10. 0 as being the old rent due to the Coll. upon the lease, and £7. 17. 9 for the allowance made to ye 5 fore named schollers, and for the sermon in memory of Hr. Higgins on ye 30th of January. And there will yearly remain the summe of £4. 18. 11 or more if hereafter ye rent of one of ye under leases be raised: wch summe to be yearly put at the Audit into the Audit chest in a bag for that purpose, will in ye space of 27 years amount to more than £130 wth wch money something may be purchased to ye Coll. provided always that if at any time wthin the term of years that Coll. shall be at any charge for ye repairs of ye sd school ye sd charge to be deducted out of ye overplus of ye rent."

WILLIAM ROBSON gave £10 per annum, to be paid by the Salters' Company, as a charge on certain houses in Fleet Street.

W. R., a London citizen, free of the Company of Salters, was of Finchley, Middlesex. His benefaction was for two poor scholars (sizars) to be chosen in their first year to retain their Exhibitions until the B.A. degree, but to forfeit if they neglect to take the B.A. in due time, or take a scholarship, or enter Pensioner's commons, or absent themselves from College more than three months. The sons of any poor Brother of the Salters' Company were to be preferred.

The Salters' Company still pay £10 annually to the College.

JOHN NEVINSON, Rector of Tankersley, Yorks., formerly Fellow, gave 100 marks to increase the stipends of three Scholars, viz., the Chapel Clerk, the Clock-keeper, and the Bell-ringer.

J. N., was born in Cumberland, but educated in Kent. He was clock-keeper 'Ego Johannes Nevinsonus admissus fui in discipulū hujus collegii pro domina fundatrice pro horologio anno dni 1581 Septebris 29.' He was Fellow from 1587 to 1593. He died and was buried in the Chancel of Tankersley church 24 May 1634 where the inscription records he had been incumbent 32 yeares and died in the 90th year of his age (possibly this should be 70th). His bequest was in testimony of his thankfulness to the College where he 'was brought upp and there received maintenance divers years together.' It was paid by his executor Christopher Nevinson of Ardsley, Yorks.

The Elizabethan Statutes direct the appointment of three scholars 'unus Vestiario alius qui pulsationi campanæ et tertius horologio deputetur.' All three were reckoned as belonging to the Chapel. The Chapel Clerk or Subscrist was to assist the Sacrist in the care of the books, ornaments and furniture of the Chapel and in preparation for the services, opening the door, ringing the Chapel bell, &c. 'Reliqui autem tres Sacelli Ministri sint ejusdem Collegii discipuli quorum unus erit Subsacrista sive Ædituus, qui Sacristam, in his quæ attinebunt ad Sacellum juvabit, ad publicas preces Campanam sive Campanulam horis debitis ac temporibus per Magistrum et Officiarios statutis pulsabit.'

'Alius Horologium custodiat.' The Clock must have been a large one. In 1714 Ambrose Bonwicke was Clock keeper, and shortly before his death had to get a boy to wind up the clock for him lest the exertion should bring on his cough and blood spitting.

'Tertius magnam Collegii Campanam singulis diebus pulset summo mane quemadmodum antiquitus fieri consuevit priusquam hoc Collegium fuerit institutum. Hora vero quarta per quartam partem horæ pulsetur nimirum ut ita per totam Academiam qui cupiunt ea hora surgere et studiis suis incumbere campanæ sonitu facilius excitentur. Pulsetur et eadem cæteris temporibus præcipue singulis noctibus per quartam horæ partem priusquam claudantur porte quo possint hi qui tum foris sunt de reditu commoneferi.'

The use of the Bell is referred to in Thomas Nashe's address *To the Gentleman Students*, 1589, quoted in Prof. Arber's Introduction to Roger Ascham's *Scholemaster*. He speaks of the College as 'that most famous and fortunate Nurse of all learning.... shining so farre aboue all other Houses Halls and Hospitalls whatsoever, that no Colledge in the Towne was able to compare with the tythe of her students, hauing (as I haue hearde graue men of credite report) more candles light in it, euerie Winter Morning before fowre of the clocke than the fowre of clocke bell gaue stroakes.' In 1618 when Sir Symonds D'Ewes was here the bell was rung at 6 o'clock. He says in his diary (*Eagle* Vol. ix. 376.) that it was reported to have been given by the Earl of Essex (Queen Elizabeth's favourite). It hung in one of the inner turrets as you enter the gate on the left hand. On St. Thomas day

being awake when it beganne first to ring out he hasted to the turret, tooke the bell and rang until at length 'growing soe wearie as I could neither well guide the rope nor my bodie I was hoised upp.... and fell downe flat upon my bare head.' He was rendered insensible and narrowly escaped with his life.

The following narrative of the History of the Bell is offered with much diffidence. Some authorities consider it incredible that the bell can have been twice re-cast without losing its inscription. And the suggestion has been offered, that the College had formerly three bells, the great Bell, the Chapel Bell, and the Hall Bell. No Indication is visible in *Loggan's Views* of a bell turret in connexion with the Chapel, or of a 'pyramid' which would cover such a bell, but neither is there any sign of a Clock-tower, and we know that a large clock existed at the time (A.D. 1688).

We assume the truth of the report quoted by D'Ewes that the bell was presented to the College in Queen Elizabeth's time by the Earl of Essex, who though a member of Trinity College was willing that its neighbour should 'bear the bell.'

It was re-cast, apparently at Cambridge, by Richard Holdfield in 1610 with 'more mettall put into the bell vid. 13lb of tin at 12d ye pound 16lb of copper at 10d the pound and 20lb of bell mettall at 8d ye lb.' It was again cast in 1624 by William Land at Cambridge, the 'new mettle' costing £3. 7. 4. An inscription was now added, or a former one modified "Quod facio pulsata volens tu perforce claro | scilicet ut possit tempus abire sono. W. L. 1624." When Cromwell's soldiers turned the First Court into a prison for 'malignants' they probably damaged the bells, for in 1645 the Chapel and Hall bell were carried to Hadham to be cast. Perhaps this casting proved a failure for in 1649 both were carried to Bury and cast by Rob. Gurney. From Dr. Raven's *Church Bells of Cambridgeshire* we learn that William Land was associated (as foreman or partner) with Stephen Tonne, Thos. Draper and John Draper, and that Robard Gurney was partner and successor to John Draper. The connexion of these founders may account for the preservation of the inscription above given. Many of the Cambridge bells of the period were cast by one or other of the bell founders we have mentioned. We may instance the Clock bell of Trin. Coll. by Holdfield in 1610, the large bell at the Round Church by Robert Gurney in 1663, and two bells at our College living of Horningsea by the two Drapers in 1590 and 1608.

From *Loggan's Views* it appears that the S.W. turret containing the 'Silver' bell was formerly surmounted by the cupola which now stands on the ridge of the Hall roof. Could this be what is referred to in the College accounts in connexion with the casting of the bells in 1645 where we find for 'painting the pyramid over the Chapel bell 3s.'?

The practice of ringing this bell on 'surplice' nights for a quarter of an hour before the other bell begins is prescribed by the Statutes of 1847. The practice itself is older, but was probably only then made authoritative. About that time was discontinued the custom of sounding a few strokes immediately before the Celebration of Holy Communion, a survival doubtless from Pre-Reformation times of the use of a Sanctus Bell.

JOHN LITHERLAND, Rector of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, left property at Stoneham Parva, to be devoted, after his widow's death, to four Scholars.

In the selection of scholars preference was to be given to the county of West Chester.

J. L. became R. of Kettleburgh in 1584: his will is dated 1620. His widow died in 1634, and on Sep. 19 of that year an order was made for the College to enter into possession of the estate which at that time brought in £12. 10 per annum. It comprises 41 acres of land and is still the property of the College.

EDMUND MOUNTSTEPHEN, of Paston, Northants, left £1000.

His exors., Bp. Dee and Dean Tours of Peterborough and Ed. Palmer were to purchase lands of the annual value of £48 to found two Fellowships and two Scholarships in connexion with the schools at Peterborough and Oundle. With the consent of Mr. Palmer, the only surviving trustee, the money, together with £600 given by Mr. Highford, was invested in our Leigh Lodge estate, Leafield Forest, in Rutlandshire. In consequence of the civil war, during which our tenant had to go into garrison, the property sank in value from £100 to £60 per annum; and in 1673 an agreement was entered into with the Bp. of Peterborough and others to substitute for the original benefaction three Exhibitions of £6 per annum each, the allowances to rise or fall according to the increase or decrease of the Rents proportionally.

By a special Statute framed in 1860, there are now on this foundation as many Exhibitions of £30 each as the funds will maintain. They are tenable for four years and are given by way of preference to scholars from the Cathedral School of Peterborough or from the Grammar School of Oundle in Northamptonshire. Power is reserved to the College to change these conditions with the consent of the Visitor and of the Governing Bodies of the two schools interested.

Mr. Mountstephen died 4 March 1635-6. In January of the same year a letter of thanks sent him from the College compares him to a tree laden in the autumn with golden fruit, and says 'his munificence has made him a Johnian.' His benefaction is ascribed to the influence of Bp. Dee.

EDWARD ALLOTT, M.B., gave £50.

To be paid to the College within half a year; the disposing thereof left to the Masters and Seniors.

It was spent on adorning the Chapel.

— The will is dated May 15, 1636.

WILLIAM PLATT, of Highgate, Middlesex, sometime Fellow Commoner, left large estates and numerous houses in the suburbs of London to increase equally the number of Fellows and Scholars, so that each of his Fellows should have £30 and each of his Scholars £10 per annum.

He bequeathed also to the College some books and some kind of monument of his mother, but these were not received. His will was dated

21 Aug. 1632. The estate was to come to the College after his widow's death. It was charged with several small annual payments, £14 to the poor of St. Pancras, £6 to Hornsey, and 20s. each to the preachers in Chapel and at St. Pancras on the anniversary of Mr. Platt's death (Nov. 18) the subject of the sermons to be the 'mortality of the body and the immortality of the soul.'

The College was empowered to employ one-third of the rents in building rooms for the Fellows and Scholars of this foundation. If the funds sufficed for more Fellows and Scholars, equal numbers of each were to be added. If the College should ever profess a religion different from that which was then professed, the estates were to return to Mr. Platt's heirs.

The will was contested by some members of the Founder's family, and a long litigation ensued.

A few payments were made as prescribed in the will from 1677 to 1684. The first Platt Fellows enrolled in the College Register were three admitted 18 Mar. 1683-4.

A decree in Chancery was made 17 July, 1684, for the regulation and disposition of the estate, which ordered, among other things, that the Platt accounts should be kept separate from the other College accounts; that Platt Fellows should not be removed to any other foundation, nor chosen into any College Office, Benefice, School or other promotion, nor be Seniors nor College Preachers, nor have any vote or suffrage in College elections or concerns; that the stipends of the Platt Fellows be £10, and that they be allowed £4 for room rent, or £6 if they have the degree of B.D. The allowance of the Scholars to be one-third those of the Fellows. The Fellows' allowances in commons and corn money were supposed equal to double their stipends. The above decree governed to the last the status of the Platt Fellows, except in so far as through the benefactions of Mr. Winthrop and Professor John Palmer the College livings of Rampisham and Black Notley were reserved for their promotion.

Their stipends remained as above decreed for nearly a century, during the whole of which time there were six Fellows and as many Scholars. The greatest number of Fellows, nine, was reached in 1803. The stipends were £25 for about 20 years after 1788. They reached £44 in 1830, the dividends of other Fellows being then £120.

It does not appear to have been originally intended that the Platt Fellowships should be inferior in value to others. The College dividends in 1690, which were above the average of that time, were £30 to the Master, £15 to each Senior, and £10 to each Junior Fellow, making in all £600. One great advantage of the Platt Fellowships was that they were subject to no restrictions of family or county, except that preference was to be given to the kindred of the founder, if otherwise capable.

The depreciation in the value of money in modern times left the stipends of this foundation, like all other fixed money payments, very inadequate. Various attempts at improvement appear to have been made, but no satisfactory arrangement was possible until the statutes of 1860 made the Platt benefaction part of the general property of the College,

placed the then existing Platt Fellows on the same footing as others, and abolished from all Fellowships alike every restriction as to family or birth-place.

The Platt estate at Kentish Town is now one of the most valuable possessions of the College.

W. P. was the son of Sir Hugh Platt by Dame Judith, his second wife, and was therefore grandson of Richard Platt, the founder of Aldenham School. Sir Hugh was a member of the College, and the author of several curious works. There is an account of him in Vol. II. of Cooper's *Athens Cantabr.* William Platt married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford, who survived him and married again.

There is a portrait of Mr. Platt in the Master's lodge, and a monument to his memory in the Church of St. Pancras, London, where he was buried.

FRANCIS DEE, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, gave the lease of the Rectory of Pagham in Sussex, and left many books to the library.

His intention was to found two Fellowships and as many Scholarships, but the revenues at his widow's death being found insufficient, an agreement was entered into in 1673 with Dr. Jos. Henshaw, Bp. of Peterborough, to sink one of the Fellowships, the College covenanting to restore it if the funds in future would permit.

To the Chapel he left the ornaments of his private Chapel at Peterborough. To the Library he left such of his books in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c., as the College needed. These were sent by his widow Dec. 15, 1638. He left also £100 to Peterborough Cathedral.

The son of David Dee, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, and Canon of St. Paul's, of an ancient Welsh family, he was born in London, admitted to the College in 1595, elected Billingsley Scholar 1596, M.A. 1603, D.D. 1617. After being Rector of All Hallows, Lombard St., he became Chancellor of Salisbury in 1618, Dean of Chichester 1630, and was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 18 May, 1634.

He is spoken of by Mr. Baker as one of whom no one could speak ill, and is much belauded in a letter from the College thanking him for his gifts. He died 8 Oct. 1638, and is buried in his Cathedral without any memorial.

SUSANNA HILL left £600, Aug. 11, 1638, with which three houses in London were purchased to provide for two Scholars and four clergymen's widows £5 each per annum.

In 1645, the houses were leased for 21 years to William Greenhill, the sole remaining executor, at £30 per an. The amount of the rent paid by Wm. Greenhill appears to be the only foundation for the usual statement in the Catalogue of Benefactors that each of the beneficiaries was to receive £5 per an. The deed of gift prescribes that the annual rent is to go to two ministers' sons and four ministers' widows, share and share alike.

†JOHN HIGHLORD, citizen and Alderman of London, left £500 to augment the payments to the Sizars of Dr. Dowman's foundation.

See also Mr. S. Newton's benefaction in 1681.

The bequests of Mr. Highlord and Mr. Mount-Stephen were invested in our estate at Leigh Lodge, Rutland. Mr. H. left a similar bequest to Trinity College. His will is dated Nov. 2, 1640.

The only Sizars on the foundation are the nine 'proper' Sizars above referred to. But Fellows, Noblemen, and Fellow Commoners had usually each his Sizar to attend upon him, to 'fag' for him as it would be called at school. This was not thought derogatory at a time when it was the custom for the sons of the gentry to be placed as retainers in the families of the nobility, and the sons of the nobles themselves in the families of ambassadors and princes. The number of men who were thus enabled to 'rise from the ranks' through the Universities to the highest positions in Church and State will compare favourably with the most successful achievements of recent effort in the same direction. As recently as 1765 an order was made that nine Sizars should wait at the President's table in Hall, one to be appointed by the Master and one by each of the seniors; they were to be placed on the boards before the proper Sizars and to receive exhibitions.

It is a curious survival, and found only at St. John's, that the number of Sizars continues to the present time practically what it was when it was determined by conditions which have entirely passed away.

Whether the nine 'proper' Sizars attended upon the Master and eight seniors may be doubted. Within living memory a senior has claimed the right to nominate to one of the 'proper' sizarships. The claim cannot be justified by Dr. Dowman's deed of foundation which orders that they shall be elected in the same manner as the Scholars. It may have been founded upon a mistaken interpretation of the College order of 1765 above quoted.

AMBROSE GILBERT, Rector of Orsett, in Essex, left £18 per annum for two Scholars.

His will and intention was to found a Fellowship as well as two Scholarships, for which purpose he bequeathed, in 1642, his messuage or tenement of Marsh House and lands in the parish of St. Osyth's. The will being somewhat ambiguous, the College, to avoid a law-suit, released their claim to the house to Sir Edm. Peirce, Knt., who had married the testator's sister and heir, in consideration of the yearly sum of £18 to be charged on the estate. This arrangement was affirmed in 1647 by a decree in Chancery which authorised the Fellowship to be dropped.

ROBERT ALLOTT, M.D., Senior Fellow, left two houses to the College.

Elected Fellow in 1599, sometime College Lecturer in Medicine, he died in Cambridge, and was buried 30 Sep. 1642. By his will, dated 1641, he bequeathed the 'Spread Eagle' in Thetford, and a house called Jenkinson's, in All Saints, Cambridge, to found two exhibitions, but the

rents not being sufficient to provide the necessary endowments, the College declined the bequest, and the houses went to his heir, the Rev. John Allott, Rector of Little Thurlow in Essex. He bequeathed them to Henry Eyre desiring him to carry out Dr. Allott's wishes. Dr. Eyre, who was then a Senior Fellow, settled the benefaction in 1674. One or two exhibitions were to be founded to which he, Eyre, was to have the nomination for his lifetime. If the rents fell below £6 for the house at Thetford, and £2 for that at Cambridge, the exhibitions were to be reduced in proportion.

The two houses are still the property of the College.

HENRY ROBINSON, of Monckton, Isle of Thanet, a citizen of Canterbury, left a messuage and other property of the value of £50 per annum for two Fellows and two Scholars.

The estate consists of property at Birchington and St. Nicholas, at Wade in the Isle of Thanet, and is still in the possession of the College. It was bequeathed in 1642, but was for a time charged with some annuities, and until these expired the full number of Scholars was not to be maintained. In 1652 the lands had sunk in value to £50 per an., and a decree in Chancery reduced the foundation to one for four Scholars. Preference was to be given to Scholars educated in the King's school at Canterbury.

SIR ROBERT WOOD, Knt., of Islington, left, Feb. 1659, three houses and other property to found three Scholarships.

The three houses were in Barnewell. One of them, formerly called the 'Plough' with 81 acres of land attached to it, is still in our possession.

The Scholars were to be equal to those of the Foundress, and to be chosen by preference from Westminster, Merchant Taylors', or some other school in London.

(To be continued.)

The next names on our list are those of the Founders of the Third Court. We reserve for another number our account of them and of their work.

A. F. T.



EPINIKIAN ODE TO THE AGRICULTURAL VOTER.

LAIL, wide-ruling Mother of Harmony, golden
Caucus, child of Zeus, whom Aston knoweth
well, and Brummagem, rich in electro-plate,
beareth witness to thee and Bradford to thy doings.

Yoke me a four-horse car of the Muses, that in
revel-rout I may greet thee, Nymph, if haply by
grace of Hermes, the Conductor, I may 'scape the
Gray-eyed Proctor's gaze; else must thou e'en be
content with horses twain and no accompaniment of
horn or pipe. For the god giveth to man now this,
now that; and oftimes hath one by his prowess gained
him worship of his peers, and drunk in sweet forget-
fulness of wearying toils, yet by the crooked counsels
of Zeus hath he passed the night in the Lock-up,
cooking his wrath, and by circuitous route the morrow
got him home, putting off on the bodies of small
boys the shame of limb-shackling fetters. For croaking
Envy and dread Satiety, bane of man, are ever ready
to jump on him who is down. But there remaineth
an after-taste. Best of all things is soda-water; but of
wealth, brass flasheth preëminent on the brow of its
fortunate possessor; albeit, for games, nothing in this
wide realm of Schnadhorst can touch a contested
election.

Which gnome has brought us by easy stages to
the hero of our ode. Now his mother that bare him
was the blooming maiden Pimlikê, who dwelt hard by

wide-flowing Thamesis with her dear sisters, deep-bosomed Victoria and Belgravia of the golden locks. And it grieved her sore at heart that no city was named of her name; so straight she prayed to Father Zeus. Easy, I ween, is it for the Immortals to accomplish that whereon they have set their diaphragms. So forthwith the district which had been erewhile known as Belgravia to the South was called of her Pimlico, rich in omnibusses. Now, so it chanced, Apollo of the unshorn locks saw her as she was wrestling with a tawny cabman; and straight he called the Centaur Chiron forth of the Shelter, where he abode a-gulling of simples, and inflamed with love thus spake: "Who is this young person? scion of what stock haunts she the hollows of the shadowy cabs? Sure is she the offspring of some god, that with unchilled heart and might invincible she looketh on the storm-foot steed, the untameable mother of cats' meat. And of sleep she taketh but little towards the small hours of the morning. Is it permitted to a god of blameless antecedents to offer holy wedlock?" And the Beast winked propitiously over the left, and spake and said: "But scant authority am I upon the marriage service, and methinks that thou that seest all things in earth and sky and sea hast even hither come armed with the license, and art minded to take thy blushing bride to periwinkle-producing Margate, where ye two shall rear a mighty race." Then were they by the Embankment of the nutritious stream, alone in the darkness, even as Moses, leader of men, when the blazing torches were quenched in murky gloom. [Here follows a succinct account of the rise, polity, and fall of the Jewish nation down to the time of the late Lord Beaconsfield, with some reflexions on Bacchylides, which, though in the poet's most obscure manner, we omit as irrelevant.] And Underground Zeus rumbled beneath the earth, that the smoke came out of the blow-holes.

Twenty revolving years had the gold-tressed Hours sent about their business, when to Hatfield there came a hoary oracle—by all means to dread the man with one shoe and a patch in his breeches, lodger be he or occupier. And he, in his beauty, came and stood in the market-place as the publics were filling. And in the well-baked clay of Milo glowed the youth-nourishing shoot that erst the gray-eyed Maid bade spring at Athens, what time she strove against the Earth-shaker; and the Cranaan folk gave sentence for her; whereof in token men call it Old Judge to this day. And he let proclaim Ogygian Seven-streeted Dials, greasy and watercress-crowned, his stately home, the son of a sea-cook, fair in form and fair the deeds he wrought. With what a shout he hied him round the ring, swearing by his quivered sire for twopence more his steed with single frontlet should go up. Yet men knew him not, and one spake thus to other: "This is not Apollo nor Mrs. Weldon, and the Rates and thou, Imperial Taxes, wear twin sandals." And he spake and said: "Full twenty years have I dwelt with Chiron, nor sold a single vote nor been entreated. And the daughters of the Centaur nurtured me on the guileless poison of the Echo. I come to claim mine own, three acres of deep-soiled earth and a strong-foot cow." Then Randolph knew him as his long-lost agricultural brother, and the tears bubbled adown his manly cheeks.

Sweet my post horn, now behoveth thee to shrill a loftier strain. For they who have been elected by an independent constituency shall pass unscathed the Clock-tower of Kronos, and then with equal days and nights and electoral districts shall they keep it up, not wearying earth nor sea with might of hand throughout the Session, but with the honoured of the gods, who have taken the Oath, they pass a tearless life; and golden orchids bloom from every button-hole. But "in another place" the wicked peers bear toils that none may look upon without an order.

Now behold, as I abode in the innermost recesses of my smoke-loving rooms, there appeared unto me a divine son of Asklepios, healer of men, and he said: "Cypher telegram of the long-haired Muses*, sweet mixing-bowl of songs, why dost thou waste thy days in idlesse, like a tender maiden by her dear mother's side, whereas the crooked-taloned Messenger of Zeus, the ruddy Eagle, faileth for lack of sustenance? Up then and be doing." Then was I sore afeared, for a black coat and well-silkwormed hat of respectability kept off from him the hurtling showers, and all his gait bespoke the Editor. And I answered him: "I will do even as thou biddest; for I have a kind of fancy of a whet-stone on my tongue,† which drags me on with flowing blasts. I utter words intelligible to the wise, but for conjectural emendations (ἐς τοπᾶν) they need Mr. V—rr—ll."

O Chthonian printer's devil, tell me whereabouts in my heart is written the name of the god-like son of Alistar, and ye hymns,—Ancient and Modern—lords of the organ, make what speed ye may to Camus' banks, that so I quit me of this ancient debt.

To all things hath the dusky mind of Zeus set limits; the bewildered traveller shall not fare beyond Clapham Junction, nor can the wise sing on for ever. Wo Emma.

[The last remark is apparently addressed to the victor's lowly steed. N.B. I have not gone through the laughable farce of printing this ode in long and short lines as if it was poetry. That went down well enough in the good old Boeotian days. I did indeed once know a man who declared he saw distinct traces of metre in Pindar, but I believe him to have been a Cretan and the father of it.]

*How to write like a Theban Eagle:
by an Eagle, for Eagles.*

* ἡνκόμων σκυτάλα Μοισᾶν.

† δόξαν ἔχω τιν' ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ ἀκόνας λιγυρᾶς.



A UNIVERSITY MASQUE AT LEYDEN.

URING a short tour in Holland last summer I had the good fortune to witness in the University town of Leyden what corresponds to the life of the May-week of Cambridge and Oxford. Some account of the town and of how our fellow-students across the sea enjoyed themselves may not be uninteresting to members of this University. Before proceeding to give a brief description of the masque, which formed the prominent feature in the doings of the week, it may be well to make a few preliminary remarks about the University itself and its students.

Leyden has long enjoyed a high reputation throughout Europe as a seat of learning in medicine and natural science, and the names of Hugo Grotius, Descartes, Boerhaave, and Gomar are intimately connected with it. There are no separate Colleges, the few lectures that are given in public being all delivered in the *Academie*. The professors teach mainly in their private residences. The students have to go through a course of five years' training, but are untrammelled by obligation of wearing cap and gown. They have a 'Union' of their own, to which most of the students belong; and to judge from the specimens of Dutch oratory to which I was a listener on one occasion, there seems to be no lack of eloquence.

The history of the foundation of the University is curious. It owed its origin to the brave defence of the town in 1573 in the War of Independence against the Spanish. The name of Van der Werff, the heroic

leader of the famine-stricken garrison, has been immortalised by many a Dutch painter and poet, and no large Museum in the Netherlands is without a picture of the great scene in which he offers his life to the despairing burgomasters rather than surrender. The town was saved by the last extreme measure to which William of Orange was driven, when he flooded the country by opening the dykes. The Spaniards were forced to retreat, and as a reward for the bravery of its citizens Prince William offered them the institution of a University.

To come to the masque itself, which is acted but once in every five years in each of the four Universities of Holland (Amsterdam, Groningen, Leyden, and Utrecht), I shall first attempt to describe the festive appearance which Leyden presented when we first beheld her on this her gala-day. She was at this time the centre of attraction to all Holland. Hundreds of old students had come up with their relatives and friends, and had engaged every available room, so that the town was crowded to the full. From the railway-station to the furthest end of the town, the streets and houses were decorated with the gayest of flowers, and overhead, from every window and gable, there floated flags and banners of various hues, conspicuous among which were the national flags of red, white, and blue. On either side there ran a garland of tiny glass cups filled with oil to be lit at night. Over the pavement were erected temporary stands, which were beginning to be occupied an hour before the procession, timed for three o'clock. The cafés and hotels where the higher classes had assembled presented a lively scene, while groups of ladies, dressed in the height of Parisian fashion, appeared at every window chatting gaily and looking out upon the crowd below. Outside in the streets the proverbial phlegm of the Dutchman seems to have been cast aside, and men, women and children are elbowing their way hither and thither in their

endeavours to avoid the carriages of the masquerading students, which were attempting to force a path through the mob.

Three o'clock at last, and the cheers heard ringing at a distance betoken the near approach of the procession. Presently they come within sight, a gorgeous line of some 200 students, representing in fantastic dress different epochs in the history of Holland. Cavalry and infantry, and the heads of the warlike host, first meet our gaze, and as they approach nearer we easily recognise Hengist and Horsa riding, and their attendant followers with streaming hair and fierce with shield and lance. Next follow crusaders on fiery steeds and clad in coats of mail, wielding in their right hands their terrible battle-axes. On his chariot rides in fury the knight and his henchman, carrying our thoughts away to distant days, but only for a moment, for the sudden cheering of the crowd and the waving of hats proclaimed the appearance of the chief character of all the masque, the smiling Floris V., Count of Holland and Zeeland, surrounded by his knights and courtiers. Behind them march a regiment of infantry playing national airs. Lastly, rolls by the car of triumph adorned with captured banners and victorious soldiery, and over it the motto of the Netherlands—*Luctor et emergo*.

Some among these students were men of splendid physique and handsome faces, the flower of Holland's gentry. Their figures were set off to great advantage by their close-fitting hose of silk and coats of many colours, for no money had been spared in providing special dresses for the occasion. Floris V. was especially resplendent in costly robes. Though a 'third-year man' he had secured the post of honour owing to the failure of men in their 4th and 5th years to engage to pay for all extraordinary expenses. When the procession, which had started from the *Academie*, had

paraded through the *Breedestraat*, the principal street, and come opposite the Minerva Club and the *Stadhuis*, a short halt was ordered while the masquers refreshed themselves with lemonade etc. at the hands of their fellow students; then they proceeded till every street had been paraded, and at seven they adjourned for supper to the Pavilion.

This spot, as the summer evening wore on, began to assume the appearance of an earthly paradise; the darkness which was beginning to overshadow the town of Leyden was here dispelled by bright illuminations. On one side of the enclosure lay a black canal of water, and beyond it could be discerned the dim outlines of the thousands whom lack of an entrance-ticket kept off. Above their heads ran the garland of tiny glass cups now lit up with a reddish glow. On the opposite side the brilliant lights displayed the pavilion where the masquers in their gay fantastic dresses were enjoying their supper or recruiting themselves for a second campaign. From a raised platform in the centre issued strains of music from the band of a regiment of Hussars, and on the left a fountain was playing, its diamond drops of water sparkling in the lamp-light. Seated in café fashion or flitting round the promenade were groups of fair ladies and gay cavaliers chatting in a strange and unknown tongue. Altogether it was a brilliant and enchanting scene.

Punctually at nine the procession formed anew, and once again set forth for a final parade. Flambeaux borne aloft now flashed their light upon the moving cavalcade, and blue fire from adjacent window-tops, with now and then a meteoric rocket, added a weird wildness to the revelry. The stands were again occupied with fair faces, but midnight approaching a special train soon whirled us out of the scene.

The programme for the following day included a boat race and a horse race, finishing off with a '*Vauxhal en Bal*' in the evening. The critical eyes

of a Cambridge coach might have detected faults in the rowing; for aught that I could tell some may have feathered too low and others too high, but nothing very disastrous occurred. The one incident which amused me was an anxious enquiry from one of the students as to whether we in the English Universities ever heard of the sports at Leyden; he assured me that they took the greatest interest in reading of the inter-university races and other sports of Cambridge and Oxford.

The Ball that evening, to which we had received invitations through the kind courtesy of the President of the Minerva Society, was opened by Floris V. taking his seat in imperial state on a round dais; on either side of him stood a page and courtiers whose duty it was to conduct partners to their liege lord and other like service. This royal state in all its details was well kept up throughout the night, and it was only on the appearance of the dawn that the wearied dancers retired.

A. E. B.



BELLS.

THERE are, I imagine, few things which people hear so much, and yet know so little about, as their church bells. Details of architecture, stained windows, monuments, carving of wood-work or stone, are all examined with interest by many, but who ever thinks of noticing the bells? Yet they are often worthy of at least a passing glance; and in some cases they have more interest, from an antiquarian point of view, than anything to be found in the church itself. It is for these poor neglected bells that I wish to say a few words here.

Bells as we now have them are essentially a product of Christian times. What was the origin of the great bells which are found in China and other Asiatic countries is not clear: in civilised countries in classical times the only bells known were small hand-bells. The larger bells seem to have first come into use in Italy, in the 5th century A.D., but date and place are alike doubtful. At the end of the 7th century they existed in England, and from that time their use steadily increased. In the 10th century Crowland Abbey possessed a peal of seven, the best then known in the country. And in Cambridge itself we have evidence of their general use before the Norman conquest, for St Benet's tower was evidently built to contain several bells and those of some size.

Throughout the Middle Ages bells were held in high honour. It was the custom, still continued in the Roman Church, to baptize them before they were placed in the tower. The great people of the neigh-

bourhood were the sponsors; the bishop or the most eminent of the priests officiated. And in addition to the functions which we now expect bells to perform, they were supposed to have the power, when rung, of driving away evil spirits and tempests.*

Turning to the towers themselves, we find that comparatively few bells are left whose age is more than two or three hundred years. The majority of those which come under our notice are of the 17th and 18th centuries, when the bell-founders seem to have done a very brisk trade. Nearly all of these more modern bells bear inscriptions, generally in Roman lettering, with the date. The character of the inscription varies: sometimes a text, sometimes a rhyme, often merely a string of churchwardens' and founders' names. From an antiquarian point of view there is, as a rule, nothing very interesting about the bells cast since the Reformation; but the treasures which the campanologist seeks, his "Old Masters," so to speak, are the pre-Reformation bells. It is most curious to notice the difference which the Reformation made, not in the bells themselves, but in the character of their ornamentation; the change is marked as plainly on the bells as in the architecture of the churches. In the case of these ancient bells the inscription is generally an invocation to some saint, its characters are elaborate Gothic or black-letter, with curious initial crosses and founders' stamps prefixed. Dates are with very rare exceptions never found on these ancient bells; the age of the bell has generally to be discovered from the character of the lettering and the founders' stamps. As each foundry has its own set of stamps and letters, this can often be done to a very fair degree of exactness. Apart from any special interest of their own, these old bells of the 14th and 15th centuries are often worth examining as specimens of mediæval

* *Vivos voco: mortuos plango: fulgura frango.*

art; and enough of them exist to make it worth while ascending any unknown tower on the chance of finding one.

The scarcity of ancient bells is no doubt largely to be attributed to the natural wear and tear to which they are subject, partly too to the carelessness with which in many cases they have been treated. But there was another cause shortly after the Reformation which was not without its effect: I mean the introduction of change-ringing at the beginning of the 17th century.

Up to this time it had been usual to have only a few bells in a tower, and those heavy; now a great deal of ringing cannot be done on any number less than six, practised ringers like to have ten or twelve bells: hence it became necessary to increase the number in the tower, and where money was not readily forthcoming to add new bells to those already existing, the simplest way was to melt down the old heavy bells and cast them into a larger number of small ones. But though the introduction of change-ringing had this effect in some cases, it is only fair to attribute to it most of the fine peals of ten and twelve which now exist in many parts of the country. To take only one example; though in St Mary's tower at Cambridge none of the ancient bells now remain, yet the present peal of twelve is far heavier than the four bells which existed there in the time of Elizabeth.

And here is the great difference between English and foreign belfries. Peals of bells, as we understand them, are almost unknown out of England: change-ringing is never practised except by Englishmen. Foreign churches often possess single bells of splendid size and tone, but the bells in any tower are generally independent of one another and cannot be rung together as they are with us. Belgium, of course, has its *carillons*—huge bell-pianos at which the performer plays

to the whole town, but these are totally different from our own peals. Change-ringing is in fact one of the most distinctive of our English customs.

A few words on the influence of bells on architecture. How many, when looking at our Gothic cathedrals and churches, have considered the cause to which they owe their finest exterior features? The tower only became an essential part of the church because it was wanted for the bells, which were of no use unless hung high above the surrounding buildings. And starting with this idea it is hard to avoid a feeling of disappointment, when, after seeing a grand tower, we are told that it is empty. Even the beautiful spire of Salisbury seems to lose something when we know that it can never contain any bells. On the other hand, when one stands under the exquisite central tower of Lincoln, and hears the deep note of 'Great Tom' booming forth, far above, the bell seems to give the finishing touch to the meaning and beauty of the whole.

And, finally, may we not look nearer home? why does our own Chapel-tower stand empty? its builder is rightly named among our Benefactors, but surely the tower was built for some other purpose than mere ornament. Let me not be mistaken as to the nature of the bells which I should like to see placed there. A College is not a suitable place for a peal: it is always difficult to get ringers except in the evening, and ringing would then be far too much of an interruption to work. Nor are the arrangements of the tower itself fitted for a peal. But why should there not be one great bell hung there, a bell of several tons' weight, worthy of the College and of the tower? What a relief this would be, instead of the present dinner-bell over the Hall, only those who have rooms in the Second Court can fully realise. For the sound of a very large bell is very different in its effect from the shrill tone of a bell of one or two hundredweight, and to those near it, not louder in any unpleasant way. And how much

more would such a bell be in character with the Chapel. There is plenty of precedent for a College possessing great bells. Though no College in Cambridge now possesses bells of any size, yet when King's was founded five great bells were presented to the College, the largest of which was nearly thrice as heavy as any bell now existing in Cambridgeshire: and Oxford at the present time furnishes examples in plenty; Christchurch, Magdalen, and New, each has a peal of ten; Merton has eight; and in addition to its peal, Christchurch has 'Great Tom,' in this respect exactly an instance of what I should like to see in St John's.

A revival of interest in bells is taking place over the whole country. Each week sees some old bells re-hung, some new ones opened. May we not hope that before long the one great want of our beautiful Chapel may be supplied?

H. J. ELSEE.



PROSPECT OF THE NEW BUILDING.

THE ground for the New Building has been broken at last, and we hope shortly to see the foundations put in. The contract for the work is let to Messrs T. Wouter Smith and Son, of Essex road, Islington, who shew no disposition to let the grass grow under their feet. Indeed, they have cut up a good deal of turf already, and will cut up more, for if we are to make the omelette we must break eggs. However, when the year of mess is over, we may look for some reasonable lecture-room accommodation and eighteen good sets of rooms. The requirements of comfort and health have been attentively studied in the design, and one important novelty will be the separation of the washing-up part of the bed-makers' work from the sets of rooms. Every four or five sets will be severed by a washing room, and a small cupboard gyp-room will be attached to each set. Separate chambers for boot-cleaning and other conveniences have also been provided for. In the last twenty-five years the College has lost over twenty sets of rooms by demolition or conversion to other purposes. We gladly welcome the addition now proceeding, for it is about time we made good our losses in this respect.

We present our readers with a small lithographed sketch of the design, kindly printed by the Architect, Mr. Penrose: it shews the building from the N.E. and the connexion with the Second Court.

Obituary.

REV. H. F. BLACKETT.

We regret to record the death on September 21st of the Rev. H. F. Blackett, formerly Scholar of the College. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1877, and in 1878 resigned the Naden Divinity Studentship, to which he had been elected, in order to go out to Delhi, as one of the three Missionaries that our College has furnished to the Cambridge Mission. His health broke down completely after two years' stay there, and he returned to England at the close of the year 1880; nor was he able to undertake any clerical work until 1883, when he became assistant curate at New Chesterton. More recently, as Organizing Secretary for the S. P. G. in the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough, he was able to do very much for the cause of Foreign Missions that was so dear to him; and his death in Cambridge shortly after his return from his summer holiday came as a sad surprise to the many friends who knew the energy with which he was working and planning.



O NASLO ROM.

An Original Romany Ballad.

- (i.) *Meero rom sas naslo,
Emphro lel'd de grei,
Faw'd opray de beshto
To pooker de kongri-rei.*
- (ii.) *Wester lel'd de grasni,
Kester'd dusta sig
Palla de drabengro
To fake his naslo rig.*
- (iii.) *Rashei weld to lesti,
*Sano pensa kil,
Roker'd kushti lavyaw
Avree mi Doovel's lil.*
- (iv.) *Pootch'd him dusta kovus,
Keker lav 'ud vel;
Rashei's zee sas toogno,
An' hotchov "Lesti'll mel."*
- (v.) *Drabengro av'd to lesti,
Del'd him drab to lel,
Dik'd dusta jinomeskro
An' hotchov "Lesti'll mel."*

* Kek jinova kava lav mi kokero : latchdum lesti dray tillaw, ta o rei so kairdas o lil pendas lesti sas kooshto Romano lav adray o Watchines-rokerin' tem. Mé jinova dusta Romani-chals adray doova tem, ta shunova booti lavyaw odoi so Romani folki adray o Lavines rokerin' tem kek jinenna : kek shunova *sano* : chivdum lesti adray kovaw gilli to kel o lavyaw jal tatcho—Bivvan Kosh.



THE SICK HUSBAND.

A Literal Translation.

- (i.) My old man was ailing,
Emphro took the horse,
Went off upon the saddle
To tell the clergyman.
- (ii.) Wester caught the filly,
Rode her hard and fast
To seek the country doctor
To cure my poor old man.
- (iii.) Clergyman came to him,
Butter soft was he,
Good words spoke in plenty
Out of God's own Book.
- (iv.) Asked him many questions,
Not a word would come;
Parson's heart was sorry,
And quotha, "He will die."
- (v.) Doctor came to see him,
Gave him stuff to take,
Looked wonderfully knowing,
And quotha, "He will die."

- (vi.) *I jaw'd to sor de wardos,
Kel'd de tiknos av
Chaws an' cheis were rovin',
Dad kek pen'd a lav.*
- (vii.) *"Charlie," hotchov mandi,
When mandi sas avree,
Welin fon de wardos,
Mé diktum Gusta Lee.*
- (viii.) *He pootch'd me behis romni,
Odoi opray de drom,
Maw trash, when tooti's moolo
He'll kel a kushto rom.*
- (ix.) *"De Beng ta lel toot," hotchov,
An poger Gusta's zee,
Del mandi doova roodo
An' muk me jal avree.*
- (x.) *De raht wei'd to his mooï,
De dood adray his yok,
He prastered 'vree de wooda,
To poger Gusta's nok.*
- (xi.) *Wafedi, mi reiaw,
Wafedi me shom,
Penin doola hookapens
About a waver rom.*
- (xii.) *Hookapens, mi reiaw,
Kel'd de bootsi sig,
Chichee pensa doova
To fake a naslo rig.*

BIVVAN KOSH.

- (vi.) I went to all the waggon,
Made the children come;
Boys and girls were weeping,
Father spoke no word.
- (vii.) "Charlie," says I to him,
When I went out just now,
Coming from the waggon
I saw old Gusta Lee.
- (viii.) He asked me if I'd have him
There upon the road,
He'll make a good kind husband
When you're dead and gone.
- (ix.) "The Devil take you," cried he,
And break old Gusta's heart;
Reach me down yon garments
And let me go my way.
- (x.) The blood came to his forehead,
The light came in his eye,
He dashed out thro' the doorway
And went for Gusta's nose.
- (xi.) A wicked wretch, my gentles,
A wicked wretch am I,
Making up a lying tale
Of being wed again.
- (xii.) Lying words, my gentles,
Did the business quick;
Sure, there's nothing like 'em
To make a body well.



MENDOSE COLLIGIS, INQVIT.

Ned couldn't stay at home,
he found himself so bored;
so packed his baggage up one day
and spent a year abroad.

At last he would return,
his roving fever eased;
but now alas with all at home
he's more and more displeased.

The works of English cooks
are vile,—‘ça va sans dire’:
he sneers at all the ‘wines’ we drink
and †banst† our table beer.

Of everything we do
he vows we make a mess;
swears English men cannot converse
nor English women dress.

With all our notions he
habitually quarrels:
he loathes our English politics,
and laughs at English morals.

Nor are his deep dislikes
with English oaths exprest:
he ‘Gott in Himmel’s half the day,
and ‘sacré bleu’s the rest.

† lectionem vulgatam correxit editor *Aquilas*.

Is this the traveller's gain?
shall I too 'take a change'?
nay, how can I enjoyment find
with all around me strange?

With me, a mere John Bull,
can foreign ways agree?
the things that suited him so well
will surely not suit me!

Take heart, my friend, the thought
may make you bold to roam,—
They are not most at home abroad
Who seem abroad at home.

COLLEGE BILL.



*MAGISTRO ET SOCIIS
COLLEGI DIVI JOANNIS CANTABR.*

S. P. D.

B. H. KENNEDY.

Pauca locuturo veniam date tuque, Magister,
Et vos, Concilium Divi Sociale Joannis.
Quinquagesimus hic et septimus effluit annus
Postquam, inter veteres Socios collega novellus,
Accubui nostra conviva beatus in aula.
Viginti fuerant anni mihi tresque peracti,
Haerebatque animus, quae munera vellet obire.
Nec quicquam potius civili jure videbam,
Ni mea mens, nodis haud illa exterrita legum,
Proelia linguarum et litis horreret iniquas.
Dulce domi jungique meis, studiisque vacare,
Discere quae fuerat, visum quoque dulce docere.
Hoc opus extemplo Socii tribuere Joannis
Sedibus in propriis ad Camum, mox ubi collem
Alniferum Sabrina tenax amplectitur; hic me
Viderunt anni triginta utcumque docentem.
Denique confecto variorum mole laborum
Adtulit aerumnas mihi non optata senectus:
Utque rexit nimio lassata errore volucris,
Sic tremulis nidum repeto sed alacribus alis.
Gratia prima Deo, qui me nil tale merentem
Restituit longae post tot discrimina vitae,
Dein vobis, Socii, referenda bonoque Magistro,
Quos, et praesidium decus et mihi dulce, saluto.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1885.

The Rev. Dr. B. H. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek, and Alfred Marshall, M.A. Professor of Political Economy, have been elected Fellows of the College under the provisions of Statute XXIII ('*Power of choosing Professors and Eminent Men as Fellows*'). We have now seven Professors of the University on our roll of Fellows.

An admirable portrait of Professor Kennedy has been painted by Mr. Oules R. A. and presented to the College by a number of pupils and friends. It is hung for the present in the Hall, but it will ultimately be placed in the Combination Room. A copy of the picture has been painted for Shrewsbury School.

The ornamented window in the Library, erected by Canon Colson as a memorial of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, was completed during the Long Vacation. An account of the various benefactors of the Library which it will serve to commemorate is given by Mr. Torry on page 10.

The College is further indebted to Canon Colson's generosity for the foundation of a 'Hughes Exhibition' of £30 a year, which is intended to encourage the study of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. We hope to be able to publish in our next number the regulations governing the Exhibition.

The bust and memorial tablet presented to the College by Mrs. Todhunter to commemorate her late husband has been erected in the north transept of the Chapel. The bust well recalls the once familiar features of Dr. Todhunter, and the whole monument is graceful and dignified. Mr. E. Roscoe Mullins, the sculptor of the bust, is already known in Cambridge by his figure of Henry VII. on the new building of King's College. He has also executed a statue of General Barrow for Lucknow; and portrait busts of the late Prof. Stanley Jevons for Owens College, Manchester, the late Dr. Murchison for St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Dr. James Martineau, and the Rev. G. C. Bell, Head Master of Marlborough. He has now in his studio one of the late Prof. Fawcett which is going by special invitation to the Grosvenor Gallery. His life-size group from last year's Royal Academy "*Bless me, even*

me also, O my Father," is now placed in Mr. Barnett's church, St. Jude's, Whitechapel. Visitors to the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery of previous years may remember his '*Mignon*,' a life-size marble figure, and its companion, '*Marguerite*.' Mr. W. E. Mullins, an old Johnian and former Editor of the *Eagle*, is the sculptor's brother.

The inscription runs thus :

ISAAC TODHUNTER

Sc. D. F.R.S.

BORN AT RYE 23. NOV. 1820

FELLOW OF THIS COLLEGE

26. MARCH 1849—13. AUG. 1864

HONORARY FELLOW 10. JUNE 1874.

DIED AT CAMBRIDGE

1. MARCH 1884

— o —

SI QVIS VOLVERIT VOLUNTATEM

EIVS FACERE, COGNOSCE DE

DOCTRINA, VTRVM EX DEO SIT.

Mr. Francis Cranmer Penrose, the Architect of our New Building, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College.

We are happy to lay before our readers the charming verses printed by the permission of the author on page 44. In a letter to one of the Editors Dr. Kennedy writes :—"The verses comprise some slight sketches of my past life, so far as it has been connected with our beloved College. The singularity of the occasion may give to them some little interest; as it is not likely very soon, if ever, to happen that the College will again admit to a Fellowship a man '*cujus octogesimum primum annum aetas trepidat claudere*'—to parody Horace." It is of interest to recall the fact that the Translation from Milton, reprinted in Dr. Kennedy's *Between Whiles* (p. 37), was done as an exercise in the Examination for Fellowships in 1828, when he was first elected.

The Rectory of Marwood, Devonshire, has been resigned on account of infirmity by the Rev. F. W. Collison, B.D. Sixth Wrangler in 1836, the year of Archibald Smith and Bishop Colenso. The living has been accepted by our Senior Dean, the Rev. A. F. Torry, whom we shall therefore lose from residence this term. As Mr. Torry is not only a member of the Council, but also President of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, of the Lacrosse Club, and of the Editorial Committee of the *Cambridge Review*, Treasurer of the College Mission, and a valued contributor to the later numbers of the *Eagle*, we shall often and in many ways miss his good humour and zeal for the College, of which he has been a Fellow for twenty-two years. Our readers will readily join us in congratulations on his approaching marriage, and in good wishes to him in his new sphere.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the approaching return into residence of the Rev. Canon Whitaker, late Chancellor of Truro Cathedral (bracketed Senior Classic 1870), and his appointment as one of the Deans of the College. Dr. Swinson, Master of Christ's College and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, has appointed Canon Whitaker his Deputy-Professor during his Vice-Chancellorship, which begins in January 1886.

At the annual election on November 2, the following members of the College were elected to Fellowships:—

A. Harker, M.A., 8th Wrangler, 1882; First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos (Physics) 1883; Woodwardian Demonstrator in Geology.

D. W. Samways, M.A., First Class (with distinction in Physics) Nat. Sciences Tripos, 1881; University Extension Lecturer.

W. H. Bennett, M.A., First Class Theological Tripos, 1882; Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar.

W. Bateson, B.A., First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos (Zoology) 1883; Assistant Demonstrator in Animal Morphology.

R. W. Hogg, B.A., 6th Wrangler, 1883; First Class in Part III, Mathematical Tripos, 1884.

Among the writings submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following:—*On Slaty Cleavage*, by Mr. Harker; *Electrical Actions in Nerves and allied physical phenomena*, by Mr. Samways; *On the nature and use of the tenses in Hebrew*, by Mr. Bennett; *Researches on Balanoglossus*, and *On the Ancestry of the Chordata*, by Mr. Bateson; *On the state of dielectrics under Electrification*, by Mr. Hogg. Some of these are in course of publication, others will no doubt soon see the light.

Mr. Heitland, Tutor of the College, having resigned the Classical Lectureship he has held for thirteen years, Mr. H. R. Tottenham (Senior Classic and First Chancellor's Medallist, 1879) has been appointed Lecturer in his place.

Mr. Larmor, Mathematical Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Mathematics, in succession to Professor J. J. Thomson.

The following University appointments have been made:—

Mr. Larmor, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos; Mr. Haskins, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Tottenham, Examiners for the Classical Tripos; Mr. Mullinger and Mr. Gwatkin, Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Dr. D. MacAlister, Examiner in Medicine; Professor Macalister, Examiner in Anatomy; Mr. Teall and Mr. Marr, Examiners in Geology; Professor Liveing, Examiner in Mineralogy; Dr. Schuster, Examiner in Physics; Mr. Whitaker, Examiner for the Theological Tripos.

A scholarship tenable at one of the Universities has been founded at Sheffield in honour of the Rev. S. Earnshaw (Senior Wrangler 1831), a venerable member of the College well-known for his researches in the higher mathematics.

Professor Tucker, of University College, Auckland, N. Z., and one of our Fellows, has been appointed Professor of Classical and Comparative Philology in the University of Melbourne. The University Council having before them the testimony of Professor Kennedy, Professor Mayor, and Mr. Heitland took the unusual course of electing Mr. Tucker without inviting other candidates to apply for the appointment. (*Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, May 19, 1885.)

Professor A. S. Wilkins, of the Victoria University, and formerly Fellow, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Letters on June 18, 1885.

Professor Garnett, of the Newcastle College of Science, and formerly Fellow, has received the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa* from the University of Durham.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University College, London.

Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P. (4th Wrangler 1857), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. J. F. Moulton, M.P. (Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman 1868) has been raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel.

Mr. D. M. Kerly (9th Wrangler 1884, Senior Law Tripos 1885) has been awarded a £100 Scholarship at the Inner Temple for Real Property Law. Mr. Kerly has also been elected a McMahon Law Student of the College.

Mr. James Kerr and Mr. H. R. Jones (Nat. Science Tripos 1883-4), medical students and exhibitioners of the College, have been awarded scholarships of £130 on entering at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London: Mr. E. J. P. Olive, of the same year, being *proxime accessit* has received a valuable exhibition.

It is pleasant to record the marked success of members of the College in the various Triposes of this year. We had no less than four 'Seniors', namely,

Ayles—in the Theological Tripos, Part I.

Kerly—in the Law Tripos.

Green—in the Historical Tripos.

Rapson—in the Indian Languages Tripos.

In addition we had

Love—Second Wrangler

Pond

Raynor } —in First Class (Div. 2) of the Classical Tripos.

Evans, F. P.

Rolleston } —in First Class (of 8), Natural Sciences Tripos,
Part I.

Seward

Acton } —in First Class (of 6), Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II.
Shore }

There are thirteen new Medical Students in the College this term, against eleven last October. The entry for the whole University is about 105.

Wright's Prizes—In the first and second years these Prizes have hitherto been given to the first men in the College Examinations in Classics and Mathematics only: in the third year they have been given to the first men in all subjects who are specially commended by the Examiners. The Council has decided to make the Prizes as open in the first two years as they are in the third. The new rule is as follows:—"That the Wright's Prizes be given in each year to the Students who shall be severally recommended as deserving of such a distinction by the Examiners in any subject recognised by the College.

The chancel of St Mary's, Ipsden, has recently been enriched by an east window of stained glass. The subject is the Crucifixion, and the work is of more than usual excellence. This is seen not only in the grouping of the figures about and beneath the cross, and in the harmony of the rich colours, but also in the beauty of several of the faces introduced. The design was prepared and carried out by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who made the windows in our College Chapel. We give below a copy of the inscription, and of a hymn used on the first Sunday after the completion of the work; they have been sent to us by the Vicar, Mr. Stanwell, formerly Fellow of the College.

IN DOMINI NOSTRI JESU CHRISTI GLORIAM, HANC FENESTRAM
NOMEN EJUS HONORATISSIMUM AMANTES INSERENDAM CURAVERUNT A.S. MDCCCLXXXV.

ST MARY'S, IPSDEN,

August 2, 1885.

As from yonder storied pane
Falls aslant a crimson stain
On the cold and senseless stone,
Dyed with splendour not its own;
So may our cold spirits glow
With the life Thy wounds bestow.

Lord, remember me. The word
In Thy mortal pain was heard;
Woe's more silent anguish won
Answer sweet—*Behold thy Son.*
Lord remember us. Be we
Sons and daughters unto Thee.

Jesu when we pay our vows
Thus within Thy earthly house,
When we give Thee of Thine own
At the footstool of Thy throne,
Fair memorial of the love
That would draw our hearts above,
In Thy bliss, as on the tree,
Lift us heart and soul to Thee.

The following books by members of the College are announced as forthcoming:—*Aeschines in Ctesiphontem* (Macmillan), by Rev. T. Gwatkin; *Thucydides I, II, III, V*, (Macmillan), by Rev. C. E. Graves; *First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *Acts of the Apostles: Greek Text with Notes* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Ziegler's Text-Book of Pathological Anatomy: Special Part, §§ IX-XVII* (Macmillan), by Dr. Donald MacAlister; *The Pharsalia of Lucan* (Deighton), by C. E. Haskins; *Plane Trigonometry* (Rivingtons), by Rev. A. Dawson Clarke; *Introduction to Latin Elegiac Verse Composition* (Macmillan), by J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow; *The Jewish Question (1875-1884), a bibliographical hand-list* (Trübner), by Joseph Jacobs B.A.; *Solutions to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev. J. J. Milne; *Differential and Integral Calculus* (Macmillan), by A. G. Greenhill; *Spectrum Analysis* (Macmillan), by Sir Henry E. Roscoe and Dr. A. Schuster.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Andocides de Mysteriis* (Macmillan), by W. J. Hickie; *Chemical Equilibrium the result of the Dissipation of energy* (Deighton), by Professor Liveing; *The Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles*, also a School Edition, and an English Translation (Deighton), by Professor Kennedy; *Man Physiologically considered* (Religious Tract Society), by Dr. Alex. Macalister; *Euclid Book I*, with notes and exercises (Deighton), by Braithwaite Arnett; *Hints and Helps for Latin Elegiacs* (Clarendon Press), by H. Lee Warner, Master at Rugby; *Electro-statics* (Clarendon Press), by Dr. H. W. Watson and S. H. Burbury, formerly Fellow; *The Owens College Course of Elementary Biology Part I* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by Dr. A. M. Marshall; *Coleridge's Miscellanies* (Bell), by T. Ashe, B.A.; *Ulfilas, Apostle of the Goths* (Macmillan), by C. A. A. Scott, Naden Divinity Student; *Commentaries of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian* (University Press), edited by Dr. Bryan Walker, Law Lecturer; *Graphic Method of Statistics* (Stanford), by Professor Marshall.

The article "Popedom," in the last published volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and that on the "Reformation," in the forthcoming volume, have been written by Mr. Mullinger, our Librarian.

The lodge of the Principal (Rev. A. Caldecott, late Fellow) and the Mission House at Codrington College, Barbadoes, were destroyed by fire on April 18, 1885. 'The Lodge,' says the *Graphic*, 'was one of the historical houses of the West Indies. It was built 200 years ago, each room being provided with a fire-place and a chimney. Either the climate was colder and damper than now, the forests being then unfelled, or else our ancestors followed English precedent without regard to temperature.'

Mr. R. F. Scott, our Senior Bursar, has promised us some articles on the history of the College Estates in various parts of the country. They will contain much curious and interesting information derived from the little-known archives preserved in the College Treasury.

Hockin Prize.—In the Chronicle for March, 1885, we mentioned the foundation of this prize by the relatives of the late Charles Hockin, M.A., formerly Fellow. The Council, with the approval of the founders, have decided to award it in each year to that Student of the College who shall be recommended by the Lecturer in Physics as most distinguished in Physics (with preference to Electricity) in the Second Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos immediately preceding. In case the prize is not awarded the income of the foundation (about £5) is to be devoted to the purchase of books on Physical Subjects (especially Electricity) for the College Library; the books are to bear an inscription referring to the Hockin benefaction.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Easter Term.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—Parts I and II.

<i>Wranglers</i> (34)	<i>Senior Optimes</i> (34)	<i>Junior Optimes</i> (49).
Love 2nd	Hughes, R.	Peck
Holmes, R. 5th	Elsee, H. J.	Large
Roseveare bracketed 6th	Hill, H. H. L.	Morris
Stroud 8th	Slater	Thompson, G. A.
Beshe-Fox 12th	Widdowson	Leon
Kirby 16th	Harvey, H. B.	Glover
Messop 20th		Clifton
Coyle 32nd		
Martin, J. 34th		

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part I, 1885.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
<i>1st Division</i> (6).	<i>1st Division</i> (17).	<i>1st Division</i> (13).
—	Barlow	Eardley
	Mills	
<i>2nd Division</i> (5).	<i>2nd Division</i> (13).	<i>2nd Division</i> (17).
Pond	Prowde, R.	Burnett
Raynor		Harvey, J. H.
		Hawell, T. F.
		Kelland
		Morley
		Sheppard
<i>3rd Division</i> (6).	<i>3rd Division</i> (9).	
Herbert, T. A.	Benay	
	Cadle	
	Sharman	

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part II, June, 1885.

FIRST CLASS (10).	SECOND CLASS (5).	THIRD CLASS (5).
—	Strong	Crook

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (0).	SECOND CLASS (3).	THIRD CLASS.
—	—	Carlisle Hooppell Scott

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part II., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (6).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (2).
Acton (<i>Botany</i>) Shore (<i>Physiology</i>)	Fuller, L. J. Gepp Jones, H. R. Wilson, H.	—

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part I., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (8).	SECOND CLASS (18).	THIRD CLASS (19).
Evans, F. P. Rolleston Seward	Evans, A. J. Rendle Rogers, Ll.	Harper, W. N.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part II., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (0).	SECOND CLASS (4).	THIRD CLASS (1).
—	Murray (<i>Section III.</i>) Warner (<i>Section I.</i>)	Mitchell (<i>Section I.</i>)

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (1).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (11).
Ayles (<i>Senior</i>) (<i>With distinction in Old and New Testament.</i>)	Branscombe Teape	Hampden-Cook May Sample

LAW TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (9).	SECOND CLASS (19).	THIRD CLASS (19).
Kerly (<i>Senior</i>) (<i>bracketed</i>)	Easterby Gilling Orgill	Nichols, T. H.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (4).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (11).
Green, G. E. (<i>Senior</i>)	Woodhead	—

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS (1).	SECOND CLASS (0).	THIRD CLASS (0).
Rapson (<i>Senior</i>)	—	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1885.

FIRST M.B.—CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS. (20).

Cowell	Lambert, S.H.A.
	Wait

SECOND M.B.—PHARMACY (39).

Francis	Mag. Jacques
---------	--------------

SECOND M.B.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. (19).

Ds Harrison	Ds Kerr.
-------------	----------

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Patrick Cumin Scott.	Francis James Allen.
----------------------	----------------------

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

"'Tis not in mortal to command success, but you've done more, Sempronius, you've deserved it," may have been all the consolation Sempronius needed, but the Lady Margaret Boat Club is getting rather tired of the stream of bad luck that continues to just prevent it from attaining the success it deserves. The first boat last May was strong and well coached, but being compelled to row in a boat that was not fit even for a Junior Trial, it is not much to be wondered at that it failed to keep its fairly high place on the river. It speaks well for the integrity of the Financial Committee and for their desire to keep down the Club debt, but at the same time it is rather a satire that the second largest College in England has not enough *esprit de corps* to provide a decent ship for its First Boat. The Second crew fared even worse, with the result that it was bumped out of the First Division.

The following were the crews :

1st Boat.		2nd Boat.	
	L. E. Wilson (<i>bow</i>)		J. Collin (<i>bow</i>)
2	E. T. Woodhead	2	G. T. Lloyd
3	A. C. Roberts	3	L. H. Nicholl
4	H. T. Gilling	4	G. Lancaster
5	W. C. Fletcher	5	T. H. Kirby
6	H. A. Francis	6	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox
7	N. P. Symonds	7	W. N. Roseveare
	F. C. Palmer, (<i>stroke</i>)		T. Ashburner, (<i>stroke</i>)
	H. V. Pegge (<i>cox</i>)		C. J. Gibbons, (<i>cox</i>)

We take this opportunity of thanking the Lacrosse Club for its generosity in making a donation of three guineas towards the reduction of the Club debt.

The four met with a sad fate in being drawn against the favourites in the first heat. For the last three years it has been beaten by Third Trinity, and this crew has on each occasion won the Final. We may, perhaps, glean some satisfaction inasmuch as we were only beaten by the winners. In the early stages of its practice the Four showed great promise. Ten days before the race W. C. Fletcher, who was rowing two, knocked up, and W. N. Roseveare, who took his place for a day or two, found himself unequal to the work. The vacant place was finally filled by H. A. Francis, and he is to be congratulated on the way he rowed, with so little training. Had they been longer together they would no doubt have turned out a good crew. The steering was very good, and we shall hope to see Mason in his place next year. The boat as it was finally constituted was

G. A. Mason (<i>bow</i>), steerer		3	F. C. Palmer
2	H. A. Francis		N. P. Symonds (<i>stroke</i>)

F. C. Palmer won the College Sculls, but as he had had very little practice he preferred to let Symonds represent him in the

Colquhouns. This Symonds did right well. The first day he was drawn against Vaughan-Johnson (1st Trin.), one of the favourites. It was an even race to the beginning of the Long Reach, but here Symonds spurted very gamely and soon put the issue beyond a doubt. On the second day Symonds had to meet Churchhill, who last year beat him by eight yards. Both men started off very fast, and by Grassy Corner Churchill had gained considerably, but Symonds, sculling in really fine form, up the Gut and Plough reach made up his lost ground, so that when both men were straight in the Long Reach they were again as nearly as possible one hundred yards apart. From this point to the finish was witnessed one of the pluckiest and most interesting races seen on the Cam for many years. By one continuous and ever increasing spurt Symonds showed how sheer pluck could win a race. For, although Symonds was sculling with more style and finish than his opponent, yet the latter had a great advantage in strength and weight, which ought to have told materially in his favour at the end of a hard-rowed race. While Symonds had been having these two most trying days' work Cowper-Smith had had little more than two easy paddles over the course, as he had beaten both Wanklyn and Gardner with the greatest ease. Consequently, it was obvious, even from the preliminary paddles down to the start, that Cowper-Smith was starting in the pink of condition, while Symonds showed only too evident signs of over-work. The effort with which he did his work was patent to all, so that the tremendous race he made of it was all the more praiseworthy. Few that saw the race have any doubt that, had the conditions been equal, Symonds would once more have brought back the Colquhoun Sculls to the Lady Margaret Boat Club. There is one bright spot to look back upon in the last year's doings, and that we keep for the end, that it may be the beginning of a brighter report to appear in the next *Eagle*. Symonds rowed bow in the 'Varsity boat of 1885. Even this has a shadow, for J. C. Brown, who was rowing so well at 6 in the same boat, injured himself a week before the race; thereby, in all probability, greatly affecting the result, and in all certainty losing his blue for himself.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The L. V. C. C. brought a very fairly successful season to a close on Aug. 22nd. The XI more than held its own with the average College XI's, and was only clearly over-matched in the matches with Jesus, Trinity, and King's and Clare combined. This success was in a great measure brought about by such Long Vacation veterans as R. W. Hogg, W. N. Roseveare and A. Harker playing regularly for us, whilst in three matches we were fortunate enough to obtain the services of E. Fisher, whose average of 121 plainly tells what we owed to him.

Our batting strength depended mostly on S. A. Notcutt, R. W. Hogg and W. N. Roseveare, well backed up by A. Harker, H. D. Rolleston and N. C. Barraclough, whilst H. O. Mascall and A. C. Roberts were most useful members of the team in both capacities; they, together with A. H. Newnham and W. H. Jefferies, bearing the chief brunt of the bowling, whilst A. Harker, S. A. Notcutt and N. C. Barraclough proved useful changes.

We led off well by winning the match with St. Catharine's in an innings, thanks to the hard hitting of Mascall and Rolleston, who scored 49 and 42 respectively, and to the effective bowling of Jefferies and Mascall. E. B. Brutton destroyed all hopes we had of ever drawing the Jesus match by compiling a fine innings of 140, whilst our batting was a very spiritless display. Roseveare saved the Corpus and Selwyn matches by a capital innings of 56; for them, Haslem, of Selwyn, scored 81 and 88. In the Trinity match the bowling analyses of Blenkiron, 7 wickets for 4 runs, and Padwick, 7 for 17, in our 1st and 2nd innings respectively, bear witness to the feebleness of our batting; Padwick obtained 4 of his wickets in 4 successive balls. In the Victoria match E. Fisher hit very hard in a fine innings of 98, which, together with his and Newnham's bowling, largely contributed to the match being drawn in our favour. Hogg played a brilliant innings of 90 (not out) against the United Servants. Notcutt and Hogg, by scoring 95 and 45 respectively, and Roberts, by taking 9 wickets, caused the Emmanuel match to be drawn considerably in our favour. Double figure contributions from 9 of the XI, including 46 and 26 from Hogg and Barraclough, and the effective bowling of Roberts and Newnham, put the Hall match out of doubt. L. B. G. J. Ford played a brilliant innings of 151 for King's and Clare against us, whilst nobody except Notcutt, Hogg and Mascall, with scores of 45, 55 and 18 (not out) could do much against the bowling of C. W. Rock and Hardwick. We beat Pembroke easily, thanks to some fine hitting by E. Fisher, 64 (not out), ably assisted by Roberts, with 32, and to the latter's bowling. We won a capital match with Caius by 10 wickets, and that after saving the follow-on in the 1st innings by 4 runs only; a result chiefly due to a fine contribution of 81 from E. Fisher in the 1st innings, and to the steady play of Notcutt and Roseveare in the 2nd, with scores of 110 and 84 respectively. We easily won the match with the College servants, Roberts' bowling proving very effective. The chief feature of the Queens' and Peterhouse match was the fine stand made by Hogg (85) and Roseveare (73), who took the score from 57 to 191 before they were parted. We may, perhaps, put down the miserable failure of our batsmen in the Christ's match to the state of the ground.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 13; Won, 4; Drawn, 5; Lost, 4.

Date.	Opponents.	S. J. C.		Opponents.	
		1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.
July 13 & 14.....	St. Catharine's	189	—	32	132
	Won by an innings and 25 runs.				
„ 16 & 17.....	Jesus	84	104	230	—
	Lost by an innings and 42 runs.				
„ 20, 21 & 22...	Corpus and Selwyn	134	37*	189	280
	Drawn; *no wickets down.				
„ 23 & 24	Trinity	21	46	192	—
	Lost by an innings and 125 runs.				
„ 27 & 28	Cambridge Victoria	212	—	69	200*
	Drawn; *8 wickets down.				
„ 29	United Servants	219	—	62*	—
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
„ 30, 31, Aug. 1	Emmanuel	252	47*	168	166
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
Aug. 3 & 4	Trinity Hall	174	—	73	57
	Won by an innings and 44 runs.				
„ 6, 7 & 8	King's and Clare	131	67	323	—
	Lost by an innings and 125 runs.				
„ 10, 11 & 12 ..	Pembroke	165	13*	93	84
	Won by 10 wickets; *no wickets down.				
„ 13, 14 & 15 ..	Caius	193	212*	269	135
	Won by 10 wickets; *no wickets down.				
„ 18 & 19.....	Queens' and Peterhouse ..	219	—	154	79*
	Drawn; *4 wickets down.				
„ 20, 21 & 22 ..	Christ's	53	27	71	51
	Lost by 42 runs.				

Batting Averages.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
B. A. Notcutt	19	3	418	110*	27.4
W. N. Roseveare.....	16	2	337	84*	24.0
R. W. Hogg	17	1	380	90*	23.8
A. C. Roberts.....	10	1	116	32	12.9
A. Harker.....	19	3	194	33	12.1
V. C. Barraclough	8	1	85	26	12.1
H. O. Mascall	15	1	135	49	9.6
H. D. Rolleston.....	14	0	125	43	8.9
F. N. Schiller.....	10	2	68	13*	8.5
S. H. A. Lambert	8	3	37	12	7.4
C. H. Heath	11	0	46	9	4.2
W. H. Jefferies.....	9	2	25	8	3.6
Rev. A. F. Torry	7	0	21	9	3.0
A. H. Newnham	10	3	20	5*	2.9

* Signifies 'Not Out.'

H. Wilson played in 4 innings, scoring 6*, 1, 2 and 16. The following played in 3 innings:—Fisher 98, 64* and 81; A. Chaplin 8, 0 and 23; H. Ward 2, 0 and 0; A. E. Foster 6, 5* and 0; G. P. B. Kerry 1, 0 and 0. The following played in 2 innings:—J. A. Wait 8 and 6; H. S. Mundahl 1 and 3.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.	Runs per wicket.
A. C. Roberts	212.1	49	477	46	0	0	10.4
A. H. Newnham	117.2	27	312	26	0	0	12.0
H. O. Mascall	188.0	44	464	33	8	1	14.1
W. H. Jefferies.....	115.3	28	330	21	0	3	15.7

Of the change bowlers, S. A. Notcutt obtained 15 wickets; E. Fisher 13; A. Harker 10; V. C. Barraclough 9; H. D. Rolleston 7.

RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

Captain: H. D. Rolleston.

2nd Captain and Secretary: C. H. Heath.

Treasurer: C. Toppin.

The old colours we have available this year are W. N. Roseveare, Hampson, Rogers, Rolleston, Toppin, Ware, Burnett, Heath, and Russell. Toppin has developed into a very good three quarter back, his kicking and tackling being very serviceable; and Roseveare till his accident was playing a first-rate game at half back. Price has greatly improved at half back, and has fairly earned his colours, his defensive play being sound. We have a useful acquisition in Kendal at three quarters, he kicks and dodges very well but should be safer in tackling. We have a heavy lot of forwards who should be able to hold their own against any College team; but they play the loose game far too much, and there is very little shoving in the scrimmage in proportion to the weight we have.

We have been glad to see that Roseveare and Hampson have been played for the 'Varsity, and greatly regret that the former, having sprained his ankle in the match *v.* Old Leysians, has been rendered *hors de combat*.

Of our 12 matches arranged, 7 only have been played, of which we have won 5 and lost 2. Our total score shows that we have gained 7 goals 5 tries as against 4 goals 7 tries of our opponents. The second XV. has only played 2 matches out of 5 arranged, so that out of 17 matches, 8 have been scratched, only 2 of which have been on account of the weather. The other 6 have been put off by our opponents, generally too late for us to obtain alternative matches. This has naturally greatly interfered with our combined play, as well as thrown the individuals out of practice.

We began our season on October 14th; after 3 practice games, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, we played an informal match with Trinity, which, after a well-contested game, we won by a goal, from a try gained by Clay, to 2 tries. Our try was the result of good passing among the forwards, who played a first-rate game throughout, to which we chiefly owed our victory. Trinity played without Tuck and Swayne.

Friday, Oct. 23rd, our match with Pembroke was postponed owing to the rain.

Monday, Oct. 26th, we gained an easy victory over Trinity Hall by 2 goals and a try to nil. 2 tries were got by Palmer, who made his first appearance for us at this match and exhibited strong running powers, and one by Kendal. Our forwards showed a tendency to play loose; W. N. Roseveare at half back did good service. Heath was injured and had to leave the field at half time.

Our match with Peterhouse on Wednesday, October 28th, was scratched owing to their inability to raise a team.

Friday, October 30th, we played Caius on our ground. Price, following up the kick off, secured the ball, and by a good run obtained a try between the posts, which Ware failed to make a goal. After the first ten minutes we showed signs of disintegration and were pressed for the rest of the game. In the first half Stileman dropped a goal from the field for Caius, and they obtained a second from a try in the second half. Though we had the heavier team forward, we were not nearly so well together as our opponents, who played a fast game, well together throughout. Price and White played a hard defensive game for us. Caius won by two goals to a try.

Magdalene scratched the match *v.* our 2nd XV. on Monday, Nov. 2nd, and rain prevented us playing "Old Citizens" on the following Wednesday.

Friday, Nov. 6th, we beat Selwyn by 2 goals and 2 tries to a try. Our tries were obtained by Heath, from which a splendid goal was kicked by Toppin, Kendal and Palmer (2). We had the best of the game throughout. Selwyn obtained their try by a good pass out from touch by Leake, but it was close to the touch line. W. N. Roseveare, Greenstock, Hampson, Price, and Clay, besides the above mentioned, played well for us.

Monday, Nov. 9th, we won a well-fought game with Christ's by a goal to a try. The play was not well together and very little work was given to the three quarters, partly owing to Price straining his knee soon after half time. White obtained our try after a good run along the touch line, and Toppin kicked the goal. A claim by Christ's that White ran into touch was not allowed. Greenstock (three quarters), Clay, Russell, and Rogers played well for us.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th, our 2nd XV. match was scratched by St. Catharine's.

Friday, Nov. 13th, we played our second match with Trinity. On this occasion they played their full strength, while we were without W. N. Roseveare, Heath, and Price, who were still unable to play. Besides this, Palmer was prevented at the last moment from playing, so that we played one short. The play, nevertheless, was very even, though we were pressed most of the time; our defence seemed to give way on the occasion of two rushes in which the Trinity tries were obtained by Porter and Rowe. Our forwards, being one short, played a plucky game, in which Rolleston, Hampson, and Mason were conspicuous. Toppin, Greenstock, and White played well behind, and Ware also made a good run and tackled very well.

On the same day our 2nd XV. played a drawn match with Sidney, the score being one try each; Mundahl obtained our try.

Our match with Jesus, fixed for Monday, Nov. 16th, was postponed owing to the 'Varsity match *v.* Dublin University.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, the Old Sherburnians scratched our 2nd XV. match, as did Emmanuel the match for the following Friday.

We played Leys School on Tuesday, Nov. 24th, on their ground. In this match Chilcott, our Captain last year, played for us. At the beginning, Leys had the best of the play and scored two tries before we settled down to work; the second one was obtained owing to some bad passing among our behinds just outside their twenty-five, resulting in a try for them, to which several objections were raised, the umpires having been out-paced being unable to give a decision. Kendal soon afterwards by a beautiful run obtained a try for us, which Toppin, though the place kick was difficult, converted into a goal. Leys scored a third try but without further result. We thus won an even game by a goal to three tries. Russell, White and Toppin also played well for us.

On Tuesday, Nov. 10th, our 2nd XV. played "A" Caius team, and lost by 2 tries to nothing. Beaumont, Holmes, and Baxter played well for the 2nd XV.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Association Club may fairly claim to have a good serviceable team this Term, containing also several instances of individual merit; of those who remain of last year's team (W. H. Ainger, S. A. Notcutt, H. S. Mundahl, W. Barnett, C. J. Slade, H. Ward) considerable improvement is noticeable in two, viz., Ainger and Mundahl. Mundahl's back play, on the whole, has been very good indeed, although occasionally he lacks judgment, kicking the ball beyond the reach of the forwards. Ainger, on the left wing, has several times exhibited brilliant pieces of play, notably in the return match *v.* Jesus, and, often, he and Armitage (centre) have shown combined play quite above the average, although they have sometimes carried it too far; and both Ainger's and Armitage's play tends to be too individual and selfish. Barraclough, also, has improved very much, doing very good work on the extreme left; he remembers to pass, and 'middles' well. Notcutt still does good work at the back, and has certainly not fallen off from last year. Jacques played well at the beginning of the Term, but has been unable to play since, owing to an accident he met with in one of the matches. Wait seems to have a good idea of the game, but is not always equal to putting his ideas into effect; and he hangs too far behind the forwards. Toppin has proved equal to many a deadly shot at goal, and makes a tolerably good half-back; Gray also makes a fair substitute in both those capacities.

Amongst the Freshmen we have, as yet, only discovered two men of 1st Eleven merit—C. Colison and H. C. Newbery. We can scarcely criticise the former at half-back; he is quite

as good as our Club is used to. With his combined judgment, execution, and hard work he has been of very great value to the team; he almost always does the right thing—but, unfortunately, he is not very fast. Newbery, at centre forward, is certainly above the average of members of college teams; he is a clever 'dribbler,' a fair 'passer,' and an excellent 'shot' at goal; but, withal, he strikes us as rather lazy—he has played on one occasion for the University.

As regards the matches, the balance of victory is in our favour at present (Nov. 20). We have played fourteen matches, of which we have lost 5, won 6, and drawn 3; of the 5 we lost, 4 are out of the first six matches played; and we may fairly say that the losses were greatly owing to the fact that, for several reasons, we could not get our representative team together.

In the Cup tie, after a very evenly fought match, we were beaten in the first round by the Trinity Etonians, who are the most likely winners of the final round; we lost by 1 goal to 3.

The following is a list of matches already played:—

	Won.	Lost.
v. Jesus	0	3
v. Trinity	2	5
v. Magdalene	7	0
v. Pembroke	2	2
v. Clare	0	3
v. King's	1	7
v. Trin. Harrovians	3	2
v. Corpus	6	1
v. Trinity Hall	2	0
v. Magdalene (return)	8	0
v. Trin. Etonians	1	3
v. Old Carthusians	0	0
v. Corpus (return)	5	0
v. Jesus (return)	2	2

The following are the present playing members who have their colours:—

W. H. Ainger	S. A. Notcutt
H. S. Mundahl	C. J. Slade
C. Colison	H. C. Newbery
V. C. Barraclough	H. Armitage
H. Ward	

2nd Captain and Sec.: W. H. Ainger. Captain: H. Ward.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Club is to be congratulated on a most successful season, both as regards the number of its members and its matches with other Colleges. Ten matches were played, of which eight were won; viz:—Pembroke (2), Christ's (2), Caius, Peterhouse, Jesus, and Trinity Hall. The first match with Clare was lost, and the return was drawn. The regular team was composed of the following pairs:—G. E. D. Brown and C. J. Pugh, S. F.

Card and D. T. B. Field, J. Windsor and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Our successes were mainly due to Brown, whose play is always safe and occasionally brilliant. Card and Field improved considerably towards the end of the Long and performed very creditably in all the matches.

There were a fair number of entries for the ties. The Singles were won by S. F. Card, who beat C. J. Pugh in the final (3—1). The doubles were secured by S. F. Card and D. T. B. Field, who somewhat easily disposed of A. C. Roberts and J. Goodman (3—1). The handicap fell to G. E. D. Brown (owed half 30) without the loss of a single sett all through. E. E. Atherton (15) won the second prize.

The courts under the combined influence of continual play and drought became very worn: we would be glad to see some means of watering them invented before next season.

THE "EAGLE" L. T. C.

There have been two meetings of this club in H. D. Rolleston's rooms for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and of discussing the subscription. The following officers have been elected:—H. D. Rolleston, *President*; W. Greenstock, *Treasurer*, and W. H. Ainger, *Secretary*. The following gentlemen were elected to the Club:—W. E. Heitland, M.A., H. S. Ware, J. A. Beaumont, H. R. Armitage, W. G. Price, S. A. Notcutt, R. G. May. The single ties were won by H. Ward, after some good struggles. The doubles ties were unfortunately not played off, owing to the many other attractions of the May Term. There are still a few more vacancies in the Club which will be filled up at the beginning of next Term.

LACROSSE.

At a general meeting held at the beginning of the term, the following officers were elected;

Captain: C. J. Pugh. *Secretary*: E. Manley.

Committee: H. Wilson, W. M. Anderson, E. Curwen.

The Club is in a very flourishing financial condition, and some of the new members seem both energetic and promising players.

Only two matches have been played this term, owing to some fixtures having being put off on account of the bad weather; our first game was against a strong scratch team captained by C. F. Bickmore when we were defeated by seven goals to two; our goals being shot by Wilson and Field; in our second match we came off victorious against Trinity by four goals to one, Pugh, Jefferies and Manley scoring for us.

A marked improvement has been made in the club colours, a black blazer with red and white stripes having been substituted for the original and unsightly green and yellow one.

St. John's was very well represented in last season's University team, for besides the two old members, Wilson and Anderson, four other Johnians were chosen, viz.: Pugh, Jackson, Featherstone and Manley.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

During the present term the Debates have been very well attended, the average number present being over fifty. At the first Meeting the following officers were elected. *President*, E. R. Cousins; *Vice-President*, H. H. Brindley; *Treasurer*, T. H. Sifton; *Secretary*, G. W. Kinman; *Committee Members*, C. Martin and F. F. Adeney.

The Debates commenced on Saturday Oct. 24th with the usual political discussion, the President moving "That this House in the interests of the Empire considers the present Government should be returned to power at the next General Election." He was opposed by O. M. Fernando, but the conservatives were victorious by 28—14.

On Oct. 31st J. H. Butterworth brought forward a motion in favour of Local option. W. N. Harper opposed and altogether ten speakers aired their eloquence on this topic. Eventually the motion was lost by 11 votes to 13.

Nov. 7th was occupied by a motion of a decidedly socialistic character, H. S. Lewis, B.A., moving "That this House recognises that the present basis of society is organized dishonesty and holds that the means of production should be assumed by the State and so used as to secure to each labourer the produce of his labour." The motion was opposed by G. W. Kinman, and lost by 10 votes to 27.

Oliver Cromwell formed the subject of the next debate. F. F. Adeney defending his memory and A. R. Pennington attacking it. He was eventually condemned by 12 votes to 19.

S. J. C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

It is intended to give a Concert this term in the College Hall. The first part of the programme will consist of Haydn's "Spring," the second part will be made up of part songs, &c.

The new scheme mentioned in the last number of the *Eagle* is a success, for by it 24 new members have been added to the Society. Before long, all these new members will be able to sing the music practised on Thursdays. If a sufficiently large number of beginners be forthcoming, a new class will be started next term.

Johnians are reminded that members of these preparatory classes enjoy all the privileges of the Society in obtaining tickets, &c. for the concerts in addition to systematic instruction in sight singing and voice cultivation.

TOYNBEE HALL.

We have this Term received the First Report of the Universities' Settlement Association. The movement seems to be now well started, and to show every sign of success. We could wish, however, that the Johnian subscription list compared a little more favourably with that of other Colleges. In other respects the College has become closely connected

with Toynbee Hall. Of those who have been lecturing there this term, three have been Johnians, namely, Professors Macalister and Marshall, and Mr. Aneurin Williams. We are glad to learn from the *Toynbee Journal* and other sources that the lectures of all these gentlemen have been warmly appreciated by East-end audiences. The numbers attending Mr. Williams' lectures on Political Economy are stated by the above-named paper to have been "embarrassingly" great, "the large attendance being in striking contrast with the scanty numbers at earlier courses on the same subject, and an instructive commentary on the alleged unpopularity of the science at this moment." Another link connecting the College with the movement is the election of Mr. T. Darlington to the office of Cambridge Secretary, in place of Mr. H. F. Wilson, Fellow of Trinity College, who went down at the end of last Term. The College Committee have not been inactive during the Term, and the Freshmen, at any rate, cannot complain that they have been allowed to remain in ignorance of the existence and claims of Toynbee Hall. Several new members have lately joined the College Committee, which now consists of Messrs Heitland, Foxwell, Aneurin Williams, Moore Smith and Tanner, Dr. D. MacAlister, Messrs. Darlington and Roseveare (4th year), Francis, Herbert and Rolleston (3rd year), Heward and Schiller (2nd year). These gentlemen are ready to receive subscriptions and to give any needed information. A copy of the *Toynbee Journal* has been placed on one of the tables in the Library; we especially recommend the November number, as containing a good article by Professor Seeley on "*The New Missionaries*." Copies may be obtained from Mr. E. Johnson, the publisher of the *Eagle*, or from Mr. G. C. M. Smith of this College.

CALENDER, 1886.

Lent Term.

Men to come up	Mon.	Jan. 18.
Lectures to begin	Wed.	Jan. 20.
College Examinations end.	Wed.	March 24.
[Term kept	Wed.	March 24.]

Michaelmas Term.

Men to come up	Thurs.	April 29.
Lectures to begin	Fri.	April 30.
College Examinations	about	June 7-12.
[Term kept	Sat.	June 12.]

Easter Term

Sizarship Examination	Sat.	Oct. 2.
Freshmen to come up by	Fri.	Oct. 8.
Other years to come up	Mon.	Oct. 11.
Lectures to begin about	Tues.	Oct. 12.
College Examinations	about	Dec. 6-9.
[Term kept	Thurs.	Dec. 9.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 16, April 29, June 8, and Oct. 2.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

SINCE our last report in the "Eagle," the work has made considerable progress. A most important addition has been made to the working staff of the Mission in the appointment of F. H. Francis, B.A., well known and highly esteemed by many past and present members of the College, as Assistant Missioner. We are sure all supporters will be as pleased as surprised at this proof of the steady and solid growth of the work. We cannot better lay before our readers the facts of the case and the circumstances which led up to the resolution of the Committee than by inserting the substance of a circular which is being sent to non-resident members of the College.

"The Committee beg leave to announce to the friends of the Mission that they have nominated F. H. Francis, B.A., and a candidate for Deacon's Orders next Christmas, to be Assistant Missioner.

"They have been led to take this important step for the following reasons:

- (1) The steady progress and development of the work of the Mission under Mr. Phillips from its commencement in February, 1884. Already the work to be done is almost beyond the powers of one workman.
- (2) The opportunity which presented itself for securing the services of Mr. Francis, of whom those who know him best say that he is the very man for the work. Mr. Francis was a zealous supporter of the Mission scheme when it was first started; he had much to do with the choice of the site of the Mission, and no member of the College is better known at Walworth.
- (3) The offer of £60 a year towards the necessary stipend by friends of and workers at the Mission not members of the College.

"The Committee felt that it was not open to them to pass by such an opportunity for developing the efficiency of the Mission. It will, however, be necessary to increase the Mission Fund by about £100 a year, and this would seem to be a favourable opportunity for pressing the claims of the Mission upon those who have not yet supported it."

We may add that Mr. Francis took his degree in Mathematical Honours in June, 1884, and has since then been in residence at the Leeds Clergy School.

While the Mission itself gains much by the acquisition of Mr. Francis, the Governing body in the College have to deplore the loss of their Treasurer. Mr. Torry has spared himself no trouble since the Fund was first opened. The Mission will always be deeply indebted to him for the amount of work he has undertaken and so successfully carried out. The Treasurer's duties in the starting of such a work have necessarily been very heavy. We have to thank Mr. Rudd for having consented to fill the vacancy.

On the 23rd July, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, with the sanction of the Bishop of Rochester, confirmed 30 candidates from the district at the Mission. His Lordship afterwards addressed the Bible classes. The Master of the College was present on the occasion.

During the Long Vacation Mr. and Mrs. Phillips took a month's holiday. The Sunday duties were taken by senior members of the College. Several undergraduate members stayed at Walworth and helped Mr. Phillips. All have come away with their interest in the work greatly increased. Some have already offered themselves for the coming 'Vac.' Members wishing to stay at Walworth should send in their names to the Junior Secretary as soon as convenient. The Missioner has round him an enthusiastic band of workers, but most of them are unconnected with the College. It is hoped that some of the old Johnnians in London will be able to offer their help.

Several treats have been given during the summer. The school children were taken to Cranleigh at the invitation of Dr. Merriman. The infants went to Peterham Park through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkin, of Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Francis invited Miss Francis' girls' club to Epping Forest for the day; some 40 of the members were able to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Canon Body spared the whole day, Sunday Nov. 15th, for work at the Mission. He gave addresses to crowded congregations, morning and evening, and one to the Sunday School teachers in the afternoon.

The Annual Meeting was held in the College Hall, Nov. 16th. The Master presided, and was supported by the Bishop of Rochester, Professor Mayor, Rev. E. Hill and others.

Mr. Watson read a short report of the work, dwelling chiefly on the appointment of F. H. Francis as Assistant Missioner, and the loss the Mission had sustained in the resignation of the Treasurership by Mr. Torry, who would shortly be leaving Cambridge.

Mr. Torry gave a summary of the Finance Report, from which it appeared that there was a balance in hand of over £200, and subscriptions for the current year had yet to be received, but that several demands on the fund would shortly become due. He expressed his regret that, owing to his approaching departure from Cambridge, he had been compelled

to resign the Treasurership, and spoke feelingly of the pleasure he had derived from correspondence with old Johnians and intercourse with resident members in the fulfilment of the duties of his office.

Mr. Harker gave a short account of the Working Men's Club.

The Missioner, in reviewing the work, expressed his thankfulness for the assistance he was receiving from his devoted band of helpers, and his pleasure in welcoming undergraduates to Walworth during the Vacations. Mr. Phillips, after referring to the progress of the work and some of the difficulties attending it, pleaded for material as well as personal help; money for treats, old clothes and boots, warm wraps for the winter, toys, and carefully selected children's books, &c. All contributions from friends of the Mission, personal help, material help, and their prayers, would, under God's blessing, tend to the intensifying of the work.

The Bishop of Rochester said that the key note of the meeting to report on the year's progress was thankfulness. South London, with a population of 1,000,000 poor, without any West End to relieve it, and increasing at the rate of 25,000 a year, had now six Missions supported by Colleges and Schools, four of which were almost contiguous to each other, and to St. John's, which had set the example, viz., Pembroke, Trinity, Charterhouse, and Wellington. The College was doing a wise and bold thing in sending Mr. Francis to strengthen and develop the Mission, he was distinctly the right man for the work. We were, as it were, sinking a great shaft into a mine of human souls. A large part of the population of London was practically pagan through no fault of their own. There was no social opinion such as existed in the country to keep up Church going; people from the country soon lost the habit and sunk into indifference. His 31 years' work in London had shown him that it was not so much blatant atheism or active opposition that had to be fought against as stolid indifference; people were content to live and die without God. In these Missions the Apostolic method was being revived; first, the *man* moved by God to go with His message to his fellow men; then the *building*; then the people themselves raised into *workers*. This was the only means of conquering S. London to Christ, by the people themselves. A handful of parsons, however self-sacrificing, could not do it. The people must be trained and entrusted with simple work for which they were fit. Let all take to heart a saying of St. Paul, "I am a debtor." We owe our neighbours (1) Truth of all kinds, especially the truth to which they *will* listen after a little patience; (2) Example, self-denying help; and (3) Kindness. Pity or patronizing was not what they wanted, but they liked to feel they were cared for. The work being done in Walworth by the College Mission was solid and satisfactory, as his Lordship could testify; the

results would not appear at once but they would be well worth waiting for. It was not 'drum and trumpet' work, not in any way sensational, but it appealed to the conscience, heart, and understanding. 'Persevere,' the Bishop said, 'it is well worth it;' it was a work of faith and labour of love; it had grown and was growing quite fast enough. His Lordship concluded with some remarks on the importance of Temperance work as a means of winning men to religion.

The Working Men's Club has been opened for the winter under its new rules, by which closer relations have been established between the Sub-Committee in College and the Committee at Walworth. It is a matter of regret that the Club does not meet with better support in the College. The following is the list of Lectures and Entertainments which have been arranged for the winter:—

1885. Nov. 17. Lecture "The Rocky Mountains of America," by S. Rideal, Esq.
 Dec. 1. Lecture, "Familiar Birds," by J. Mackenzie, Esq.
 15. Lecture, "The Post Office," by L. T. Horne, Esq.
 22. Entertainment under the direction of the Cambridge Committee.
 26. Lecture, "The Body, or the House in which we live," (Illustrated by the Magic Lantern), by D. W. Samways, Esq.
 1886. Jan. 5. Lecture, "The Electric Light," (Illustrated by the Magic Lantern), by S. L. Hart, Esq.
 19. Entertainment under the direction of the Cambridge Committee
 Feb. 2. Lecture, "Some other worlds," by A. H. Fison, Esq.
 16. Shakesperian Reading, under the direction of S. Rideal, Esq.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1885.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Palmer (Professor Edward Henry), Life of. By } Walter Besant. 8vo. Lond., 1883.....	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Practitioner (The). Vol. XXXIV., Nos. IV. to VI. }	Mr. Rudd.
Cambridge University Calendar, 1796	
College Life in the time of James the First as illustrated by an unpublished Diary of Sir Symond D'Ewes. Ed. J. H. Marsden, B.D. 8vo. Lond., 1851.	The Editor.
Philomorus. Notes on the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More. By J. H. Marsden, B.D. 8vo. Lond., 1878.....	The Author.
Beiblätter zu den Annalen der Physik und Chemie. 1877-84. 8 vols.	Mr. Main.
Horace, the Epistles of. Edited, with notes, by Augustus S. Wilkins. 8vo. Lond., 1885.....	The Editor.
Bonney (Dr. T. G.). The Influence of Science on Theology. (The Hulsean Lectures for 1884) ...	
— Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society of London on the 20th February, 1885	The Author.
Papworth (J. W.) and Morant (A. W.). Alpha- betical Dictionary of Coats of Arms of Families in Great Britain and Ireland. In 23 parts. 8vo. Lond., 1874	Professor Babington.
Arithmetica Practica of Gemma Frisius. 1564 ...	
Two Algorithms. 1500	
Algorithm of Peurbach. 1517	
Euclid. 1st Edition in Latin. 4to. Venice, 1482 ...	Mr. Pendlebury.
— 2nd " " " " 1491 ...	
— 3rd " " " " 1509 ...	
— 1st " " Greek " Basil 1533 ...	
Forbes (Willm. Alexr.), The Collected Scientific Papers of. Ed. F. E. Beddard. 8vo. Lond., 1885	Mr. Hill.
Al Koran, A Copy of. Written by African Naives and procured from Kano in the Houssa country Fontes Juris Romani Antiqui. Ed. C. G. Bruna. 8vo. Tubingæ, 1871	F. W. Bond, Esq.
Richey (Michael). Idioticon Hamburgense oder Wörter-Buch zur Erklärung d. Nieder-Säch- sischen Mundart. 8vo. Hamburg. 1755	
Statutes of St. John's College, Cambridge. MS. 4to. Vice Chancellor's Book. MS. 4to.	Professor Mayor.
Henley (John). The Compleat Linguist. 8vo. Lond., 1719.....	
Sousa (Fr. Joan. de). Vestigios da Lingua Arabice em Portugal. 8vo. Lisbon, 1789	
Wolbersii (Joannis) Otia Franequerana. 8vo. Groningæ, 1725	
Juvenal (D. J.). Satyræ. Cum Commentariis Grangæi, Autumni, et Calderini. 4to. Paris, 1614	

Additions.

- Annual Register for 1884. 8vo. Lond., 1885.
- Ascham (R.). Scholemaster. With MS. Notes by Speaker Onslow. 8vo. 1743.
- Bouhours (M.). Logick and Rhetorick. 8vo. Lond., 1728.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Græca. Vol. XVIII. Par. III. Ed. M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berolini, 1885.
- Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature. By Saml. Halkett and John Laing. Vol. 3. 8vo. Edinburgh. 1885.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Ed. Leslie Stephen. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond., 1885.
- Early English Text Society, Publications of. 3 vols.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XIX. 4to. Edinburgh, 1885.
- English Dialect Society, Publications of. For 1884 and 12th Report. 4 vols.
- Ægyptii Opera. Pars. I. Recens. P. Knoll (Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Vol. VIII.). 8vo. Vindobonæ, 1885.
- Exempla Scripturæ Epigraphicæ Latinæ. Ed. A. Hübner. Fol. Berlin, 1885.
- Freke (W.). On Learning. 8vo. Lond., 1693.
- Gibbon (T.). Rhetorick. 8vo. Lond., 1767.
- Gilbert (Galielmi) Tractatus de Magnete. Ed. W. Lochmans. 4to. Sedin, 1628.
- " " " " 1633.
- Phillips (J. T.). On Teaching Languages. 8vo. 1750.
- Quarterly Journal of Mathematics. Vol. XX. 8vo. Lond., 1885.
- Scotland, The Exchequer Rolls of. Vol. VIII. 1470-1479. Ed. Geo. Burnett. 8vo. Edinb., 1885.
- Waurin (Jehan de). Chroniques, &c. (1431-1437). Ed. Sir W. Hardy and E. L. C. P. Hardy. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond., 1884.
- Wotton (W.). On Learning. 8vo. Lond., 1694.
- Year Books. 12 and 13 Edward III. Ed. and translated by L. O. Pike. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond., 1885.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1885.

Donations.

Catalogue of the Library of the late Dr. Samuel Parr. M. Minucii Felicis Octavius. 12mo. Cantab., 1643 Augustini Niphi De Pulchro Liber. 12mo. Lugd. Batav., 1641.	DONORS.
J. Aug. Thuani Poematium. Studio J. Melan- thonis. 12mo. Amstelodami, 1578	
J. Sergeantii Vindicia. 12mo. Amstelodami, 1578	
Casp. Bartholinus. De Studio Theologico. 12mo. Hauniae, 1628.....	
Leonis Albatii Apes Urbanae. 8vo Roma, 1633	
Revelationum Divinarum Epitome. 8vo. 1663	
Terentius Christianus. Ed. Corn. Schonæo. 8vo. Lond., 1674.....	
C. Crispi Sallustii de Coniuratione Catilinæ Historia, &c. 8vo Paris, 1680	
Euripidis Phœnissæ. Ed Hug. Grotius, 8vo. Paris, 1630	
Loveday (R.). Letters, Domestic and Foreign, to several persons. 8vo. Lond., 1669	Professor Mayor.
Heywood (Mr.). Letters and Poems on several subjects. 8vo. Lond., 1726.....	
Ireland (John). Letters and Poems, by the late Mr. John Henderson. 8vo. Dublin, 1786	
Coward (Guil.). De Fermento volatili Nutritio conjectura Rationalis. 8vo. Lond., 1695.....	
Eremitæ (Dan.) Aulicæ Vitæ ac Civilis Libri IV. Ed. J. G. Grævius. 8vo. Ultrajecti, 1701.	
Raffles (Thomas), Letters of. 8vo. Liverpool, 1819	
Præfationes ad tres Gulielmi Bellendeni libros de Statu. 8vo. Lond., 1788.	
Conradi (D.A.) Cryptographia Denudata. 8vo. Lugd. Batav., 1739	
Theophrasti Characteres. recens. J. F. Fischerus accessit Commentarius Isaaci Casauboni. 8vo. Coburg, 1768	
Dizionario Biografico. By Angelo De Gubernatis. 8vo. Firenze, 1879.....	
Babington (Charles Cardale). Primitiæ Floræ Sarnicæ. 12mo. Lond., 1839	
— Manual of British Botany. 1st and 8th editions. 12mo. Lond., 1843 and 1881.....	
— The British Rubi. 12mo. Lond., 1869.....	
— Flora Bathoniensis. 12mo. Bath, 1834	
— Supplement to Flora Bathoniensis. 12mo. 1839	The Author.
— A Syllabus of Lectures on Botany. 8vo. Camb. 1868	
— Notes concerning the Botanical Schedule and the method of using it. 8vo. Camb, 1873	
— Address delivered at the Meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Church Stretton, Aug. 1, 1881. 8vo. Lond., 1882	
Dumont (J.). Recueil des Traités (with supplement). 13 vols. fol. Amstelodami, 1726	
Rolleston (Prof.). On the three Periods known as The Iron, The Bronze, and The Stone Ages. 8vo.	Prof. E. C. Clark.
Living (G. D.). Chemical Equilibrium the result of the Dissipation of Energy. 8vo. Camb., 1885	
	H. D. Rolleston, Esq.
	The Author.

- Smythies (John K.). Problems on the Motions of Atoms. 8vo. Lond., 1885. The Author.
 The Practitioner. Vol. XXXIV, January to June. 8vo. Lond., 1885. Dr. Donald MacAlister.
 Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XLVIII. Part II, 1884. Royal Astronomical Soc.
 Calendar of Letters from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London. Ed. Reginald R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond., 1885. Corporation of the City of London.
 Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. 1882, Parts III and IV. 1883, Parts I, II, and III. And 1884, Parts I and II. Royal Society.
 Gisborne (Thos.). An Enquiry into the Duties of Men. 7th Edition, 2 vols., 8vo. London, 1824. Professor C. C. Babington.

Additions.

- Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik. Ed. Edward Wüfflin. First 5 parts. 8vo. Leipzig, 1884.
 Brugsch (H.). Recueil de Monuments Egyptiens. V. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.
 Duemichen (J.). Geographische Inschriften. III. Cambridge University Examination Papers. 1884-1885. Calendar for 1885.
 Chaucer, Essays on. Part V. Chaucer Society, 1884.
 Cicero (M. T.). Academics of. Translated by James S. Reid. 8vo. Lond., 1880.
 " Academics. Edited by James S. Reid. 8vo. Lond., 1885.
 " Dictionary of National Biography. Ed. by Leslie Stephen. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond., 1885.
 Dowell (Stephen). History of Taxation and Taxes of England. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1884.
 Ephemeris Epigraphica. Vol. VI. 8vo. Romæ, 1885.
 Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts. Part III. Fol. Lond., 1885.
 Grey (Dr. Zachary). Examination of the 2nd and 4th volumes of Neale's History of the Puritans. 4 vols. 1785. With MS. notes by the Author.
 — Another Copy in 3 vols.
 — Reply to Neal's Exceptions to the Test Act, &c., 1739.
 Hearne (Thomas), Remarks and Collections of. Vol. I. Ed. C. E. Doble. 8vo. Oxford, 1885.
 Hellenica. Essays edited by Evelyn Abbott. 8vo. Lond., 1880.
 Hunter (Christopher). Illustration of Neale's History of the Puritans in the Article of Peter Smart. 1736.
 Letters and Papers. Foreign and Domestic. Henry VIII. (1585). Ed. James Gairdner. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1885.
 Madox (Isaac). Vindication of the Church of England against Neale's History of the Puritans. 1740.
 Merguet (H.). Lexikon zu den Schriften Cäsars. Part III. 4to. Jena, 1885.
 Neal (Daniel). History of the Puritans. 1732-38. 4 vols. With MS. notes by the Author.
 — History of the Puritans. 4 vols. bound in 6. With MS. notes by Dr. Zachary Grey.
 — Review of Facts objected to in 1st vol. of same. 1734.
 Oxford University. Register of. Vol. I. Ed. C. W. Boase. 8vo. Oxford, 1885.
 Perry (Walter Copland). Greek and Roman Sculpture. 8vo. Lond., 1882.
 J. S. Solid Philosophy asserted. With Reflections on Locke's Essay concerning Humane Understanding. 8vo. Lond., 1697.
 Troubles connected with the Prayer Book of 1549. Ed. Nicholas Pocock. Camden Society, 1885.
 Williams (Archbishop) and the Marquis of Ormond, Unpublished Correspondence between. Ed. with notes by E. H. Beedham.

EDITORS.

DR. DONALD MAC ALISTER.

J. R. TANNER.

S. A. S. RAM.

H. D. ROLLESTON.

C. H. HEATH.

C. A. M. POND.



WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY?*

THIS evening I shall confine myself to answering the question—What is Political Economy? On this point there is almost universal misconception. Adam Smith, a George Stephenson among Economists, called his celebrated book *An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. We will start with this definition: enquiry into—or study of—the reasons why a country is rich or poor, why some are better off than others.

At the very outset, however, we must digress, in order to enforce two points not explicitly brought out in the above definition. When we say “An enquiry into the causes of the wealth &c.,” we do not mean that we are anxious to find out merely what causes the biggest heap of wealth to be turned out inside a nation, regardless of who get it,—but that we wish to enquire into what causes the greatest *general* wealth in a country. It is very important to notice this at the outset; because there would be no common sense in entering on the study if this were not the guiding idea to throw light on our road.

Why should we care to investigate the causes of wealth? Because wealth brings comfort, enjoyment, happiness, to sensible men. So when we are studying what it is produces the greatest wealth we are doing this because we should like to see the greatest happiness possible. Now in most cases there would be greater total happiness if wealth were less unequally

enjoyed; for two reasons, first that "enough is as good as a feast" (a man cannot be happier than he can); secondly, that a great part of the unhappiness of being poor arises from contrast with the life of those who are so much better off. Besides this consideration of happiness there is another thing—that a more generous enjoyment of wealth by the poor would cause a much finer *production* of wealth by them. Thus alike on sentimental and on business grounds Political Economy is the study of what causes *widespread* attainment of wealth.

Again, Economics is a study of what causes wealth *permanently*. No one would trouble to examine what causes a mere ephemeral flare-up, but what is likely to give a basis of future success as well. The Rev. W. Cunningham puts it thus—Political Economy teaches the art of National Husbandry. For instance, the Roman Empire finished its great career by living on its capital, and this could not last for ever. By tapping its provinces of their money—a very vital element—it spoilt them and destroyed its own roots. Egypt, once a magnificent Power, owes its present miserable condition—according to Mr Del Mar—largely to the fact that "the entire topography of the country has been changed by mining....The ruin brought upon Nubia was irreparable; and its inhabitants were driven for support to the narrow valley of the Nile proper, where agriculture had to be conducted under conditions that led to the permanent enslavement of the people."*

* *A History of Money* (1885), p. 129. He goes on (p. 132), "The fact is that anciently Nubia was watered by numerous small streams that flowed into the Nile, and were employed to irrigate these deserted plains—once the Lombardy of Africa—but which, after they had been diverted by the gold miners, and their sources of supply cut off by the destruction of the forests for mining timbers, fell into the condition of "washes," which now are only flooded for a brief period during the rainy season, and are dry for the remainder of the year. These "washes," or dried-up watercourses, are called by the Arabs "wadys."....Such is Nubia to-day....where man has not indeed abandoned it he has degenerated to the level of a savage."

This is a specimen of management which produced transitory, not permanent, wealth for the country. In England, too, we see how violent Protection some years ago followed by violent Free Trade since has had an unfortunate effect on the permanent prosperity of our farmers.

Returning now to the main line, we find that Economics must be defined as the study of what causes permanent widespread wealth.

It is obvious that the production of wealth in a country depends on two large groups of causes, which we may call (1) *outside nature* and (2) *human nature*. The best human nature could not become very wealthy at the North Pole; while, on the other hand, though outside nature is first-rate in the case of Turkey, yet since the inhabitants are deficient in good government, their wealth is much less than it should be. We may also speak of (1) and (2) as the *environment* and the *ability* of the inhabitants. This latter depends on (a) *physical* qualities—health, strength, skill, and endurance; (b) *intelligence*; (c) *social* qualities, such as honesty and forbearance. Besides these, the producing-power depends in particular on the kind of *government*, which itself is in great measure a consequence of (a) and (b) and (c).

Now the environment we cannot alter so much as the human nature. Therefore in Economics our attention is bestowed chiefly on *human action*; how it may be altered; how, by the adoption of better modes of action, more general material welfare may result. Human exertion may in the case of the poor be transformed by the stimulus of Hope, and in every man it may be changed for the better by the advent of more knowledge.

Knowing that Economics is the Study of Wealth, we may give another description of it by saying that it is a study of what men do in their attempts to get a

living and enjoy life; of what takes place in that struggle for existence-and-something-more which is entered upon by everyone who has to depend on himself. For it is in pursuit of these objects—necessaries, comforts, luxuries—that “Wealth” comes to be produced.

We examine this universal pursuit, with the various degrees of success that ensue. Some have splendid fortunes, such as Mr Vanderbilt or Sir William Armstrong: many secure comfortable fortunes by the time they are middle-aged, such as thousands of large tradesmen and manufacturers: a very great number to their dying day manage little more than to make both ends meet: an equally large number go on from week to week in hand-to-mouth style, with no certainty, no future programme: finally, speaking of England alone, a crowd equal to the combined populations of Liverpool and Manchester are obliged to have their wretched existence doled out to them by the inhumane hand of our “Poor Law.” One million creatures in this forlorn state means another million (of relatives and friends) so near to it that they cannot give the help they would give if they could.

If these facts, “dismal” as they may be, are not interesting, we shall not find any such anywhere. Political Economy is *the study of the most interesting facts on the earth's surface.*

We consider the facts, with a view to find out why they are so different in different cases—why some are so miserable and others so well-off. But when we say “consider,” we mean to encamp quietly around the facts, and take our time at them, study them, like doctors over a disease. Now a study is a careful trying to ascertain, not a fierce outburst of declamation or party-spirit, declaring that such and such is *the* solution. For instance, some fiery-headed men, who put forth as their object the general welfare, propose a short cut to attain it. They propose to take away all Capital

and Land from their present owners (with or without compensation, according as the wind blows) and to entrust it to "the State" for a new dispensation on behalf of "the workers." When we listen to these men we wonder how they can think they are Economists, for Economics is a *study*, and men cannot study who are for ever in a passion. Such proposals are not the fruit of many years' careful enquiry—which we demand of every ordinary medical practitioner—but are the mushroom growths of an overheated brain. No doubt the furnace-heat is some of it caused by pity and indignation, arising from the contemplation of human misery. But no amount of pity or indignation combined of themselves could ever set a bone or extirpate a disease. And so with economic casualties or diseases: just as the doctor who combines the experience of long study with a cool head is the man to attack a complicated case, so in the treatment of social misery none should be allowed to interpose but men who have passed through the discipline of steady enquiry. The diseases of the body politic are difficult to understand, and the treatment of them must not be entered upon with a jaunty air or in a towering passion.

Next, Political Economy is *the most human of all studies*. The pursuit of wealth is universal; and not only is it universal, but with many it constitutes nearly the whole of their life; in fact, with the poorest people we may say that *all* their life consists in trying to get a living. And for men in general, the character of their life depends a great deal upon the way in which they proceed to acquire wealth. Many men have lost their "life," in any real sense of the word, by the way in which they have been absorbed in "making money."

Economics is again a particularly human study for this reason, that so much acquaintance with human

nature is required to understand that contrasts of good and ill fortune are greatly due to the different susceptibility of different persons to certain *motives*, which influence some to action more readily than others. Also, *sympathy* is essential in order to realise how men, whose lives are a vacuum as regards security for the future, hope, kindness, and intelligence, will be incapable of any but an inferior quality of effort, and will therefore remain poor. All this a wise man learns by observation, a fool by experience.

While considering this point of the human interest attaching to the study, we may notice that Economics is much concerned with the nature of the *social institutions* amidst which the struggling units live and move and have their being. In civilised societies men are not free individuals like savages. We live in masses so dependent on one another that our actions depend on those of our neighbours, and must be regulated with reference to the laws, customs, and public opinion of those around us. The style of our individual life is moulded by that complex whole "Society," which shapes us every minute from the cradle onwards. For example, it is "respectable" to be a clerk in the City: hence thousands are doomed to a penurious monotony which otherwise they would have promptly rejected.

This being so, "Society" at any given moment is responsible to some degree for the *manner* in which individuals attempt to get wealth, and by consequence is responsible in part for the good or ill fortune that results. Therefore Political Economy, which enquires into (1) the ways in which men pursue wealth, and (2) the amounts of success they meet with, has to examine at the very outset the various social arrangements, laws, and customs, under which men are bound to work, if they are civilised. Civilisation puts men—like horses—into harness; it must be so. But just because it must be so—because

there must be customs, social rules, and laws, if there is to be progress,—for that very reason the harness should be carefully studied to see if it can be improved, so as to let it tell more for the general good. The harness is made to assist the horse, not the horse to be spoilt by the harness.

To explain: men have to work just now in huge factories, big shops, doing everything in crowds; they have to live accordingly in dense towns packed together; and the towns are often hideous because of the big works; and in these works such is the division of labour that each man must confine himself to one part of a process, and he is liable to be suddenly thrown out of work, hardly ever knowing what the next six months will bring forth in the matter of wages. An individual born into this state of things is not free; he is bound to fall in with it, and to get his living in those definite ways which prevail in the society that surrounds him. Thus in trying to get their living the whole life of millions is moulded for good or bad by the social arrangements—the harness—in which they find themselves placed.

The harness is made by (1) *Laws*, which would be sometimes better for a little loosening, by (2) *Leading individuals*, e.g. great Landlords, Captains of Industry, &c., and by (3) *Public Opinion*, a blend composed of common sense, kindness, religious feeling, the influence of the Press, and other ingredients. And the “life” of an individual results from his own individuality working inside all three of these with more or less friction.

Thus Political Economy has to consider, amongst other things, how greater general comfort can be attained by altering these forces of Government or Great Men or Public Opinion. But, as the Laws can be altered more readily than the other two, *Legislation* early becomes a subject for economic discussion.

No study is more inspired by a practical object than

is Economics. Its End is pre-eminently Action. We study the ways in which men live with a view to make their life better; for it is not what it might be. In the course of our enquiry, while carefully considering the ways in which men aim at Wealth, and their different measures of success, we come across hints as to how some of the failures may be prevented, or, at any rate, prevented from being so bad as they are. Valuable hints for practice always crop up in the course of any genuine human enquiry. In this also Political Economy resembles Medicine. Both study things as they are—the phenomena of actual life, health and disease—and in so doing get a clue as to how more health and less disease may be attained. Thus, both study things as they are in the hope of helping things to become more as they ought to be. And on this account Economists, like doctors, are much concerned with the dismal side of things. They frequent the gloom that they may learn to brighten it, and they brood over failures that there may be fewer failures in the future. They are “resolved not to rest content till they have done what in them lies to discover how far it is possible to open up to all the material means of a refined and noble life” (Marshall, *Present Position of Economics*). To hope for practical success is no more utopian in the sphere of Economics than in that of Medicine—where the most unexpected results have been achieved.

I am laying stress on the point that Economics is a study with a practical object. I am aware that some people maintain that it is a “pure science,” calm analysis, unsullied by any practical considerations. Certainly the analysis should be as calm as possible, but the only reason of the calmness lies in the superior resulting value of the conclusions, which we may then avail ourselves of for practical purposes. The “object” of any study is the usefulness of the information we gain thereby; but the

knowledge is only of use *when acted upon*. The student may not be thinking of this while he is busy with the enquiry; but the tendency of a study to affect practice remains the same, whether or not he be conscious of it. And if we read the writings of those Economists who considered themselves most "pure," we find (since even they were flesh-and-blood) that the purity of the analysis in their earlier pages is soon tainted by a tendency to bring it to bear on practice. Thus the title of Mill's great book is "*The Principles of Political Economy, with some of their applications to Social Philosophy*." The cat is let out of the bag, but every man, however 'scientific,' carries that cat.

Economics is therefore Science followed by Art, a pursuit of accurate information leading to an application of the knowledge so as to alter practice. An Economist should feel like Brutus in *Coriolanus*, when Shakespeare makes him say

*"Let's carry with us ears and eyes for the time,
But hearts for the event."*

"Ears and eyes for the time," our wits about us, and our heads cool for contemporary facts; but "hearts for the event," our pulses strong with the thought of what will come of it if we succeed. The man whose heart is warm "for the event" will find that his ears and eyes are on that account none the less keen "for the time," nor less able to extract profitable hints from the various phenomena that meet him.

Further, because economic quacks abound, *the study of Economics should be widespread*. People then would not listen so blindly when they were instructed enough to discriminate between nonsensical talk and really practical proposals. There would then be more economic progress made by Government, instead of each Party being content to out-bid the other in roseate offers. At present the audience knows nothing except that it wants to be cured of its malady, and so it jumps at any remedy held forth.

The general public, in place of accurate information on economic matters, have only strong opinions (and votes), which may be sound or rotten, but they hold them as a rule "because they do." The worst of this is that where knowledge is lacking as to social causes and effects, prejudice, party-spirit, or selfish fears are sure to step in and fill the void. Every man who wishes to be a valuable citizen should therefore study Economics. His influence—and ignorance counts like knowledge in voting—goes one way or the other, for good or bad, every day of his life. As Jevons says, "everybody has his opinion one way or another about bad trade, or the effect of high wages, or any one of hundreds of questions of social importance. It does not occur to such people that these matters are more difficult to understand than chemistry, or astronomy, or geology, and that a lifetime of study is not sufficient to enable us to speak confidently about them." "Yet"—he goes on to say—"they who have never studied political economy at all are usually the most confident,"—that is, the most likely to do harm in handling social questions.

Now economic study would give a man some reason for his opinion on questions which rub against him every day of his life, on which nine-tenths of the public have opinions picked up by chance, mere foundlings. If every citizen took an interest in economic study there would be a strong breeze of public opinion in favour of what tended towards national welfare. At present this is not the case because most people are ignorant, and in the absence of knowledge they can be drawn this way or that at the mercy of prejudice and party. So that every man should be an Economist: every one is now, in a way—generally a bad way.

Political Economy is *disliked*. So much so, that some distinguished men in the House have "banished

it to Saturn." But it is not so easy to banish an enquiry, and it would be better if those politicians had joined the ranks of Economists and helped to improve the study, instead of falling foul of it altogether because of some of the mistakes of some of its expositors. In the case of Political Economy it is not familiarity but unfamiliarity that breeds contempt: when a man knows more about the enquiry he appreciates the solid good that has accrued from it, and is less inclined to exaggerate its mistakes. If everybody would study Economics it would not be disliked, for every man would be an Economist.

However, disliked it is; and there are very good reasons for the fact. First of all, for the same reason that Anatomy used to be disliked, because it pores over what is distressing and morbid. Ordinary people cannot bear to see anyone keeping cool over a painful subject: they must do something or run away from it. Hence an Economist is always called "cold-blooded." But how about doctors? Do not they analyse catastrophes in a similar sedate fashion? and what good would they be if they did not keep cool?

A second reason why Political Economy is disliked is that some of its leading writers had idiosyncrasies of temperament which did not commend themselves to the public. Thus, Adam Smith is never tired of urging the necessity of leaving industry alone, unhampered by Government interference. This doctrine of *Laissez-faire* was forced on Smith when he contemplated the tyrannic policy which caused the French Revolution. In his day Government stifled industry: now-a-days, more enlightened, it can often help; so that a doctrine useful in 1776 may well be noxious in 1886. There is no logic in the argument that because *Laissez-faire* is inadmissible now, therefore Smith (and Economics) are to be scouted for recommending it as a policy to be pursued a hundred years ago. Again, much just indignation has arisen from

Ricardo's "Iron Law of Wages." Taking a view of human nature which was perhaps excusable in a Londoner, he considered labourers to be so effortless that if their wages should rise they would make nothing out of it but larger families, which would bring wages down again to the same dead level. And he gave the impression of regarding life from an office point of view: a few capitalists foremost, with a background of "hands." The nation becomes a mere mart, for the sake of which souls are everlastingly crushed in the mill of "production." Much is said of iron laws of Nature, but little of that human intercourse which can strengthen the feeble to face and get the better of them. If Economics is in popular estimation a "dismal" and "brutal" study, most of our thanks are due to Ricardo.

The third objection to Political Economy comes from or on behalf of the "practical men." A study of Wealth, they say, if true to its title, must be a study of hard facts of life: now what can outsiders know of this, or who should know so much about it as shrewd business men, who have made their own fortunes? But to know all about making one's own fortune is not quite the same as to understand what brings good fortune to the nation as a whole. In economic matters an outsider may see more of the game, because it is a question of how multitudes of individual actions affect the joint result. The "practical" man knows very little beyond his own beat; that is how he has made his fortune, by concentrating himself on his particular business. Now an Economist, like a Physiologist, studies the relations of parts to each other and to the whole; he resembles a man who is overlooking hands at whist.

Lastly, there is "that horrid Malthus" and his disciples to the present day. The "population question" touches a tender spot, and Economists have never been forgiven for treating it with such "brutality." At the

same time their practical conclusions with regard to this question have probably been the most serious of all the mistakes they have made.

The public dislike of Economics is thus to a great extent natural, easily accounted for, and sometimes gratuitously provoked by its chief apostles. The fact is, it wants a strong man to be a good Economist, or a good doctor. When you sit down to examine the struggle for existence you are apt to get "the blues" unless you believe in the power men have, when they stand up and try, to help each other out of a hole. It would be easy for doctors to become "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and to talk fatalism, if they did not bring their study out into the fresh open air of action. "Pure" Economics is of all studies the most miserable.

Yet "natural" as it may be, the public dislike to Economics is childish; and it would vanish on better acquaintance. No one can study the subject for a short time without finding that the one object confronting him at every turn is the wretched material condition of our largest class. This is the leak in the ship of the state, the running sore of the body politic. From this come nearly all the worst evils of civilisation, evils which affect all classes. Hence political economy is bound to be much concerned about the material welfare of the majority: "it aims at teaching what should be done in order that poor people may be as few as possible, and that everybody may as a rule be well paid for his work" (*Jevons*). With such a port for destination, who would not come on board?

Since this is the object which everywhere emerges from the study, the promotion of general wealth in a society, the making material comforts and enjoyments as widespread as possible, we see what is meant by "the economic point of view." We are regarding an event from an economic point of view when we

are trying to ascertain the tendency of that event to advance or retard the material welfare of the whole people.

You will say then that the Economic point of view is the same as the Statesman's. And, strictly speaking, "political economy" should mean simply the internal management of a State, though the actual meaning current now is the study of how to make things work together for the wealth of a State. A real Statesman, however, aims at something more than the general material welfare. He aims at making his country hold a leading position, strong for defence or attack; at making the inhabitants healthy, wealthy, and wise; and at something more than all this, at refinement, culture, splendour of Art and Science; and, lastly, at a happy settlement of "the Adam and Eve question." This is a large order. And the Statesman gets hints to help him from various quarters. But economic knowledge is more necessary to him than any other, for the people *must* have wealth. This is the preliminary, the primary necessity.

It is true wealth is not everything, and it does not follow that the best world in every respect must be that in which most of the inhabitants are wealthy. Still, most people will agree that the same qualities, habits, ways of living, which must be practised to make the bulk of the people in a country permanently well-off from a material point of view, will also render it a first-rate country from every point of view. Wealth is the soil without which other good things cannot be perennial. "Political economy does not pretend to examine *all* the causes of happiness" (*Jevons*), but it examines those which society can most easily control, and those which are indispensable to the total happiness. The Statesman who aims at a splendid edifice must be at pains to consider the foundation. Thus Politics and Economics should be hand-and-glove with each other. For Economics, we

may say by way of a parting definition, is *the study of how to secure a sound basis for national greatness*. Bad economic policy must ruin a State by sapping its very roots: good Economics put in practice would lead to perpetual growth. Thus a nation managed in accordance with first-rate Economics is on the road to be a first-rate nation from every point of view.

E. FOXWELL.



VOLUNTEERING EXPERIENCES.

THIS is an age of improvement. Most people try to improve their neighbours, some improve the occasion, a few are improving themselves. To me it is inexpressibly sad that even my Undergraduate friends are engaged in improvement of one kind or another. 'Twas not ever thus—but no matter! I trust that no one will accuse an Odd File like me of compassing or imagining any improvement in my readers. My friends know that I am incapable of such an act of treason.

The present article being one, nominally at least, on Volunteering, it may appear to the captious critic that it is necessary to explain why men become Volunteers. But motives are proverbially difficult to fathom. A friend of mine once sold wheelks off a barrow, alleging that he considered it a romantic occupation. Moreover, as Lopes J. has recently told us, motives have nothing to do with the matter. Let it be granted therefore, as Euclid says in his persuasive way, that a man is a Volunteer; and if he is not that he ought to be ashamed of himself.

My own experiences were gained in the Volunteer Battalion of the Blankshire Regiment (Princess Beatrice's Own Bounders). You may know us by the B in our bonnets.* I fell a victim to the blandishments of a friend at an advanced period of an otherwise enjoyable evening, and before I had quite realised the

* See G. O. 1886, 447b; *Army Form 7286m, late W. O. Form 5378t—passim.*

state of affairs I had sworn to defend Her Majesty against all her enemies and oppressors whatsoever, and never to go on foreign service except in case of actual invasion.

I was presently handed over to the Sergeant-Major, one of the most beautiful characters I have ever known. He had scarcely taught me to know my right foot from my left before he remarked, meditatively, "I have not had the pleasure of drinking your health yet, Sir." And then, still more thoughtfully, as he saw my hand stealing towards a waistcoat-pocket—"I'm a teetotaller, I am: it takes just twice as much for me to drink your health as it does for a man who drinks beer. Coffee is fourpence a cup." This appeared distinctly ingenious at the time, but the brilliancy of the idea was still more impressed upon me some months later. The battalion on a route march halted on a village green. On going to have a modest quencher at the inn, I heard the high-minded abstainer, who tossed off cups of coffee to my health, saying, "I'll have a pot of 'arf and 'arf, Miss; and just a dash of rum in it, my dear." Like other persons in authority the Sergeant-Major had a knack of making unpleasantly humorous remarks at times. To hear him mutter, "He'd spile a brigade, he would," when some wretched recruit had turned to the left when he ought to have done the other thing, was calculated to make the rest of the squad understand what were meant by the horrors of war. Anon he would say—"Charge bayonets! Look at 'em all up and down anyhow, like a *shiver the freeze* round a apple garden t' keep little boys away!" I only recollect one occasion on which he so far forgot himself as to lapse into a compliment—"You've slep next a soldier," said he to a recruit less dense than usual. In the early days of the Volunteer movement the Sergeant had instructed the Winchester boys in the mysteries of drill. The high spirits of these youths he maintained had affected his

nerves (save the mark) and permanently deteriorated his temper. His language was somewhat vehement at times, and, if a guarantee of his good faith, was certainly not adapted for publication. He used, after one of these outbursts, to say, "Never mind me, gentlemen, I'm only easing springs"—a simile derived from the trigger of the old rifle. Poor old chap! his springs are permanently eased now. Even his very funeral is connected in my mind with the pathetically humorous. We sent a firing party to the grave, and the proceedings had, of course, to be rehearsed under the superintendence of another Staff-Sergeant. At a certain part of the proceedings our instructor bustled up like Mr Pancks, and remarked, in the most dismally matter-of-fact voice, "Here comes the corpse,—As you were! all together next time." And so on *da capo*.

But it is not of drill-sergeants that I'm anxious for to sing, as the learned and ingenious author of the *Bab Ballads* has it. It will, I submit to my honourable readers, be convenient to consider the Volunteers according to their rank. As for the Colonel, one mentions him with awe. So far as I recollect, he never but once addressed a word to me personally, and then he only asked me, in tones of quite unnecessary vehemence, why I was wearing some strap or other on the wrong shoulder. It is not that nothing can be said about Colonels as a body. There was the stock-broking Colonel who gave the command, "The Battalion will change front, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ right." And Mr Yates' friend, who said, "Right turn—as you were, Le— turn up Fetter Lane, you fellows." But I have been Orderly to the Commanding Officer before now, and know what it is to walk to a signal-station five miles off to make the flag-waggers find out how many men with blistered heels have fallen out during the day's march—all on account of the strap aforesaid. Even at our Battalion dinners we never refer to the Colonel directly. If we drink his health it is by

inference, under the guise of—say, The unsuccessful Conservative Candidate for the Great North Road Division of Blankshire. Much the same considerations prevent me from shewing up our Majors. And as for my Captain, heaven forbid that I should draw his attention to me! Why he might use a choleric word and put me in “blanket fatigue” for the very next march to Brighton, and thus keep me folding those absurdly hairy W. D. blankets for an hour every morning. It follows, therefore, that I must treat of my comrades in the ranks, the ‘brutal and licentious soldiery’ with whom I have associated for so many years. All they can do is to fall back on pointed personality when they see this.

The fearsome earnestness characteristic of the present age calls for “real work” from the Volunteers; and of late years the marches down to the Easter Monday Review have been increasing in severity. The Princess Beatrice’s Own Bounders are naturally to the fore. We usually start on the Wednesday preceding Easter Monday, and march off with a *hault courage* into the infinite, trying, with more or less success, to live up to our helmets and Martini-Henrys. It is only when one has thus to spend the whole of several days and nights in close companionship with three or four men that the lower depths of humanity are disclosed. For it must be remembered that you do not choose your companions. You are stuck in between two men because one is taller and the other shorter than you are. You may be next a careless man, one who simply does not care whether he knows his drill or not, and who is quite content to get into his place at the third or fourth try, and only then because he is shoved into it. It is all very well for the poet to sing, “It’s no matter what you do If your ‘heart be only true,” but the sentiment hardly applies to the operations of war. A little expostulation of a military and explosive kind does men of this tempera-

ment a lasting good.* But even if a man takes pains it does not necessarily follow that he is of any use. I notice that your purely studious man is singularly inadequate in his results. Reading, Bacon says, maketh a full man. But, though fulness, no doubt, is an excellent thing, it is a means and not an end. A man might learn the meaning of every word in the best French dictionary, and thereby become acquainted with many things of which he had better have remained ignorant, but he would not know French. And so I have known men whose knowledge of the 'Field Exercise' was positively revolting. Men who could tell you the position of the Senior Major of the Battalion of Direction in any Brigade movement, or when and where a Sergeant-Major draws his sword; and yet at the caution "Fours" would be found dozing like any foolish maiden. Again, you may have a talkative man, who takes *au grand sérieux* the Volunteer song;

- "You will be careful to keep looking intelligently about you,
- "Lest the Battalion should advance in line or perform any other important movement without you;
- "And when standing at attention
- "Is the proper time to mention
- "Anything you have to say."

He is always explaining that owing to the extraordinary tone of voice in which the Commanding Officer gives the word of command, not to mention the ridiculous rapidity of his utterance, it is impossible to know whether he said "Front form companies!" or "Lock up there!" This man, after a 'Right-about form company!' is generally to be found in the supernumerary rank in hot altercation with the Sergeants. He has a supreme contempt for his Officers, and is

* The milder forms of military expletives, like explosive bullets of less than a certain weight, are forbidden by the Geneva Convention,

convinced that "stripes" are given by pure favour.* To be next such a man for a three days' march is indeed a trial. Men of this stamp ought to be got out of the ranks at all costs. In a thoughtful paper, entitled "Cleansing the Augean Stable," which I read before the United Military Outsiders, I have suggested that it might be well to put them on the Staff. They are quite too utterly useless as Privates, and they are hardly good enough for Regimental Officers. It may be said at once, however, that a man may be a good soldier, and know his drill down to the last word of command in the Red Book, and yet be a poor companion. He may be a Natural Science man with but one idea. He is full of the papers to be read to the Bletherin Club, "On the Imaginary Roots of the Rosaceae," or "On the Morals of the Mollusca." Or he is a young barrister anxious to have your opinion of his recent book on "The law relating to Perambulators," and he must and will know whether you consider the *obiter dictum* of Jessel M. R.—that double perambulators are an unmitigated nuisance—to apply to the case where the babes sit fore and aft as well as to that where they sit abreast. The first day's march does such men good. The hammering about knocks some of the nonsense out of them, and gives everybody something to talk about at a slack time. It is astonishing how soon men learn to keep step when their heels get trodden on if they don't. You will perceive that the preceding remarks are in law an admission that improvement is occasionally desirable, but they are to be taken as made without prejudice to the general principle.

After a long day's march come the questions of billeting and dinner. Sometimes the men of a column

* In the bitterness of his spirit he has been known to agree with the German philologist Webelspötter, who thought 'stripling' was a term of contempt derived from the known incapacity of non-commissioned Officers.

are billeted out all over a village, one or two in every house that will take them in. Sometimes a Company takes possession of an inn or an empty house, or a warehouse or a schoolroom. One of the most endurable night's rests I ever had on a campaign was spent on a door-mat under a billiard-table. On another occasion a friend and I shared a bed in a cottage. Our hostess was a dear delightful old lady, who begged that we would keep sober and not disgrace our friends. Before our departure next morning she was pleased to say that we had behaved like gentlemen, a statement which was received with incredulity by the rest of the Company on parade. I look back with singularly little pleasure to a night spent in straw strewn on the floor of a room in an empty house in a village called Cuckfield; that night is the longest and coldest in my record. I noticed a phenomenon there which I have not seen explained in any work on animal magnetism, namely, that the straw gravitated in the most curious way to the old campaigners. For real luxury, however, there is nothing to compare to a big barn with plenty of straw. When you have some seventy or eighty men lying heads and tails in such a place the question of agonizing importance is that of snoring. There is the gentleman who goes at it steadily with the regulation snore (of which a sealed pattern can be seen at the War Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.). He is not so objectionable as the fancy snorer—the man with Wagnerian effects—little staccato obligato agitato movements which drive the whole barn to distraction, and make his neighbours finger their bayonets and wonder whether they are stiff enough to wake him with. They do say that if while one man is going up *crescendo* and another man is coming down *diminuendo* you whistle at the exact instant when they sound the same note both snorers will stop. Making experiments of this kind is invaluable if you are a hot-tempered man. Temporary

alleviation of one's misery is always obtained by kicking them both, but this is empirical rather than scientific. Some regiments take the Patent Anti-snorer with them. This simple apparatus consists of a bell-mouth to put over the nose, with two tubes leading one to each ear. The action is automatic, the snorer wakes himself, and then there is peace. Even a snorer, however, is better than the objectionable person who claims to have lain awake all night, and next morning illustrates with examples how each man snored. Lastly, you may be next an enthusiast of scientific tastes, who gets up to take the temperature at 4 a.m., and wants to borrow a watch-key to wind up his pedometer.

At length the bugle sounds the *reveille*, and one has to get up to ablute and adonise. Washing may have to be done at the village pump, with men of other regiments looking on, and saying, "Why them Bounders has all of 'em got tooth-brushes." Or, perhaps, one has but a bucket in the farm-yard. Or the operation may have to be postponed till a more convenient season. Then one has to tackle boot-cleaning. The more convinced you are that you must have clean boots, the less able you are to effect it, and the more your arms ache. I see in my mind's eye an elegant classical scholar, a Fellow of his College and a gentleman of elegant instincts, with an eye-glass and a tear in his eye struggling vainly to produce the faintest semblance of polish on his highlows.

Then comes breakfast! Even a healthy hyæna might learn a lesson. Everything is piled on the plate. Ham and egg, cold chicken, boiled beef, marmalade, horse-radish sauce, bread, pickles, cheese—anything and everything you can get. One has heard of the gentleman who went through his meals, putting the equivalent of what he ate in a bucket alongside of him. He thought that in this way he might make

useful observations on the development of liver-complaint. Volunteers start the other way: they put it all on their plates and then eat it.

After breakfast comes the work of the day. The most noticeable thing about military movements on a large scale is the length of time necessary to do anything. If the column consists of four or five thousand men distributed up and down two or three villages, it may take an hour or two to get them massed together, while cocked hats pervade space generally, and the air is blue with the blasphemy of Brigadiers.

At last the column is ready, and off we go, accompanied by a miscellaneous throng of sightseers. The old old days, when Volunteers tramped along the roads anyhow, are gone. Advance guards, flanking parties, scouts and all the rest of it, have to be provided. It is altogether unnecessary to black your boots if you think it probable that you are to be of the flanking party, and have to keep so many yards ahead of the main body, and so many yards on the right or left of the road. Then you must go tramping, in gay uniform, over ploughed fields, over every abomination that the mind of the farmer can conceive in the way of fences, over brooks and ditches of extraordinary breadth and incredible muddiness, until it is clear that there are few greater idiots than the man who has got your boots on.

Another day the Brigadier will train the officers in out-post duty. Now this may be lively in real warfare, but in the mimic business there is a distinct absence of exciting detail. You require personal resources either in your mind, if you have one, or in your haversack, when you get stuck behind a hedge all by yourself for a couple of hours. Your own officers come round and give instructions of a bewildering nature about enemies and ambushes and surprises. Then the Staff ride about and criticise everybody

and everything, most likely coming suddenly round a corner just as you are starting to make use of a brandy-flask of great size. If anyone can tell me how to conceal a brandy-flask with neatness and dispatch, and at the same time convey to the beholders the impression that the vessel contains cold tea, I shall be deeply grateful.

Next day, perhaps, the column may come upon the enemy and be deployed for the attack. This is sometimes desperately hard work. To keep advancing by rushes, in extended order, over highly manured fields, lying down every now and then to take shelter in the orthodox fashion, makes the battalion murmur. What your practical man may say on the relative merits of farm-yard muck, guano, and fish manure as fertilisers I don't know; but I do hold strong opinions on their oderiferous properties. Moreover I submit that they are out of place on a battle-field.

It is curious to see how excited men get in a sham fight. In a real action they would no doubt be much more collected. On a ridge, perhaps, a glimpse may be got of what is going on. The long lines of skirmishers get closer and closer, and men begin to cheer "our fellows." Indeed, there is no doubt whatever that, were ball-cartridge handy, it would be freely used at the critical moment—and why not?

I remember once seeing the Brixton Shetlanders in hot pursuit of the Clapham Junction Regiment (Queen's Own Teetotallers). A man of the Teetotallers dropped his lunch in a ditch, and staying behind to pick it up was captured by the Shetlanders. The howls of the prisoner brought a few comrades to the rescue. They promptly began to fire blank-cartridge at "the bonny white knees of the braw braw lads frae the office" (the Shetlanders are a kilted regiment). A whiskey and tea collision of a highly exciting character seemed satisfactorily probable, when the

officers compromised the matter by making the prisoner give up the spike of his helmet as a trophy, to be reclaimed at the head-quarters of the Shetlanders on their return from the campaign. Of course it is not everyone who takes matters so seriously, and I have known the man who would not play the game according to the rules. In a desperate attack on the Brighton Downs the Bounders went up a slope at the double to reinforce the fighting line at a most critical moment. As I fell down in the line and began to fire, I saw a warrior in the reinforced battalion calmly lying on his back. I pointed out that he might at least let off a cartridge now and then, but he replied in bitter wrath, "My kit weighs 22lbs., and I will be [past-participled] if I fire a shot for anybody."

The bearer-companies have of course to be exercised, and this is managed as follows. A few hussar or yeomanry orderlies ride round the lines with cards, which they distribute to a man here and there. On such a card may be written "shot through the cerebro-ganglionic muscles of the near shin," or some such surgical detail. The man who gets the card falls out, and lies down till the bearers come round to dress the wounds and carry him off for inspection to the surgeon at the ambulance. Here he gets a drink to keep him from fainting. The surgeon whirls off the bandages, the patient is found to be cured, and sets off to join his regiment as he best may. On the only occasion on which I have been wounded I did not get the drink, as, owing to inartistic bandaging, I had bled to death. I once saw a stalwart member of the Queen's Benchers being borne along by four staggering Spa Road and Bermondsey Rifles. The interesting patient was smoking fiercely, "to ease the pain, you fellows, it's simply awful." Nothing short of a real surgical operation would have made the bearers see where the joke came in. I must say

that these ambulance folks enter into the thing with great spirit. They have been known to slit up a man's tunic with a sword bayonet, in order to apply the proper remedies to a supposed wound. When you come to consider that this was done to a man's only coat, in the wilds of a highly civilised district, you will, I think, admit that it was a little annoying. It was once whispered in the ranks of the Bounders that a comrade, severely wounded in the thigh, in spite of his entreaties to be allowed to die in peace, or at least to have the blood staunched from the outside, was told that this was impossible in military surgery, and his limb was ruthlessly exposed in a way unusual in general society. But these surgical details are perhaps more suited for the pages of professional journals than for those of the *Eagle*.

Hullo! What's that? The Cease Fire? Not precisely, only a hint from the Editor that this is enough, and far enough, for

AN ODD FILE.

125383



DR MOORHOUSE, BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

DUR College welcomes back to England a distinguished son, who has been called to fill an honourable and difficult post.

James Moorhouse was among the Senior Optimes in 1853, a year in which St John's gave Cambridge a Senior Wrangler in Sprague, and a Senior Classic in Roby. Ordained the same year he entered on clerical work at St Neots, and in 1855 passed from the quiet Huntingdonshire borough to the turmoil of busy Sheffield. It was the experience of men and methods gained during four successful years in this great centre of industry which most encouraged him when seventeen years later he was invited to undertake the oversight of Australia's greatest centre of commerce. From Sheffield he was summoned in 1860 to London, first to Hornsey, afterwards to St John's, Fitzroy Square, and thence to St James', Paddington.

His power of preaching soon attracted attention. As early as 1861 he was selected to deliver University Sermons in Great St Mary's; and in 1865 as Hulsean Lecturer, and again in 1870 as select Preacher, our University recalled him to her pulpit. The writer vividly recalls the impression of profound thought set forth in lucid language produced on him by one of these courses. The large and influential congregation in Paddington did not evince that desire for an occasional change of preacher which most pastors attribute to their flocks. It is said that when some proposals for week-day services were under consideration in a parochial council, one condition appeared to be indispensable—that the Vicar should preach at every one of them.

In 1876 Dr Moorhouse accepted the charge of the Diocese of Melbourne. What a power he became in this wealthy, practical, and independent community we at home have gathered from the letters of our friends and occasional paragraphs in the newspapers. Especially remarkable was the effect of his influence at a great Imperial Federation Meeting held at Melbourne last year. The audience was divided and uncertain on the great question of closer union with the mother country. Difficulties had been started, and lukewarm counsels were prevailing, until the Bishop spoke, when his strong sense and fervid utterance carried the meeting by storm, and a branch of the League was there and then founded with the hope-fullest auspices of success. But we shall realise his power best of all perhaps from the fact that when Bishop Fraser was taken away from the head of the church in Manchester, Dr Moorhouse was called back out of the Southern hemisphere to become Bishop in his room, and all men at once acknowledged the fitness of the choice.* He will have reached England before these pages are issued, and will surely be welcomed as a tower of strength for all good causes by every member of the College, and by all who have watched with pride and hope his upward course.

* "The translation of Dr Moorhouse from Melbourne to Manchester is an excellent step. Of course the first point to be considered is whether the new Bishop is likely to prove a worthy successor to Dr Fraser. On this point, fortunately, all opinions seem to agree in pronouncing Dr Moorhouse to be a thoroughly wise and competent prelate. From our especial point of view the appointment is admirable. It is the right thing done in the right way. It is just one of those quiet practical steps which will bring us nearer to real Federation. There is no parade, no attention invited to the novelty of the proceeding. The thing has been done as a matter of course, and what is still more gratifying, has been accepted as a matter of course by the public. London gives a man to Melbourne, Melbourne in its turn yields him up to Manchester. When once the intellectual, no less than the physical, force of the Empire is made available; when once the practice shall have been adopted of searching throughout the Queen's dominions for the best men to perform the duties of Imperial rule—what an enormous accession to our present strength shall we behold."—(*Journal of the Imperial Federation League*, Feb. 1886).

Obituary.

THE REV. PROFESSOR T. J. MAIN.

A FEW words of remembrance are due to an old and honoured member of the College, though his useful life was spent in duties which brought him little into contact with the residents for many years past.

Thomas John Main came into residence in October 1834. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in January 1838, as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. He was elected in that year to a Foundation Fellowship, but he did not remain in residence beyond the following year, 1839, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and there the principal part of the rest of his life was spent. There he shewed the value of our mathematical training in his ability to pass from Mathematics in the general and abstract form in which we read them in College to their applied and technical uses. At the time when Professor Main went to the Naval College, steamships and ordnance of new kinds were rising into use in the Navy, and officers began to require advanced knowledge of Mathematics and Physical Science. Professor Main had to direct the instruction which these new conditions demanded, and it is not too much to say that he was the originator of the present course of higher studies for Officers of the Navy. His desire was to raise his pupils out of dependence on mere rules of calculation, and to give them principles on which they could safely rely, and from which they could continue to advance their knowledge. In conjunction with Mr Brown of the Royal Navy, Professor Main published a treatise on the Marine Steam Engine, which

has continued to be a leading book on the subject; but he has not left other results of his authorship beyond some occasional pamphlets prepared for his pupils. The Examinations for admission to the Naval Service, and for some promotions in it, were also largely in Professor Main's hands, and he conducted them after the traditions of our College, with fearless and inflexible justice.

Professor Main was ordained, with his Fellowship for a title, by the Bishop of Ely, as Deacon in 1841, and Priest in 1842; and in the latter year he received a Chaplain's commission in the Royal Navy, and was appointed to the "Excellent," a ship moored permanently in Portsmouth harbour and used as a school through which officers and men pass in a course of gunnery instruction. In his office of Chaplain, in the quiet and careful discharge of his duty, Professor Main will be remembered by many of all ranks in the service. His genial manners made him acceptable, and he was what is termed a popular man without his ever seeking popularity, for he knew how to honour all men, to be pitiful, to be courteous.

In the year 1873, when the Royal Naval College was removed to Greenwich, Professor Main concluded his service of 34 years by retirement, and thenceforward he dwelt in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. After some months of increasing illness he ended his honourable and useful life in this world on the 20th of December 1885, and was buried in Hampstead Cemetery on New Year's day. Professor Main married a daughter of Sir Theophilus Lee, of Bedhampton, Hants, now his widow. He leaves two sons and two daughters. Another daughter married Major Allen, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and after a brief married life died in 1884. Mr Main, our Fellow, is a nephew of the late Professor Main.

W. N. GRIFFIN.

PROFESSOR JOHN MORRIS.

Professor John Morris, who died on January 7th 1886, was born at Homerton on the 19th of February 1810. In early life he was a Pharmaceutical Chemist, but he soon showed his bent for Natural History and especially for Geology. We extract from Professor Bonney's Presidential address to the Geological Society the following paragraphs:—

"In 1853 and 1854 Morris accompanied the late Sir Roderick Murchison on geological tours in Europe, and in the year 1855 he was appointed to the chair of Geology in University College, London, which he held until 1877, finally retiring from business some little time after his election. Inadequate as was the remuneration of this post, Professor Morris devoted himself most energetically to the discharge of its duties, delivering full courses of lectures, accompanying his pupils on geological excursions, and enriching the collection with numerous specimens, the fruits of his rambles. Of the value of the gifts which he made to us at University College I can speak from the fullest personal knowledge, and may add that, after my appointment as his successor, he not only presented numerous specimens and appliances for teaching, but was in the habit of frequently visiting the College to help me in arranging and identifying specimens. In recognition of his services, the Council of the University College, on his retirement from the chair of Geology, appointed him Emeritus Professor.

"He became a Fellow of this Society in 1845, has more than once served on the Council, and has been one of the Vice-Presidents. I may add that, within my own memory, his own consent alone was wanting to secure his nomination to the Society as President. In recognition and in aid of his scientific labours, he was awarded the balance of the Wollaston Donation Fund in the years 1842, 1843, 1850, and 1852, and the Lyell Medal (its first award) in 1876. He took a keen

interest in the Geological Association, as in every movement which aided in furthering an interest in geology, and was its President from 1868 to 1870, and again in 1877 to 1878. It is pleasant to record that though one of those men of whom we may truly say that in science "he did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame," his services were well appreciated, both in this and other countries. In the year 1870 a valuable testimonial was presented to him by numerous friends and admirers, and eight years later a second, chiefly subscribed by members of the Geologists' Association. He was elected an Honorary Member of many Scientific Societies, British and Foreign, and in 1878 was admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Turners' Company of the City of London. A few months later the University of Cambridge, in recognition of his scientific eminence, and of the services which he had rendered in editing the Catalogue of Cambrian and Silurian fossils drawn up by the late Mr Salter and on other occasions, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. This recognition, on the part of a University to which he was especially attracted by ties of private friendship with several of its members, with which also he had been officially connected by acting as deputy for the late Professor Sedgwick and as one of its Examiners, gave Professor Morris the liveliest pleasure, and he indicated his appreciation by placing his name on the boards of St John's College, selecting that for reasons which may readily be conjectured.

"Professor Morris was never a robust man, and after a severe illness about two years since it became evident that his working days were ended. His mind, however, remained clear to the last, and his interest in geology never flagged. He suffered more from weakness and depression than from actual pain, and awaited the great change in the calm resignation and confident hope of a Christian."

THE REV. C. D. GOLDIE.

Charles Dashwood Goldie came up to St John's from Kensington School, became pupil of Mr Griffin, and took his degree (third Senior Optime) in 1847. He was ordained Deacon in 1848 and Priest in 1849, being then Curate at Horncastle. In 1852 he became Perpetual Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks. There he was instrumental in building the Parsonage House and Schools, and in enlarging the Church. Mr Goldie took an active share in various organisations in the diocese of Oxford. He was for a long time one of the Voluntary Inspectors of Schools under the old *régime*, and greatly assisted by his counsel and co-operation the Windsor and Eton Association of Schoolmasters. One of the most important offices which he held at this period was that of Secretary to the Society for the Augmentation of Poor Livings in the diocese of Oxford. Local contributions were met by a corresponding grant from this Society, and these were together presented to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, who doubled the local benefactions. Thus the original donation became multiplied fourfold. With these inducements considerable sums were given by the gentry of the diocese, and most of the poorest benefices were raised to £200 a year. In 1866 Bishop Wilberforce recommended Mr Goldie to the patrons of the benefice of St Ives. Amongst the material results of his twenty years' labour in that town may be mentioned the enlargement of the Vicarage House, the building of additional Schools, the restoration of the Churches of Woodhurst and Oldhurst (chapelries connected with St Ives), and more recently the rebuilding of the spire of the Parish Church.

Mr Goldie threw himself with great energy into the work of Foreign Missions. He was on the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for some time held the post

of Organising Secretary for that Society. Many of his vacations were spent wholly or in part in the Society's service. When at Colnbrook he commenced to take Mission pupils. Young men were taught by him and trained for the ministry preparatory to being sent to St Augustine's College, Canterbury, they giving in return such services as they were able in the schools and parish generally.

Mr Goldie not infrequently employed his great preaching powers in conducting Missions both in London and in the provinces. So lately as last year he was engaged in the London West-end Mission. He was out of health at the time, and there can be no doubt that his death was accelerated by the labours he then undertook. He was ordered abroad in the summer, but never really recovered strength. After his return home he gradually sank, until he passed peacefully to rest on the morning of January 11th of this year.

His eldest son, Mr J. H. D. Goldie, will long be remembered as the regenerator of Cambridge rowing (the 'Goldie University Boat-house' is erected in his honour); and one of his daughters is now Mrs Torry.

1885.

- Hon. William Leonard Holmes A' Court-Holmes** (M.A. 1856), who died at Clifton, on December 16, aged 50.
- Rev. Herbert Field Blackett** (B.A. 1877), who died at Cambridge, September 20, aged 31; an obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* xiv. 37.
- Rev. William Blackley** (B.A. 1835), who died at Sydenham, March 29, aged 87. He was a voluminous author (see *Crockford*).
- Rev. J. J. Blick** (B.A. 1857), who died at Wrampingham, Norfolk, July 13, aged 51.
- Rev. F. G. Burder** (B.A. 1859), who died at Lee Brockhurst, Salop, April 10.
- Rev. H. L. Cooper** (B.A. 1849), who died at St Leonard's-on-Sea, July 31, aged 58.
- Rev. Frederic Charles Crick** (B.A. 1830), who died at Little Thurlow, Suffolk, April 12, aged 81.

- Rev. George Currey, D.D., who died April 30, aged 69. He had graduated 14th Wrangler and 4th Classic in 1838. He became Fellow and Tutor of St John's. Afterwards he was made Master of the Charterhouse, and one of her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, besides delivering the Hulsean Lectures for 1850: see obituary notice in *Eagle* XIII. 302.
- Rev. Samuel Dewe, who died at Kingsdown, Kent, September 10, aged 89. He had graduated in Mathematical Honours 1818, and was thus one of the oldest members of our College.
- Rev. John Dixon (B.A. 1848), who died at Bournemouth, aged 64, on November 16.
- Rev. John Patrick Eden, who died at Sedgefield Rectory, Durham, on May 5, aged 72. He graduated in Mathematical Honours 1836.
- Rev. Robert Ellis, B.D., who died on December 20 at Exeter, aged 65 years. Graduating as 5th Wrangler in 1840, he became shortly after a Fellow of the College. Among other works, he wrote "A Treatise on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps," "Ancient Routes between Italy and Gaul," "Etruscan Numerals," and "Asiatic Affinities of the Old Italians."
- Rev. James William Field, who died at Braybrooke, Northamptonshire, on May 28, aged 64. He graduated among the Senior Optimes in 1844.
- Rev. Edward Garfit, B.A. 1835, who died at Harlaxton Rectory, Lincolnshire, on January 22, aged 73.
- Rev. F. B. Goodacre (B.A. 1852), who died at Wilby, Norfolk, August 14.
- Rev. James Gordon (B.A. 1869), who died August 19, at Norbury, Cheshire.
- Rev. Robert Hey (B.A. 1842), who died on March 1 at Belper, Derbyshire, aged 67.
- Rev. J. M. Holt, who died in August at Keelby, Lincolnshire. He graduated 31st Wrangler in 1846.
- The Hon. Henry Spencer Law, who died July 15 at Eccleston Square, London, aged 84. He was the fourth son of the First Lord Ellenborough, the famous Tory Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was the godson of the Prime Ministers—Henry Addington and Spencer Perceval. Educated at Eton and St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1820, he served in the 1st Life Guards and the 28th Foot, and in 1828, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, was permitted with his brother, the Hon. William Law, to act on the Staff of General (afterwards Marshal) Maison, commanding the French Army in the Morea, and was present in the capture of Modon. He returned home to act as Private Secretary to his brother, Lord Ellenborough, who, being then Lord Privy Seal, appointed him Clerk of the Docquets, which office he held until its abolition, when he was awarded a pension. Mr Law was one of the oldest members of the Royal Geographical Society, having been elected Fellow in 1846.
- Hon. and Rev. Henry James Lee-Warner, Canon of Norwich Cathedral, who died July 10 at Thorpland Hall, Norfolk, aged 83. He graduated as B.A. in 1825, taking double honours in Classics and Mathematics.
- Charles Hamilton Searle Leicester, who died at Belgrave View, Ventnor, on August 26. He graduated among the Senior Optimes in 1851.
- Nicolas J. Littleton (B.A. 1876), who died September 23 at Saltash, aged 32.
- Charles Hoskins Master (B.A. 1838), who died at Oxted, aged 69, on June 6.
- Rev. William Ingle Meggison (B.A. 1849), who died at South Charlton, February 24, aged 58.

Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, who died in Norway in August. Mr Metcalfe graduated at St John's College, Cambridge in 1838, taking double honours in Classics and Mathematics. He was elected to a Fellowship of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1844, and became B.D. in 1855. He had held the vicarage of St Michael, Oxford, since 1849. Among other works Mr Metcalfe was the author of "The Oxonian in Norway," "The Oxonian in Thelemarken," "History of German Literature," and "The Oxonian in Iceland," and also the translator of Professor Becker's "Gallus" and "Charikles."

John Musgrave Tattersall-Musgrave, B.A. 1869.

Jonathan Peel, B.A. 1828, J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire, who died at Knowlmere on March 6, aged 79.

Rev. Philip Henry Phelp (B.A. 1857), who died at Doddington, Northumberland, on September 6, aged 54.

Rev. James Baldwyn Pugh, who died at Howard House, Bedford, on February 2, aged 69. He graduated 37th Wrangler in 1838. He had been Head Master of several Grammar Schools in succession.

Rev. Charles T. Quirk (B.A. 1833), who died at Golborne, Leicestershire, on May 30, aged 73.

Rev. Theophilus John Ranson (B.A. 1870), who died at Cambridge Cottage, St Helena, on March 7.

Rev. Henry Ebenezer Richards, D.D. (B.D. 1856), who died at Fairlawn Clevgate, on September 15, aged 66.

Sir William Rose (B.A. 1830), who died in London in November, was Deputy-Clerk of the Parliaments from 1848 to 1875, and Clerk from 1875 till his death. He was D.L. for Bucks, and J.P. for Suffolk.

Charles Smith (B.A. 1828), who died at Laguna, Teneriffe, on August 15, after a residence of more than 50 years at Port Orotava.

John Haigh Tarleton (M.A. 1866), who died in April 1885.

Rev. Ferdinand Ernest Tower (B.A. 1843), who died January 18, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 64. He rowed in the boat-race 1842.

Rev. William Truell (B.A. 1827), who died July 12, at Tyneham, Dorset, aged 82.

Rev. W. J. Willan, who died at Guiesboro', Northamptonshire, on October 18, aged 30. He graduated in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, 1878.

Rev. Christopher Whichcote, who died on January 4, aged 79. He had graduated as 21st Wrangler in 1828, and held the Vicarage of Swarby and Rectory of Aswarby since 1850.

Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke (B.A. 1827), M.P. for Cambridgeshire 1835—1865, D.L. and J.P., who died May 3, at Park Lane, London, aged 80.

Feb. 14, 1886.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

A loyal Johnian, who is conscious that he owes much to St John's and its Fellows, cannot resist your appeal "to feed the *Eagle*."

The lines in the last number of your Magazine by the oldest and youngest of our Fellows, who is still a *clarum et venerabile nomen* to Johnians and Salopians, have brought to mind some verses which were addressed to Dr Kennedy nearly twenty years ago, not long after he had been elected Professor of Greek. The Ode was written by an old pupil, after gaining a University success. Dr Kennedy's recent election to a Fellowship at St John's has given no slight satisfaction to many old Shrewsbury men, and to the writer certainly it constitutes a new tie to bind him to his College. It has led him to suppose that some of your readers may care to see this little tribute of gratitude and affection.

Two memorials commemorate Dr Kennedy's Head-mastership: one is the Kennedy Professorship of Latin, held first by Dr Kennedy's pupil, the late Professor Munro, and now by Professor Mayor, who is associated with Dr Kennedy by the double tie of Shrewsbury and St John's; the other, the *sacrata moles* alluded to in the Ode, is the Chancel of the new School Chapel at Shrewsbury, which has been opened within the last year on the *sedes mutata*, the new site, whither the School has recently migrated under the auspices of another Salopian and Johnian Head-master.

I am, Dear Mr Editor,

Yours faithfully,

DIVI JOHANNIS ALUMNUS.

AD PRAECEPTOREM VETEREM
B. H. KENNEDY S.T.P.

Num lingua cessat? Num potuit mea
Cantare soli Musa mihi, neque
 Te fons canendi, te mearum
 Principium columenque rerum
Justo loquetur carmine? Sed mihi
Victoriam si misit amabilem
 Fortuna, si nostros honores
 Adnumerat propriis Sabrina,
Haud nostra laus est. Tu mihi vim meam,
Tu spiritum, si quid mea carmina
 Spirant, et in pugnās dedisti
 Robur Apollineas; ut altum
Quum jam fragoso murmure saeviit,
Terrasque latumque intonuit gravi
 Sonore per caelum, procellae
 Si subito posuere vires,
Non omnis undae deperiit vigor,
Non murmurantis vox tacet aequoris
 Omnino, et aurarum vigescit
 Pontus adhuc memor excitantum;
Vis illa nostris, credo equidem, sui
Partem reliquit pectoribus; tuo
 Fervemus aestu, te tuorum
 Iure piaē referunt catervae.
 * * * *

Quin et vetustae fas mihi sit domus
Commune regnum, fas pueris bona
 Diffusa maternasque curas
 Dicere, fas mihi filiarum

Pro publica re sollicitam bene
Mentem, inque ludos addita robora
Nota puellarum corona.

Vosque, meae socii juventae,
Quae fata tandem quas agitis vices?
Sint quos emendae sanguine laureae,
Sint quos per undarum furores

Acris opum tulerit cupido;
Non bella nobis dulcia, non mare
Enavigandum; nos potius quies
Et ludere oblectat fruentes

Dis patriis proprioque caelo.
Quod si merentem Musa vetat mori,
Fama ista vivet, dum penetralia
Phoebea sublabens ad aequor

Camus aget taciturnus undam,
Dum nostra sedes et Capitolium
Distinguet almae rura Salopiae,
Gyrumque non unum retorquens

Oceano dabit obstrepentes
Sabrina fluctus. Nomine jam tuo
Sacrata moles reddiderit pias
Grates alumnorum, futuro

Perpetuos monimento in annos,
Sive in vetustis finibus, et sibi
Quae dedicavit Religio locis,
Seu sede mutata resurgens

Latus imperium tenebit
Magna illa nutrix. Spero equidem novos
Coetus colentum, spero opulentius
Florere sedes, nec magistri

Fonte alio decus effluentis;
Illic peritis usque laboribus
Numen secundos det precor exitus,
Vivatque conectens honores
Usque novos capiti Sabrina.

EXIT MESSENGER: IN MEMORIAM.



WE present our readers with all that was mortal of the College Stamp. Never more shall the chaste arrangement in red and violet speed on its mission of friendship or invitation; never more shall the Junior Bursar of the day note the charming regularity with which members of the College selected addresses beyond the limits of the delivery, thereby with all the recklessness of impetuous youth augmenting the Dividends to the amount of '416 of *1d.*

"Done to death by slanderous tongues
was the Hero that here lies."

The first murmurings of the gathering storm were heard last May Term when a Myrmidon of the Post Office came down on a mission of enquiry. Strong in the integrity of our cause we furnished him with full information and a specimen of the dear departed, and rejected with scorn his proffered gold, remembering that the Post Office is not bound to give or demand change. Then after an ominous lull came the bolt from the blue accompanied by selections from the Post Office Acts. "Is not parchment made of sheepskins?" asked *Hamlet* on a memorable occasion; but

bearing in mind that an enlightened Conservative Government was in office at the time we refrain from drawing the Shakespearian conclusion. In vain was it that the collective wisdom of the Colleges framed an answer setting forth our claims to indulgence and appealing to the sacred name of Family, the bulwark of Protestant England. Not only were those claims rejected, but by way of adding insult to injury this Ancient and Religious Foundation was compared to a Hotel! Shades of Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher! However the bitterness is passed for the moment; we do not wish the rival establishment in St Martin's-le-Grand any harm, but we would remark that since his onslaught on us "the chief head of this post-haste and romage in the land" has fallen, and another Postmaster General has bound the red tape round his victorious brows. To him we turn in hopefulness, if haply the Liberal soul shall deal liberally. But should he too "admit no messengers, receive no tokens," then with *Agamemnon* we say

"Let it be known to him that we are here.

He shent our messengers; and we lay by

Our appertainments, visiting of him;*

Let him be told so; lest perchance he think

We dare not move the question† of our place,

Or know not what we are."

"History," let him remember, "repeats itself," except in the Classical Tripos Part I (*experto crede*), and the great Irish Leader is ever ready to champion the cause of the oppressed to the greater glory of Ireland and the paralysation of public business. We threaten not, but wait.

* by a Deputation.

† in the House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLUB-FINANCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

Members of this College have been of late, and particularly this Term, distressed by the frequent arrival of circulars from divers of its Clubs and Societies, calling attention to the financial difficulties under which they are, with monotonous uniformity, labouring. Simultaneously there has appeared in the pages of the *Cambridge Review* an article entitled *Club Amalgamation and Club Finances*, which professes to indicate a way, at once easy and practicable, of clearing away the embarrassments of the past, and setting debilitated clubs on a sound basis for the future. If this scheme is so simple and easy as at first sight it appears, nothing could, in my opinion, be more opportune for us. We should one and all welcome a change which would bid 'begone dull care,' and present to us the faces of our Club Treasurers wreathed in smiles, such as illumine the countenances of those only who have a substantial balance at their banker's.

Allow me, then, as concisely as may be, to set forth the actual position of affairs and the possible remedies.

The Clubs with regard to which I speak are the Boat Club, Cricket Club, Football Club, Lawn-tennis Club, and Lacrosse Club; the several others being for various reasons excluded. The support accorded to these Clubs and their necessary expenses vary in amount, and the critical position of some of them is the reason for the present anxiety on their account.

The Boat Club requires about £500 annually to carry it on. There are at present about 80 members, paying an entrance fee of 2 guineas and a terminal subscription of 1 guinea, producing, therefore, an income of about £300.

The Cricket Club receives about £100 from as many

subscriptions of £1; an amount falling short of the estimated expenses by about £20.

The Football Club, with 62 members at 10s. each, and the Lacrosse Club, with 30 members at 2s. 6d. each, are self-supporting. The Tennis Club, with 160 members at 7s. 6d. and an expenditure of under £30, is evidently flourishing.

It must be added that the cricket field and the tennis paddock are handed over by the Governing Body of the College to their respective Clubs rent free. It appears, therefore, that the Boat Club, which has the largest expenses of any, is left entirely to its own very inadequate resources. I say this without for a moment forgetting the generous grant of £65 received last year from the Racquet Court Fund; for it is very generally felt that an occasional charity of that kind, though extremely welcome, affords no permanent basis of financial success.

Nor is it felt either by members of the Boat Club, or by those who do not belong to it, that they are ungracious and unjustified in laying its position thus before the College, and calling for more general support. The reputation of a College depends very largely on the success of its Boat Club—a reputation which is shared by all its members alike, whether they belong to the Boat Club or not. It is, therefore, believed that the poor support the Club now receives is owing very largely to general ignorance of its actual state; and that when this is clearly set forth a very large proportion of the members of the College will be eager to join in any scheme which will enable even those who cannot afford to pay the present undoubtedly high subscription to manifest the common interest they must feel in its success.

Now there are three courses open to us:

(1) We may let matters go on as they are, in which case it will be evident that, far from maintaining its due position, the historic Lady Margaret Boat Club must come by short stages to an untimely and inglorious end.

(2) The Council may see fit either directly or indirectly to subsidise the Club; that is, to put it on an equal footing with the Cricket and Tennis Clubs. This might be done by charging them a fair rent, and handing over the proceeds to the L.M.B.C.

(3) The third course is that which appears to me to combine the advantages of that last named with the prospect of the

hearty co-operation of the great majority of the College, and the vitality therefrom resulting. I mean some scheme of Amalgamation.

Now it is fully recognised that there is in the College a large number of men to whom, however they may desire it, it is quite impossible to pay the present high subscription; many to whom even a lower one would be a great hardship. It is, therefore, not intended to try to enforce any scheme of compulsion against the whole College indiscriminately.

But there are various ways in which a workable Amalgamation scheme may be carried out. One proposal is to fix as low as possible an inclusive sum, by payment of which one would become a member of all the Clubs amalgamated. In our own case, to meet the calculated expense of £700 annually, this would have to be—

For 300 members about	17s.	a Term,
„ 250 „ „	20s.	„
„ 200 „ „	23s. 6d.	„

This is, probably, the most satisfactory scheme of all; and if on investigation it appears probable that 300 men would join on those terms, we shall have every reason to congratulate ourselves.

But it is not impossible that the 17s. a Term would shut out from the Tennis Club some to whom that is a real boon. There is, then, another plan which would avoid that result, but yet might not commend itself so much to the College as a whole. We might amalgamate in the same way as before, leaving it open to men to join the Tennis Club in the May Term on payment of a single subscription of at most 10s. Supposing these men to number 60 out of the 300 (which is if anything above the mark), we should with the subscription of £1 a Term for 240 raise £750 a year.

Again, we might arrange it somewhat differently. We might charge an initial Amalgamation subscription of 10s. a Term, preserving the right of those who only play Tennis to join that Club by a single payment of 10s. Then, reckoning our subscribers at 250, and charging for each Term's membership an additional subscription of 10s. for Football, 15s. for Cricket, 5s. for Lacrosse, and 15s. for the Boats, we should with our present number of members raise £810. If the initial subscription were 15s., with 7s. 6d. for Tennis, 10s. for

Cricket, 7s. 6d. for Football, 2s. 6d. for Lacrosse, and 10s. for the Boats, we should raise £835. This is computing the subscribers at the minimum. A larger number would of course lower the subscription of each member.

I must say that to my mind this scheme has not the advantage of the foregoing one; because although in a very short time all the subscriptions might be lowered, yet it appears likely that a scheme which attached to a single payment the freedom of all the Clubs would possess a considerable moral advantage over any other.

I may at the same time point out that an Amalgamation scheme possesses the additional advantage of entrusting the management of finances to a single body, which would be likely to be more efficient, not only from its unity, but also because its members being few would be individually more competent than the many who now perforce administer the affairs of the numerous Clubs.

Should any proposal similar to that I have made meet with a favourable reception, it is probable that further steps will speedily be taken in the matter.

I am, &c.,

FISCUS.

P.S. Any criticisms or suggestions with regard to the above may be addressed to FISCUS, care of the Editors of the 'Eagle.'



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1886.

[*The Editors will be glad to receive suitable contributions to the Chronicle from Subscribers whether in Cambridge or at a distance.*]

We should have mentioned more explicitly than we did in the last number the loss sustained by the Editorial Committee in the retirement of Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, Librarian of the College. Mr. Mullinger had performed for two years the duties of Chairman of the Committee, and the value of his services in promoting the usefulness of the *Eagle* must have been apparent to the Subscribers, as it certainly was to his colleagues. Mr. Mullinger's increasing work as Lecturer in the College and University, as Librarian, and as Author, leave him little time for editorial work, but we still hope that from time to time he may contribute to our pages some 'chips from his workshop.'

During the Lent Term it became generally known that our Senior Dean was about to leave. He had accepted the Rectory of Marwood, in Devonshire, and was expecting shortly to be married. Mr. Torry had for many years shown the most kindly interest in the well-being and happiness of Undergraduate Members of the College, and had taken an active and personal interest in the Athletic and other Clubs—notably the L.M.B.C. (of which he was President), the Cricket and Lawn-Tennis Clubs, and the Musical Society; to all, his departure was felt to be a great loss. A desire was expressed amongst several junior Members of the College that the good wishes which would follow him in his new sphere of labour should find expression in some tangible form. A list was thereupon opened for limited subscriptions, and some 140 resident members sent in their names. A set of 4 silver Corinthian-column Candlesticks, and a handsome Album with engraved shield, were purchased. The occasion of Mr. Torry's short visit to Cambridge at the commencement of the present Term was seized to present them, in the rooms of H. D. Rolleston, who gave verbal expression to the good wishes of Mr. Torry's many friends in St. John's which had prompted the gift.

Dr. C. Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and formerly Fellow of the College, has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his Photometric Researches in Astronomy. Prof. Pritchard has presented to the Library a copy of his *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis*, in which these researches are embodied, and sends with it the following letter addressed to the Master :

OXFORD, Jan. 10, 1886.

MY DEAR MASTER,

As "in private duty bound," may I request you to place in the College Library the accompanying books or memoirs. They are small indeed, but they are the result of several years of continuous labour : perhaps they may justify the expenditure by my second Alma Mater involved by a new Observatory. Anyhow, you, as the head of that noble College to whom I owe the development of such endowments as I possess, will accord such sympathy as the accompanying letter [announcing the award of the Gold Medal] suggests.

I am, with happy reminiscences of my dear old College,

Very truly yours,

C. PRITCHARD.

Professor Sylvester, one of our Honorary Fellows, has sent us the following Sonnet, which was recited, by desire, at the dinner of the Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society on the evening of the public presentation of the Medal :

TO THE SAVILIAN PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

Author of *A Memoir on the Proper Motions of Forty of the Stars in the Pleiades*, on his receiving, on the 12th instant, the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his researches into the Relative Brightnesses of the Fixed Stars.

PRITCHARD! thy name is lifted to the skies,
Who in the starry fields find'st pure delight,
Noting each ray that gilds the brow of night,
From depths ungauged that court, yet mock, surmise.
Thou hast climbed high. Bear out the vast emprise!
Time nor rude chance can rob his sacred might
Who ploughs from morn to eve his furrow right,
Then sinks to rest midst sunset's gorgeous dyes.
Hail to thee, herald of the bright-eyed throng!
Heir to the wand, once Tycho's, to assign
What place and precedence to each belong.
Whilst yet with watery ray the Pleiads shine
Or strew with sands of gold their hair divine,
Fame shall requite thee, honor, praise, and song.

J. J. S.,

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

New College, Feb. 13, 1886.

Professor Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S., Senior Fellow of the College, has been nominated by the Council of the British Association to the Presidency of Section C (Geology), and Dr. Donald Mac Alister to the Vice-Presidency of Section A (Mathematics and Physics), at the meeting to be held in Birmingham in 1886.

The following University appointments have been made this Term:—Mr. T. Gwatkin, Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarship; Dr. Taylor, Elector to Sir Thomas Adams' Professorship of Arabic; Dr. F. J. Farre, Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Mr. Gunston, Examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr. Rudd, Examiner for the General Examination; Mr. H. M. Gwatkin, Examiner for Law and History Special Examination,

Among the Lecturers this Term at the Royal Institution of Great Britain are Prof. A. Macalister, who gave a Friday Evening Discourse on *Anatomical and Medical Knowledge of Ancient Egypt* (March 5), and Dr. Taylor, our Master, who gave two Lectures (Feb. 27, March 6) on *The History of Geometry: the Greeks and the Moderns*.

Mr. J. E. Marr, Fellow and Geological Lecturer of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Geology, in succession to Mr. R. D. Roberts.

Ds. H. H. B. Ayles (First Class Theological Tripos, Part I., 1885) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship of £80 for three years.

Mr. W. H. Hudleston (B.A. 1850) has been elected Secretary of the Geological Society.

Mr. H. D. Rolleston, Scholar of the College, has been appointed Junior Demonstrator of Physiology to Professor Foster. Mr. Rolleston is also an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Mr. William Johnson Sollas, formerly Fellow of the College and now Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, has received the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* from that University.

College Prizes have been awarded to Messrs. Fagan and Windsor, select candidates for the Indian Civil Service, for distinguished success in the Second Periodical Examination. Mr. Fagan is first in Jurisprudence and in Indian Law, and Mr. Windsor is first in Political Economy.

We have to congratulate the College on the number of important University Prizes which have been won by our Students this Term. Mr. T. Roberts, B.A., has been awarded the *Sedgwick Prize*; Mr. T. Darlington, B.A., the *Latin Essay (Members') Prize*; Mr. James Ross Murray, B.A., the *Le Bas Prize*.

An excellent portrait of Mr. James M'Mahon has been presented to the College by Mr. T. K. Bros, son of Mr. Thomas Bros, the acting executor of Mr. M'Mahon's Will. The M'Mahon benefaction amounts to £10,000, and for the assignment of it to St. John's we are largely indebted to Mr. Thomas Bros's devotion towards his old College. It will be remembered

that the four M'Mahon Law Studentships founded under our Benefactor's Will are the most valuable we possess, the stipend of each being £150 a year for four years. They are open to B.A.s or LL.B.s who *bona fide* intend to prepare themselves for practice in the profession of the Law.

The Senior Bursar has furnished us with the following particulars. James M'Mahon was the eldest son of Terence M'Mahon, of the Island of Saint Christopher in the West Indies. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 26 April 1809, and called to the Bar of that Inn in Easter Term 1814. He afterwards migrated to the Inner Temple being admitted 18 January 1836 and called to the Bar 22 January in the same year. Mr. M'Mahon was a member of the Oxford Circuit and of the Athenaeum Club. He died at his Chambers in the Temple on Friday, 13 Dec. 1861, in his eightieth year. (*Times*, Dec. 27, 1861.)

Mr. Heitland has placed in the Library a number of coins and medals from his own accumulations, in the hope that they may form the nucleus of a College collection. They have already attracted contributions from other members of the College, and as all pains will be taken in the way of identification and cataloguing we have no doubt that Johnnians at home and abroad will come to regard the College collection as an appropriate depository for their treasures of this kind. We shall be happy to announce in the Chronicle the additions that are made from time to time. Any member of the College who is willing to help in the work of collecting and arranging is invited to communicate with Mr. Heitland, who is ready to receive any coins on behalf and by permission of the Library Committee.

In digging for the foundations of the New Building the workmen came upon the skeleton of a man lying on his side at a depth of 11 or 12 feet from the surface. From the state of preservation of the bones, the direction (nearly N. and S.) in which the skeleton lay, the conformation of the skull, and the absence of any trace of metal or wood in the neighbourhood, Professor Macalister conjectures that the man was not buried, that he died three or four hundred years ago, and that he was of English race. As he lay at the bottom of a layer of black alluvial mud on the native gravel it is probable that he was drowned or foundered in the morass which skirted the river in former days. Some beams of black oak, obviously forming part of a stout fence and showing signs of ancient carpentry, were found in the same mud. They are still sound and good, and it has been suggested that from them some piece of furniture for the new Lecture-rooms might appropriately be fashioned.

The weather—comment on which is unnecessary—has been a painful check to our progress with the New Building. We

have however got in the concrete foundations and the brick footings for very nearly the whole of the walls. As to the superstructure, we are above ground, and that is all. A break in the weather will lead to speedy progress, so we live in hope. In the course of work it has been shewn that the north wall of the Second Court rests on a foundation of rough blocks of the local material, clunch, set in mortar. This is at least 3ft deep and 8ft thick: the footings, of clunch faced with brick, 3ft 4½in thick: the wall (of the same materials) above plinth, 3ft thick.

The following note has been sent to the Editors by a resident Graduate of the College:—"It may be of interest to many readers of the *Eagle*, who have read of the recent murder of Bishop Hannington in Africa, to know that one of the Missionaries who are now left in the extremest peril is a Member of our College. Robert Pickering Ashe came up from Rossall in October, 1876, and took his degree in June, 1879. In 1880 he was ordained to a poor dock-side parish in Liverpool (St. Michael's), where his cool courage, his humour, and his early knowledge of the Irish people proved notable auxiliaries to his fervent sincerity and self-devotion. But his ardour of self-sacrifice was still unsatisfied, and in 1882 he offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, leaving it to the Society without any reserve to decide where he should be sent. The field selected was what is known as the Eastern Equatorial Africa Mission. He sailed in May, 1882, and after a tedious journey of several months reached U-ganda, the country to the north of the Victoria Nyanza; and at Rubaga, the capital, with two Lay-Missionaries, named Mackay and O'Flaherty, he has lived ever since. When Ashe arrived at Rubaga, King Mtesa was still living, and during his lifetime the Missionaries were unmolested. But when, in October, 1884, Mtesa died, the new King, Mwanga, adopted different counsels. Last summer we heard how he had barbarously put to death some of Ashe's converts, and now his victim is Bishop Hannington himself. The *Times* of Feb. 18 contains a letter written by Ashe when they knew that the king had sent men from Rubaga to waylay and kill the Bishop. Ashe expressed then his belief that if the Bishop fell, he and his companions would not be spared much longer, while even as it was they were practically prisoners. The present position of these brave Englishmen must therefore be for the present a cause of the greatest anxiety to their friends."

TOYNBEE HALL.—A meeting was held on Saturday, February 27, 1886, in Lecture-room IV, in connexion with the Toynbee Hall movement. Prof. Macalister took the Chair. Mr. Rawson, a resident at Toynbee, gave a very interesting account of the work which was being carried on by residents at Toynbee and others. Dr. D. MacAlister and Mr. Heitland also addressed the meeting. After votes of thanks to the Chairman

and Mr. Rawson had been proposed and duly carried the meeting closed. Mr. G. C. M. Smith has been elected University Co-Secretary.

The following members of the College have been elected Members of the new Parliament:

Leonard H. Courtney (Lib.)	.....	<i>South-East Cornwall.</i>
Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson (Con.)	.....	<i>West Essex.</i>
Sir John Eldon Gorst (Con)	.....	<i>Chatham.</i>
John Tomlinson Hibbert (Lib.)	.....	<i>Oldham.</i>
Francis Sharp Powell (Con.)	.....	<i>Wigan.</i>
Jabez Edward Johnson-Ferguson (Lib.)	.....	<i>Mid-Leicestershire.</i>
James Bigwood (Con.)	.....	<i>East Finsbury.</i>
John Fletcher Moulton (Lib.)	.....	<i>Clapham.</i>
W. T. Marriott (Con.)	.....	<i>Brighton.</i>
C. P. Villiers (Lib.)	.....	<i>South Wolverhampton.</i>

The following were unsuccessful Candidates:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Platt (Con.)	.....	<i>North Carnarvonshire.</i>
William Cunliffe Brooks (Con.)	.....	<i>Macclesfield Division.</i>
Philip Pennant Pennant (Con.)	.....	<i>Flint Boroughs.</i>
Henry Mason Bompas (Lib.)	.....	<i>New Forest Division.</i>
George Crispe Whiteley (Lib.)	.....	<i>South Kent.</i>
Dr. Herbert Watney (Lib.)	.....	<i>Greenwich.</i>
Benjamin Francis Williams (Con.)	.....	<i>West Monmouthshire.</i>

A Baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks; Mr. Leonard Courtney, late Senior Fellow, has been appointed Chairman of Committees; Mr. J. T. Hibbert has been appointed Solicitor to the Admiralty; Mr. T. D. Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881) has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary of State for Scotland. Mr. W. T. Marriott was Judge Advocate General in the late Ministry.

The following is the inscription to be placed on the new West Window of the Library described in our last number:

IN · MEMORIAM · HENRICI · HVNTER · HVGHES · S · T · B ·
 COLL · DIV · IOH · OLIM · SOCI · ET · TVTORIS · VIRI ·
 DE · COLLEGIO · PRAECLARE · MERITI · HAEC · FENESTRA ·
 SPECVLARIBVS · PICTIS · ORNATA · EST
 A · S · MDCCCLXXXV

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Hints on Public Schools* (Blackwood), by C. C. Cotterill; *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis* (Clarendon Press), by Prof. C. Pritchard; *Demosthenes contra Phormionem etc.*, a new edition (Pitt Press), by Prof. F. A. Paley and Mr. J. E. Sandys; *The Acts of the Apostles (Westcott and Hort's Greek Text) with explanatory notes* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Parallel Passages for Translation into Greek and English* (Macmillan), by E. C. Mackie, B.A.; *The Andromache of Euripides* (Deighton), by F. A. Paley; *Rudimenta Latina* (Clarendon Press), by J. Barrow Allen; *British Petrography* (Watson Bros.), by J. J. Harris Teall; *The Influence of Italian upon English Literature during the XVI and XVII Centuries* (Le Bas Essay, Deighton), by J. Ross Murray, B.A.; *Law of Carriage by Sea* (), by Thomas Gilbert Carver, M.A.

The Librarian calls our attention to two useful works of reference which have just been added to the Library—the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, by Hoefer (46 vols.) and Cobbett's *Parliamentary History* (36 vols.).

JOHNIANA.

[Quotations bearing on the College from recent books will be welcomed by the Editors.]

[The Rev. Patrick Brontë, father of Charlotte,] had graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as we have seen; and the culture and tone of the University were brought under the roof of his house, where his children—more especially Branwell—were subjected to its influence. Moreover, whatever may be thought of Mr. Brontë's intellectual gifts, or of the talent he displayed in his poems and prose writings, we may be sure that he possessed, in a marked degree, a deep sympathy with a higher mental training, and with the truth and simplicity of a pastoral life.

F. A. Leyland: The Brontë Family, p. 45.

In St. John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state. It is hung at a great height and spoiled by damp and neglect; while the Master keeps very choicely in his lodge a miserable copy of it. In the same Library is a very good whole length of Bishop Williams, (while Lord Keeper,) standing, and a carpet in it, finished with great care; perhaps, therefore, by the same hand as that of Sir Antony Mildmay. In the lodge is a very good old picture that used to be called Bishop Fisher, but Dr. Taylor has told them it is Sir Antony Brown: what his reasons are I cannot tell, as he is not here; it is surely of Henry the Eighth's time, and a layman; on a board split from top to bottom.

I sympathise with your gout....

Gray: Letter to Walpole 1760 (Gosse's edition i. 310).

Members of St. John's College, unless they were belied, had a private decalogue, including the commandment, Thou shalt not vote against a Johnian.

Leslie Stephen: Life of Henry Fawcett, p. 120.

The Algebra of our ordinary text-books is (if I may venture to give it a nickname, which every brother Johnian at any rate will understand) *heptadiabolic*,* or that whose highest outcome, in the mind of the pupil who has studied it, is the solution (so called) of a hard equation or problem—little more in fact than a series of rules of operation, which skilfully used (and how many fail to attain even this amount of skill) will solve a few puzzles at the end, but very barren of any intellectual result in the way of mental training....

* The allusion is to a paper which used to be set at the annual May Examination at St. John's College, Cambridge, consisting of seven very hard equations and equation problems, familiarly known as the "seven devils." As a test of a certain kind of skill in algebraical operation, and of ingenuity and clear-headedness, it was not without considerable value, but it tended to produce false notions of Algebra in its relations to Mathematics generally.

R. B. Hayward: Presidential Address to Geometrical Teaching Association, Jan. 1886.

Saw St. John's Colledg, which stands by the River. Hath a good Library and many Rarities, among which was a petrified Cheese, being about half a Cheese....

William Sewall (1689): *The Antiquarian* viii. no. 45.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1885.

[Omitted inadvertently from No. 78]

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD YEAR.
First Class (Dec. 1884).

Love
Roseveare
Holmes, R.
Stroud
Bushe-Fox
Mossop
Kirby
Martin, J.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.
Fletcher
Foster
Hill, F. W. }
Middlemast
Tate
Pressland
Bradford

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.
Baker }
Flux }
Card
Norris
Varley
Mundahl
Hancock

CLASSICS.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.
Darlington

Candidates for Part I.

Barlow
Raynor
Prowde, R.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.
Pond
Paton
Smith, W. L.
Herbert, T. A.
Foxley
Ram

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.
Heath
Durbishire
Humphries }
Russell }
Marshall }
Spencer }

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part II. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Division 2.
Shore

Division 1.

Division 1.
Jones
Olive

Candidates for Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.
—

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.
Evans, F. P.
Rendle
Rolleston
Seward

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.
Lake

LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class (Dec. 1884).

Kerly
Orgill
Ds Easterby
Nichols, J. H.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.
Clay, I. W.

HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.
Green, G. E.

THEOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.
Ayles
Branscombe

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.
Ewing, A. G. C.
Williamson
Wolfendale

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.
Adeney
Ewing, G. C.

HEBREW PRIZES.

3rd year.	1 Ayles
	2 Branscombe
2nd year.	Ewing, A. G. C.
1st year.	Ewing, G. C.

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

Ayles
Adeney

HERSCHEL PRIZE FOR ASTRONOMY.

Bushe-Fox

READING PRIZES.

1 Palmer, T. L.
2 Ram, S. A. S.

ESSAY PRIZES.

3rd year. Green, G. E.
2nd year. Matthews, W. G.
1st year. Not awarded.

WRIGHT'S PRIZEMEN.

3rd year	Ayles	2nd year.	Fletcher	1st year.	Baker
	Darlington		Pond		Flux
	Green, G. E.				Heath

The Foundation Scholarships held by A. E. H. Love and Fletcher have been augmented to £100 for the coming year.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

3rd year. Ayles.
Bushe-Fox
Kirby
Mossop
Shore
2nd year. Foster
Herbert, T. A.
Hill, F. W.
Pond
Rolleston
Seward
1st year. Heath

HUGHES' PRIZEMEN.

Love, A. E. H.
Shore

PROPER SIZARS.

2nd year. Foxley
Wolfendale
1st year. Darbishire
Humphries
Norris
Varley

EXHIBITIONERS.

Branscombe	Foxley	Pond
Bushe-Fox	Green, G. E.	Pressland
Darbishire	Holmes, R.	Ram
Darlington	Hooppell	Raynor
Evans, F. P.	Jones, H. R.	Rendle
Ewing, A. G. C.	Kerly	Rolleston
Ewing, G. C.	Lake	Roseveare
Flux	Middlemast	Smith, W. L.
Foster	Olive	Williamson

A Hutchinson Studentship of the value of £60 for two years is awarded to Ds E. J. Rapson, Scholar of the College, to assist him in the further prosecution of Sanskrit studies.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 1885.

FIRST M.B.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY (28).

Edmondson
Kellett

Ware
Wright, J. C.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS (36).

Bindloss
Carling
Chaplin
Edmondson

Howard
Kellett
Philpot

SECOND M.B.

PHARMACY (44).

Ds Harrison

Ds Williams, A. H.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (16).

Ds Lloyd, G. T.

THIRD M.B.

PART I. (30).

Ds Watts, E. H. R.

PART II. (17).

Ds Andrews

Mag. Haviland, G. D.

Ds Facey

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.D. Nov. 1885.

Samuel John Sanders.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS (*December 1885*).

On December 21, 1885, the following were approved for election:

*Foundation Scholarship of £80 a year.*F. M. Monro (*mathematics*), King William's College, Isle of Man.*Minor Scholarships of £75 a year.*A. G. Cooke (*mathematics*), City of London School.E. E. Sykes (*classics*), Aldenham School.*Minor Scholarships of £50 a year.*J. Backhouse (*classics*), St. Bees' School.A. Kahn (*mathematics*), Middle Class School, Cowper Street, E.C.T. A. Lawrenson (*mathematics*), Liverpool Institute.*Exhibitions of £50 a year for two years.*E. H. Hankin (*natural science*), St. Bartholomew's Medical School.F. S. Locke (*natural science*), St. Bartholomew's Medical School.*Exhibitions of £40 a year for three years.*W. H. Box (*mathematics*), University College, Aberystwith.S. Humphries (*mathematics*), Middle Class School, Cowper Street, E.C.J. F. Stout (*classics*), Private tuition.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are very pleased to be able to record on this occasion some achievements which must give general satisfaction to the College, and may gently lead the L.M.B.C. to think that their tide of ill luck has turned. Although in the present year the actual numbers who joined the Boat Club were considerably less than the average, yet doubtless there has been far more enthusiasm displayed, and we think better material, as a whole, than for the last three or four years.

We had three boats rowing in the Lent races, the Second Boat having been bumped out of the First Division last May.

By catching the head of the river boat our Second Boat again is brought into the First Division. It may be interesting to members of the College to know that we are by far the smallest club that has two boats in the First Division. We hope that next term's crew may be worthy of their position.

The last time the Second Boat was brought into the First Division it was manned chiefly by old first boat men, who, for various reasons, could not or would not row in the First Boat, and who, I have been told, were actually the faster crew of the two.

With regard to the racing, on the first night our boat, starting very fast and well, gained rapidly on 1st Trinity III, and by Ditton were only a quarter of a length behind. From this point to the bridge a very severe race took place, and if our boat had had more supporters on the bank over the last part of the course, to tell them where they were, they must have made their bump. As it was, Trinity managed to scramble home. On the second night both boats started very well, Trinity especially going much better than the night before; by Ditton our boat had not gained much, but, getting straight up the Reach, stroke quickened in very good style, and everybody backing up well they rapidly gained, and made their bump two hundred yards below the bridge. On the last two nights they had no difficulty in rowing over as head.

With regard to the rowing, it may be said that the boat was better together than L.M.B.C. have been of late, and the characteristic L.M.B.C. "bucket" was generally conspicuous by its absence.

To criticise individuals:

Stroke—Improved every day, and fully carried out what was expected of him.

Scout—Rowed very hard, and knows how to use his legs. His only faults were a tendency to get uneven in his swing forward, and shortness at the finish.

Six—Also rowed very hard, but must remember not to get short.

Five—Improved very much towards the end of training. Is a powerful oar, but must not forget the importance of swinging.

Four—Rowed very hard for his weight, and better than we have ever seen him.

Three—Has a good swing, but needs to watch the time.

Two—Was rather uncertain in practice, but rowed well in the races.

Boat—Being used to slides failed to swing his body as much as the rest, but rowed hard and neatly.

The boat was most carefully coached by W. C. Fletcher and H. A. Francis, and they are to be greatly congratulated on the results of their labours.

The names of the Second Boat were:

1. I. A. Beaumont (*bow*)
2. T. Ashburner
3. H. Hanmer
4. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*Capt.*)
5. R. P. Roseveare
6. R. R. Hall
7. A. C. Millard
- J. Collin (*stroke*)
- C. J. Gibbons (*cox*)

Of the Third and Fourth Boats there is not much to be said, except that they failed to get together, and being in exceptionally good company consequently went down, losing three places. The Third Boat on the last night rowed well, as 1st Trinity VI had a shot at them at Grassy, and even after that they managed to get home.

The crews were :

<i>Fourth Boat.</i>		<i>Third Boat.</i>	
	E. Simmons (<i>bow</i>)		A. S. Harris (<i>bow</i>)
2	J. F. Card	2	R. G. May
3	W. Ashburner	3	S. A. S. Ram
4	T. P. Hartley	4	E. T. Sandys
5	G. P. Kerry	5	J. F. Tarleton
6	W. Simmons	6	G. M. Hind
7	T. G. Brodie	7	G. S. Turpin
	P. R. Cleave (<i>stroke</i>)		G. Sharp (<i>stroke</i>)
	B. Noakes (<i>cox</i>)		J. B. Sellwood (<i>cox</i>)

A Fifth Boat was carefully coached by Barlow, and would in ordinary years probably have got on. This year, however, there were fifteen boats trying for two places, and our boat was amongst the thirteen unfortunate ones.

The Trial Eights were rowed last Term and five crews were rowing ; two Seniors and three Juniors.

The Seniors race was won by :

	J. A. Herbert (<i>bow</i>)
2	R. G. May
3	S. A. S. Ram
4	B. H. Bindloss
5	G. M. Hind
6	R. R. Hall
7	G. S. Turpin
	G. Sharp (<i>stroke</i>)
	J. B. Sellwood (<i>cox</i>)

and the Juniors by :

	A. Hill (<i>bow</i>)
2	P. R. Cleave
3	E. Simmons
4	J. Hartley
5	H. H. Brindley
6	J. F. Tarleton
7	— Lewis
	J. F. Card (<i>stroke</i>)
	B. Noakes (<i>cox</i>)

RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

Since the last issue of the *Eagle* ten matches have been played, the record of which is fairly satisfactory : five having been won, three drawn and two lost. It is only fair to say that we would have played more matches had not the weather been so unfortunate. On Nov. 25th our 2nd XV, with four men short, played Trinity 2nd, and won by a goal and a try to a goal—a decidedly creditable performance. Against Corpus we scored

3 goals and 3 tries to 1 goal; the tries being obtained by Kendal (3), Palmer, Barnett and Heath. On Nov. 30th a strong 2nd XI beat Ayerst Hostel by 2 goals and 1 try to a try, chiefly owing to the exertions of Chilcott. On December 3rd we journeyed to Oxford to play our namesakes and old antagonists, but the match, contrary perhaps to the expectations of both sides, ended in a draw, each side gaining 2 tries; our tries were gained by Kendal and Toppin. After the match we were most hospitably entertained by our opponents. On a very hard ground on Dec. 8th our 2nd Team played Magdalene, and won by 2 goals and 4 tries to *nil*, Heath (2), White (2), Kendal and Manley getting the tries. Magdalene were evidently over-matched at all points of the game.

The following Team was photographed:—

- H. S. Ware—A thoroughly reliable full-back, and can play three-quarters, though he is deficient in pace.
- C. Toppin—Has developed into a useful three-quarters; a strong runner, his punts being of great value to his side.
- W. C. Kendal—A neat but light three-quarters, with plenty of dodging power, and can kick well, but should learn to follow up his punts and drops.
- J. R. Burnett—Has not played so well as of late years; at times shews up well.
- W. N. Roseveare—But for his accident would probably have secured his place in the 'Varsity Team; punts well, passes quickly, and is a sure tackler.
- W. G. Price—A most plucky half-back, but unfortunately sprained his knee at the middle of the season; collars well, and can be relied on to stop a rush.
- H. D. Rolleston (*Captain*)—Plays a determined game forward, and is always in the van.
- A. T. Rogers—A hard-working honest forward; does a lot of work, and follows up well.
- H. Hampson—A very fast forward, and always on the ball; in the open runs and dodges well. Has been tried for the 'Varsity.
- W. A. Russell—A strong forward; works hard, but must learn not to touch the ball with his hands.
- W. Greenstock—A fast forward, and does a lot of work; at three-quarters drops and punts strongly, and runs well, but must not get too far forward.
- J. W. Clay—A genuine forward, and at times dribbles remarkably well.
- G. D. White—A fairly useful man anywhere, though never brilliant; good tackler.
- E. L. Holmes—A light but energetic forward.
- C. J. Phillips—Has much improved of late, using his legs to good effect in the scrimmage.

We have been much handicapped this Term by the loss of Hampson, Roseveare, Rogers and Burnett, and as a natural result have not been so successful in our matches. On Jan. 29th our Second Team played the return match with Magdalene, and effected a draw, no points being scored on either side. The return match with Caius on Feb. 3rd resulted likewise in a draw. The game was chiefly confined to the forwards. After a

fortnight's frost we met a strong team of Old Tonbridgians, which included four 'Blues.' Up to half-time the game was very even, and we held our own, chiefly owing to the exertions of Greenstock at three-quarters and Clay forward. In the second half, however, our forwards fell to pieces, and our opponents finally beat us by 2 goals and a try to *nil*. We received a crushing defeat at the hands of F. E. Padwick's Team on Feb. 19th. It is only fair to say that we were without the services of Ware at back. On Feb. 22nd we played a drawn game with the Occasionals; for us Greenstock gained a try.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

This season we have played 22 matches, of which we have won 11, lost 7, and drawn 4, which result will compare favourably with those of former years, especially as during the greater part of last Term we were without the services of W. Barnett, and this Term M. C. Barraclough has been unable to play for us at all, while different engagements have continually prevented us from playing our full team.

The following are the team:

- W. H. Ainger (*Capt.*) A good forward, makes up for lack of pace by his dribbling powers; passes very well, but must learn to shoot instead of trying to dribble through the goal. Has worked energetically as Secretary, and subsequently as Captain.
- S. A. Notcutt—A safe back and sure tackler, volleys well, but should learn to kick with both feet.
- W. Barnett—Left-wing, with plenty of pace, centres well, but is inclined to be lazy.
- C. J. Slade—A plucky forward, but has fallen off since last year; must learn not to pass back.
- H. S. Mundahl—A very fast back, good tackler and strong kick; should use more judgment in kicking, heads well.
- H. R. Armitage—A good centre forward, passes well; should use his weight more; shoots well at times.
- N. C. Barraclough—Has unfortunately been unable to play this term; a fast wing, passes well, but should centre sooner.
- C. Collison—A good half-back, hard to pass, but inclined to kick too hard; should learn to use his head.
- H. C. Newberry—A good forward, dribbles well, very good shot, but too apt to be lazy.
- C. Toppin—Has kept goal well at times, fair half back, heads well.
- T. A. Wait—A slow but energetic half back, passes well to his forwards, but dribbles far too much.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS.

At a meeting held in Mr. H. D. Rolleston's rooms the following gentlemen were elected Members of the Club:—W. S. West, G. M. Hind, L. E. Wilson, C. Martin, and J. P. Nicholson. There are a few vacancies in the Club, which will be filled up next Term.

C. U. R. V.

B. (St. John's Coll.) Company.

It will give great satisfaction to those members of the College who take an interest in the defences of our country to learn that St. John's College is represented in Her Majesty's Auxiliary Forces by a Company of well-drilled, able-bodied, and determined men.

This Company, which not very long ago was one of the worst in the corps, now stands 2nd in efficiency, and we hope, considering the desire visible in each of its members to make himself as efficient as possible, to have the pleasure of seeing our Company win that which will be viewed with pride by every member of the College, viz. the "Efficiency Cup."

A Detachment of the C. U. R. V. will proceed to Colchester on March 26th for a week's training with the Regulars. It is worthy of notice that one half of the Detachment will consist of men from B Company. This alone is a proof that the men who have joined our Company have not done so simply for the sake of amusement, but that they are willing to give up a portion of their vacation to learn a soldier's duties, which everyone knows consist of hard work. This rough work is not altogether pleasant at first to men who turn out of their comfortable quarters in College and proceed to the Camp at Colchester during the cold month of March.

We hope in our next number to be able to report the able manner in which they performed their duties, to the entire satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer; and that they will have gathered sufficient knowledge to make them worthy defenders of their and our dear old country.

We are pleased to be able to inform our readers that there is marked improvement in the shooting of our Company, and we congratulate Sergt. W. A. Badham, Sergt. J. C. Wright and Corpl. J. F. Moss on their good shooting.

The total strength of B. Company is 3 Officers, 8 Non-Commis. Officers and 43 Privates.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and appointments:

Pte. J. C. Wright to be Sergt. B. Comp.
 „ J. F. Moss „ Corp. „
 „ A. S. Hamilton „ „ „

ST JOHN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following motions have been discussed during this Term:—

January 30.—"That this House rejoices at the resignation of the Conservative Government as being that of one unworthy of the confidence of the nation." Proposed by C. M. Fernando. Lost.

February 6.—"That this House disapproves of any system of Home Rule for Ireland." Proposed by W. H. Jefferis. Carried.

February 13.—"That this House is of the opinion that the late Extension of the Franchise has done more harm than good." Proposed by E. R. Cousins. Carried.

February 20.—"That in the opinion of this House the Dress of the 19th Century is neither comfortable, becoming, nor healthful." Proposed by J. H. Butterworth. Carried.

The following Officers were elected at the first meeting of the Term:—

President: G. W. Kinman. *Vice-President:* T. H. Sifton.

Treasurer: C. M. Fernando. *Secretary:* W. H. Jefferis.

Committee: H. Heward, H. J. Warner, B.A.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The College Musical Society is actively engaged in the preparation of Handel's "Triumph of Time and Truth," which will form the chief attraction in what promises to be an unusually attractive Concert in the coming May Week. The Committee have been fortunate in securing from other Colleges several valuable and welcome additions to our own orchestral strength. There is a satisfactory increase in the membership, and the Society's prospects generally are bright and encouraging.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

It was announced in our last report in the *Eagle* that F. H. Francis, B.A., had been appointed to the post of Assistant Missioner. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester shortly before Christmas, and since then has been working at the Mission.

Three junior members of the College went to stay at the Mission during the Christmas Vacation; it was, however, a first visit in the case of only one of them. This is a side of our work which should not be lost sight of in the College. Such a visit affords a rare opportunity of learning something of the life of the masses in London, and one which should be especially valuable to those who intend to take Holy Orders. It has never yet failed to excite a greatly increased interest in the work of the Mission, and it strengthens the Missioner both by the actual help given, and by the proof which it affords of real union with the College. The Junior Secretary (H. J. Elsee) will be glad to hear of any members of the College who can give personal help in this way.

Within the last few months our example in starting a Mission in Walworth has been followed in two instances: Pembroke College has taken charge of a district adjoining our own, and Wellington College has one not far away. The result in the first instance has been to thin the attendance at the

different classes, and especially at the Sunday School, for the influence of our Mission had been felt beyond its legitimate sphere. Already, the Missioner reports, the gaps thus made have begun to be filled from the district proper.

A new street has been opened past our Mission buildings, and though these are untouched for the present, we can only hold them for three years longer, when we shall have to build new and more permanent ones for ourselves. As a nucleus for a Building Fund the Committee have set apart £100, which can be spared from the general fund of the Mission, but this will have to be greatly increased before we can begin to build.

Lectures and entertainments have been given frequently during the winter, some of them having been arranged by the sub-committee for secular work, and others by friends of the Mission. Some members of the College gave a Concert shortly before Christmas, and several of the Lectures have been given by old and present Johnians. One of the latest was on February 11, by the Master, on the 'Didaché.'

T. L. Palmer, who for more than a year has so well filled the post of Junior Secretary, has, owing to stress of work, resigned his office. His place has been taken by H. J. Elsee, B.A.

That interest in the Mission is felt in the College is shewn by the fact that there has been little difficulty in finding men willing to act as collectors for it during the present Term. Such an office is always a thankless one, and, moreover, implies no small sacrifice of time and trouble to the work. We should, however, like to see more personal help given in the district by members of the College, as well as an increased subscription list.

The Report for the past year is being printed, and will we hope be out before the end of the Term.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room II on Feb. 18, when the attendance was fair, considering the many counter-attractions always on hand in Cambridge. Mr. Mason presided. Mr. Rudd read the Treasurer's report for the past year, from which it appeared that the finances were, so far, in a satisfactory state, though with increasing expenditure increased subscriptions would be necessary. Rev. F. H. Francis made his first appearance among us as Assistant Missioner, and gave some account of the work going on at the Mission. Canon Whitaker then gave a very interesting address on 'Church work in the Diocese of Truro,' in which he described the Diocesan Organization.

We shall give the best idea of the work actually being done at the Mission by a summary of Mr. Francis' speech at the Meeting. Mr. Francis began by expressing his thankfulness at being able to engage as Assistant Missioner in a work already dear to him. Alluding to the reception of the Mission by the people of the district, he said that it was, on the whole, very kind and encouraging, but there was need of constant visiting

to bring them in. He was quite sure that for these people frequent Church services should be provided, and this was their own feeling; their case was different from that of people of a better class, who had more facilities for personal religion at home. The services were fairly well attended, especially on week-days, and on Sunday evenings the church was generally full; but Sunday morning service was always a struggle. Women were unable to come to it owing to household duties, but some men came, and the greatest importance was attached by the Missioner to this service. The Bible Classes were well attended, and were a great source of strength; a new one for lads had just been started. The work in the immediate future would be the preparation of candidates for confirmation, and the observance of Lent. It would soon be time to think of new buildings, and it would be well to make efforts at once to raise a fund for them. The people, from the beginning of the Mission, had been accustomed to a special place set apart for God's service, hence it was considered important that, when the present buildings disappear, there should be a Church, and not merely a room, which would also be used for other purposes. To have anything but a separate church would be a retrograde step. The distress in the district was great; many were out of work, and everywhere work was slack. The Missioner's system was to work with the Charity Organization Society as far as possible. Relief was given in money when safe, but more especially in orders for groceries, bread, coal, etc. A soup kitchen had been started during the winter, which had done something towards relieving the prevalent distress. The amount of sickness in the neighbourhood was considerable, but the Mission was fortunate in having a good dispensary doctor, for whom orders could be given, and also two nurses, whose services could generally be obtained. One way in which friends of the Mission could give real help would be by getting letters of admission to the Hospitals. Clothes of all kinds, outer and under, were always wanted, and it should be remembered that women's clothes were no less useful than men's. Books, especially of the story-book type, would be very welcome.

As District visitors, plenty of work could be found for ladies or gentlemen living near London, who could spare an afternoon once a week or fortnight. And there was special need of personal help from members of the College coming to stay during the vacations. Such visitors were always well received in the district.

It was intended to follow up a suggestion made by Canon Body, when he visited the Mission in November, to start a sort of Prayer Union among the church workers and communicants, and members of the College, and, in connexion with this, a Temperance organization. It was also hoped that more of the communicants would themselves become workers.

THE WALWORTH WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

The following Lectures have been given at Walworth since the beginning of the October Term:—

"The Sun."	.....	J. D. McClure, B.A., Trinity Coll
"The Rocky Mountains."	.....	S. Rideal, Esq.
"Familiar Birds."	.....	J. McKensie, Esq.
"The Post Office."	.....	L. T. Horne.
"The Body."	{ Illustrated by the	{ Mr. Samways.
"Cambridge."	{ Magic Lantern.	{ Mr. Hart.
"Some other Worlds."	.....	Dr. Fison.
"Readings from Shakespeare."	.....	S. Rideal, Esq.

An Entertainment has also been given by Members of the College.

Several of these Lectures have been illustrated by a Magic Lantern, presented to the Club by the generous kindness of the Master, who has also himself given a Lecture at Walworth, on "*The Διδάχην*," which was a great success.

The College Sub-Committee for managing the Club, of which Mr. Ward is the Chairman, would feel grateful for offers of assistance in organising Entertainments and Lectures.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas, 1885.

Donations.

DONORS.

- Cotterill (J. H.). Applied Mechanics. 8vo.
London, 1884. Xx. 34.51
- Dalton (J. C.). Doctrines of the Circulation.
8vo. Philadelphia, 1884. Xx. 26.10
- Müller (Prof. H.). The Fertilisation of
Flowers. Translated and Edited by
D'Arcy W. Thompson. 8vo. London,
1883. Xx. 28.22
- Roberts (F. T.). Handbook of the Theory
and Practice of Medicine. 5th Ed. 8vo.
London, 1883. Xx. 24.26
- The Medical Directory for 1884. 8vo. London.
Reference Table
- The Practitioner. Vol. XXXV. July to
December, 1885. Xx. 25.32
- Ziegler (Ernst). Text Book of Pathological
Anatomy. Translated and edited by
Dr. Donald MacAlister. Part 1. 2nd Ed.
London, 1885. Xx. 27.16
- Aphthonii Sophistæ Præluaia. Cum inter-
pretatione Rodolphi Agricola. 8vo. 1543.
- Ciceronis de Natura Deorum. Edited by
Prof. J. B. Mayor. Cambridge, 1885 ..
- Frontini (S. Julii) Strategematicon. Curante
Fr. Oudendorpio. Libri IV. Lugduni
Batavorum, 1731. II. 9.37
- Lucani (M. Annaei) Pharsalia. 8vo. Lutetiae,
1545
- Relations de Libris Novis. 8vo. Göttingæ,
1752
- Sillig (Julius) Catalogus Artificum. 8vo.
Dresdae et Lipsiæ, 1827
- Statius. 8vo. Aldus, Venetis, 1519
- Cauchy (Augustin). Œuvres complètes.
Ire Série: Tom. IV. 4to. Paris, 1884.
Xx. 32.57
- Hymers (J.). The Elements of the Theory of
Astronomy. 2nd Ed. Cambridge, 1840.
- Möbius (Prof. A. F.). Der Barycentrische
Calcul. 8vo. Leipzig, 1827. Xx. 34 ..
- Gesammelte Werke. Edited by
R. Baltzer. Bd. I. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.
- Nature. Vols. XXXI, XXXII. November,
1884—October, 1885
- Theophilo (Rodolpho). Historia de Secca do
Ceara (1877-80). Fortaleza, 1883

Dr. Donald MacAlister.

Professor Mayor.

Mr. Pendlebury.

- Hall (Prof. A.). *The Orbits of Oberon and Titania*. 4to. Washington, 1885 C. E. Haskins, Esq.
- *The Orbit of the Satellite of Neptune*. 4to. Washington, 1885 C. E. Haskins, Esq.
- Nunn (The Rev. Wm.), *Memoirs of*. 8vo. London, 1842. Yy. 27-34 Harry Nunn, Esq.
- Randolph (The Rev. W.) *Notes on the First and Three last of the Minor Prophets*. 8vo. Cambridge, 1885. Z. 4 The Rev. F. Randolph.
- Green (J. R.). *Short History of the English People*. 8vo. London, 1880. Yy. 38 ..
- Lyall (Sir A. C.). *Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social*. 2nd Edit. 8vo. London, 1884. Ww. 3-43
- Mateer (S.). *Native Life in Travancore*. 8vo. London, 1883. Ww. 3-44
- Motley (J. L.). *Rise of the Dutch Republic*. New Edit. London, 1868. Yy. 38 Bequeathed by the late H. F. Blackett.
- Poetae Scenici Graeci. Dindorf. 5th Edit. 4to. London, 1868. Zz. 14.....
- Seeley (Prof. J. R.). *The Expansion of England*. 8vo. London, 1883. Yy. 38
- Urdu Bible. *Kitab i Muqaddas*. London, 1878. Uu. 16.27
- Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1883. 8vo. Washington, 1885. Xx. 16.43
- Fryer (A. C.). *Aidan, the Apostle of the North*. 8vo. London, 1885. C. 12.17 .. The Author.
- *Cuthberht of Lindisfarne*. 8vo. London, 1880. C. 12.16..... " "
- Greenhill (Prof. A. G.). *Differential and Integral Calculus*. 8vo. London, 1886. " "
- Redhouse (Dr. J. W.). *Turkish and English Lexicon*. Part III. 4to. Constantinople, 1885
- Scott (C. A. A.). *Ulphilas, Apostle of the Goths*. 8vo. Cambridge, 1885. Z. 38... " "
- Twining (J.). *Science for the Middle and Upper Classes*. 8vo. London, 1883 " "
- Whitefield (M. W.). *Durham*. 8vo. Hull, 1885
- Year Book of Scientific and Learned Societies of Gt. Britain and Ireland for 1885. " "
- Reference Table*..... Messrs. C. Griffin and Co.

Additions.

- Aelfric's *Lives of the Saints*. Edited by Prof. W. W. Skeat. Part II. E.E.T.S. London, 1885.
- Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*. Edited by Edward Wölfflin. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.
- Aristotelis Ars Rhetorica*. Edited by Ad. Roemer. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.
- Autolycus de Sphaera*, etc. Edited by Frid. Hultsch. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.
- Becket (Archbp.), *Materials for History of*, Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1885. Yy.
- Brodrick (Hon. G. C.). *Memorials of Merton College, Oxford*. Oxford Hist. Soc. 8vo. Oxford, 1885. Yy. 26.

- Brugsch et Dümichen. *Recueil de Monuments Egyptiens. Part VI. (Geographische Inschriften ed Dümichen. Part IV.)* Leipzig, 1885. Ww. 1.
- Calendar of State Papers. Domestic Series, 1658-59. Edited by M. A. E. Green. Rolls Series. London, 1885. Yy. 3.
- Charlemagne Romances (The English). Part X. (The Four Sonnes of Aymon. Part I. Ed. O. Richardson). E.E.T.S. 1885.
- Chassant (A.). *Paléographie des Chartes et des Manuscrits. XI^e au XVII^e Siècle.* E.E.T.S. 8vo. Paris, 1885.
- Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I. Vol. II. Ed. R. Howlett. Rolls Series, 1885. Yy. 9.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum. Vol. XIII. (Cassiani Opera, pars II). 8vo. Vindobonae, 1886.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Vols. IV. and V. 8vo. London, 1885.
- English Catalogue (The). Indices of Subjects. 3 Vols. (1837-56), (1856-75), (1875-80). London, 1858-84.
- Euclidis Opera Omnia. Elementa. Vol. IV. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission. Reports on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Eglintoun, Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, etc. London, 1885.
- Lightfoot (Bishop). The Apostolic Fathers. Part II. Vols. 1 and 2 (2 sections). 8vo. London, 1855.
- MacCulloch (J. R.). The Literature of Political Economy. 8vo. London, 1845. Ww. 35.
- Medallic Illustrations of the History of Gt. Britain and Ireland to Death of George II. Edited by Franks and Grueber. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1885. Yy. 33.
- Merguet (H.). *Lexikon zu den Schriften Cäsars. Tief. IV. und V.* 4to. Jena, 1885.
- Murray (Dr. A. H.). New English Dictionary. Part II. 4to. Oxford, 1885.
- Parker (J.). The Early History of Oxford (727—1100). Oxf. Hist. Soc. Series. 8vo. Oxford, 1885.
- Parr (Dr. Saml.), Works of. Edited by John Johnstone. 8 Vols. 8vo. London, 1828. Q. 12.1—8.
- Public General Statutes. 2 Vols. 47-49 of Queen Victoria. 8vo. London, 1885. SL. 4.13. 44-45.
- Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Ed. D. Masson. Vol. VII. Edinburgh, 1885. Yy. 32.
- Schliemann (Dr. Hy.). *Tiryns.* London, 1885. Ww. 1.
- Spencer (H.). *Ecclesiastical Institutions.* 8vo. London, 1885.
- Stanford's Parliamentary Map of the British Isles. London, 1885.
- Symeonis Monachi Opera. Vol. II. Rolls Series, London, 1885.
- Thomsen (Dr. Julius). *Thermochemische Untersuchungen.* Vol. IV. 8vo. Leipzig, 1886.
- Wycliffe de Civili Domino. Lib. I. Edited by Reginald Lane Poole. 8vo. London, 1885.

Professor Mayor has recently presented to the Library a number of *Cambridge University Calendars* which, with those already possessed, leave only the following years still wanting: 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1804, 1856. Can any member of the College help us to fill up the gaps?



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIV. page 21.)

IN all the official Catalogues of Benefactors the names of the chief contributors to the erection of the Third Court are placed together. It will be convenient to follow these precedents even at the cost of a departure from the order of chronology.

Before narrating the personal history of the builders, we shall draw attention to the building itself, particularly in respect to some of the features which mark its relation to the earlier Courts and its place in the history of the College. The originality of the work will be seen to be indicative, not only of the spirit of the time and the genius of the architect, but also of changes in life and manners in both Fellows and Students. An attempt, however superficial, must be made to point out some of the prominent characteristics of the earlier buildings as they compare or contrast with the later ones, and particularly with the South and West sides of the Third or as it used to be called the Library Court. We shall study the lives of the builders with greater interest if we endeavour first to understand and value their work.

The substance of the following digression is derived chiefly from two sources, Professor Willis's *Architectural History of the University* and the 'Prizing Books' in the College Treasury. The former contains

the results of long and patient study and comparison of the buildings of different Colleges, and of documents relating to them. The latter is our own College account of the tenancy of rooms in College, the 'prizing' or valuation from one tenant to another during the whole of the seventeenth and half the eighteenth century. With these aids we are further enabled to decipher some of the historical records which remain indelibly impressed on the architecture of our buildings themselves.

THE FIRST COURT was built originally of two storeys, the stairs to the upper floor leading straight up (except where there were turrets) and occupying the whole width of the passage. When the third storey was added, before the end of the century, the access to it was from the rooms below, not by an extension of the original staircase. Our only remaining example of this arrangement is the staircase north of the Porter's Lodge. As we ascend the stairs we notice above our heads the under side of the subsequently added double staircase leading to the upper rooms, and in the walls on either side the 'newels' or corner posts still standing half imbedded in the walls. An examination of the staircase leading to rooms over the Butteries proves that formerly the same arrangement existed there, and Loggan's view shews that it continued until after 1688.

The first-floor rooms and those immediately above them used to be held by the same tenant. Perhaps originally the upper rooms were mere garrets approached by a few steps or by a ladder. There were afterwards small attics called *excelses* above the second floor. There is but scanty evidence on the subject before A.D. 1600; but after that time the 'Prizing Books' give us explicit information.

In 1608 it was ordered by the Master and Seniors that "All Fellows Chambers with the studies belonging to them should be prized by the Deans and Bursars"

and the valuation &c., entered in a book. From these books which were kept for 150 years we can discover the names of the tenants, the character of the fittings, the subdivision of the rooms by partitions &c., and we are assisted greatly in forming or correcting our conceptions of the habits of College life and the relations of Tutors and Pupils. We find Chambers usually assigned to Fellows only, exceptions being sometimes made in favour of Noblemen or Fellow Commoners and (much later) Scholars. All the Fellows are Tutors, and as far as possible have their pupils 'pensioned' in their own rooms. The Lower Chambers, as the ground floor rooms are designated, are held by Junior Fellows who can accommodate but few pupils. The 'Middle Chambers' are in greater request, they have 'Upper Chambers' above them and sometimes 'excelses' also, and can therefore admit several pupils. We read of the 'great bed' for the Tutor, and 'truckle beds' in the same Chamber. Partitions, in almost every corner where light can be obtained, are erected to form 'Studies' about six feet square. The set of rooms over the Butteries had six studies, four on one side, two on the other, one being at the head of the stairs. For such a mode of life as is thus indicated it was natural that the Chamber should be large and roomy, should occupy the whole depth of the building and be lighted from both sides. Perhaps a careful examination of the floor or ceiling would reveal the exact position of some ancient 'Study' in one of our Old Courts, and it is more than probable that some of the partitions now standing are adaptations of those which anciently marked off a study or screened the 'great bed.'

On the top of the staircase in the S.E. corner of the First Court is a small cupboard which may have been an '*excelsis*,' unless it was 'a place above to lye in or laye wood in with a trap doore.' Both these are mentioned in the Prizing Book as belonging to

the Middle Chamber in that corner, which was the Library Keeper's Chamber, being adjacent to the Old Library. If the cupboard were an *excelsis* it would have a skylight, which has been obliterated by more recent roofing.

The number of 'studies' and 'excelses' would give us an idea of how many men could be squeezed into one court. For our present purpose we need do little more than enumerate the other College buildings. They help us to understand how a large number of men could live in College. They add little to our information as to the nature of College life.

The ancient Hospital or Infirmary was early converted into chambers, its roof being raised to allow three storeys to be made. The easternmost room on the ground-floor next the street was for many generations the Barber's chamber. There were five other chambers in this block, the site of which was north of the Old Chapel, and is now partly covered by the present Chapel.

Dr. Metcalfe, as already related, built a small court West of the Kitchens, which was pulled down to make room for the Second Court.

'By the Waterside,' besides supernumerary buildings, there was a block three storeys high containing six chambers, which seems to have been known as Rath Hall or Rat's Hall, and which was 'demolished in April 1670' to make way for the present Third Court.

And lastly, there was the 'Pensionary' across the road, where the Divinity Schools now stand. There is room for speculation as to whether this was of the nature of a small court, or was a College Hostel, or a mere lodging house. Thos. Fuller speaks of the good Master of a College disliking lodgings out of College for his students, but it is not clear whether the Pensionary would be so described, or whether any other lodgings were permitted.

THE SECOND COURT added greatly to the dignity of the College and to the comfort of its members. Noblemen and Fellow Commoners could more commonly have their own chambers, though still they might, as heretofore, be lodged with the Master. A distinguished visitor might be entertained. A certain Bishop of Cork seems to have had rooms assigned him in the middle of the Second Court, and to have occupied them for some years.

We have before given a brief account of this court, and directed attention to the unique character and value of the Architect's plans, &c., which are preserved in the College Library. The rooms, as in the older court, occupy the whole depth of the building. There are three storeys, and now the staircase is constructed to give access to all floors. There are no 'excelses.' It may surprise us to find that the Fellow who took the 'Middle Chamber' still had the upper chamber together with it, although the connexion between the two was by the public stairs. It is interesting to discover that in one instance at least the Fellow obtained permission to build himself a private staircase to his upper rooms, apparently preferring the arrangement customary in the old court. This private staircase was in the S.W. corner of the court, in rooms adjoining those where a similar staircase exists now.

THE THIRD COURT, long known as the Library Court, marks another epoch in College architecture, as well as in the growth and progress of the College.

It was built four storeys high, and the floors were from the first occupied independently. No upper chambers were attached to those below. Instances occurred when a Fellow needed more than one set of rooms, but the two sets had no necessary connexion as heretofore.

The South side of the Court had to be built of greater depth than the earlier courts to make it correspond with the Library, and the Architect divided

this block longitudinally by a substantial wall, making it two rooms deep, and placing chimneys and fire-places in the middle. He thus set an example which has been followed in all our later buildings.

There is a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren was the Architect. There is some confirmation of this opinion in a note written on a ground-plan of the courts, which is bound up with the plans of the Second Court and the drawings of the Stone Bridge, which leads into the grounds. It was proposed to build the Bridge where our covered bridge now stands, and the note runs 'Sir Chris: Wren in his letter to you laid down something of this affair which I could wish you would consider, as also about diverting the stream a little farther from the house but to avoid expensive proposition this is y^e most plausible we can make of this case.' The reason for this consultation with Wren may have been that he was the Architect of the Third Court, and that he had designed the central archway of the Cloister to lead (as at Clare College) to a bridge over the river. Or he may have designed the bridge.

On the plan above referred to, the South end of the river-side building, now known as the Water staircase, is called by the old name of Rath Hall. The South side of the court was begun in 1669. On the end next the river is the date of its completion, 1671, before the expiration of which year some of the rooms were occupied. A water-pipe on the river side of the Western block is dated 1672. The court was completed in 1673.

The subscriptions amounted in all to £2610 1s 8d. The whole cost of the Court was £5256 6s 3¼d. The latter sum may include the expense of fitting up some of the rooms. The rule was that the Fellow who took the rooms paid for the doors, casements, wainscoting, &c. But several of the rooms in this court were fitted up by the College.

Before closing this brief account of the Court we would call attention to the Architect's care in making the side of his building towards the back lane uniform with the older Courts; and would add that the connexion between the Western block and the Library has been materially altered since the Court was built.

We turn now to the personal history of those contributors who are in the Catalogue of Benefactors.

PETER GUNNING, D.D., 22nd Master, Bishop successively of Chichester and Ely, gave £300 during his lifetime, bequeathed half his books to the Library, a further sum of £300, and any money of his left in the Treasury (£171).

Bp. Gunning's chief care was for the improvement of the Chapel and its services. His and other donations towards building the Third Court were 'so limited that out of the rents of the chambers of the new building £42 be paid yearly to six choristers, &c. . . . The Exhibitions to be no bar to any other preferments in any of the choristers that shall be admitted scholars of the College.' During his Mastership Dr. Gunning had endeavoured to repair some of the damage done to the Chapel during the civil war. The organ, pictures, and ornaments with which Dr. Beale had enriched the Chapel had all been destroyed or removed. Bp. Fisher's Chapel had been turned into the Chapel Clerk's Chamber, Dr. Ashton's Chapel divided into two Studies, the Chapel walls whitewashed, and much of the Communion plate taken away. Dr. Gunning rebuilt the organ in the loft or gallery at the W. end of the Chapel and reformed a Choir. He established weekly communions and designed to build a new Chapel. In his will, dated 25 Aug. 1679, he says "I bequeath to St. John's College where I was with all their good will and affection chosen Master, and there continued so about nine years and more, the sum of £100 more to be joined to that poor provision for a Quire there which I have (under the College Seal) assured for the maintenance of some singing youths and others upon £300 given them by Dr. John Barwick of pious memory, and upon my own £300 theretofore given and Dr. Turner's, Dean of Canterbury £150, and Dr. Turner's, the present Master's £50. To all which I say I now desire to add my other £100 for the better provision of more voices for the Quire, whereby God's service may be more solemnly performed and decently sung upon the Lord's Days and other Holy-days and their Eves, and their commemorations, by what way my very Reverend Friends the Master of the College and Dr. Humphry Gower and the Senior Fellows shall contrive." He adds in a codicil 29 Aug. 1680, '£100 more to St. John's Coll;' any surplus to be bestowed upon pious and charitable uses, having respect especially to the Quire begun to be founded at St. John's College.'

In another codicil 12 Feb. 1681-2 'not £100 only but £300 to St. John's College towards the beginning for the building for themselves a new Chapel.' The money found in the Treasury (£171) was devoted to the Chapel expenses.

Bp. Gunning was born at Hoo in Kent Jan 11, 1613, educated at Canterbury, admitted at Clare 1629, where he was elected Fellow 1633. He was the chief of the Authors of '*Certain disquisitions &c. against the Solemn League and Covenant.*' In Dr. John Barwick's life he is styled 'that incomparable disputant against the schismatics.' With him were associated Dr. Barwick and Mr. Laey (both benefactors to the College) and several of other Colleges, 'Each of whom undertook his particular share of this wicked Covenant to confute, and bringing his part of the work to Mr. Gunning's Chamber there they all conferred and agreed upon the whole.' This work was published at Oxford in 1644. In 1643 Gunning was expelled from Cambridge for preaching against the Covenant at the University Church. He retired to Oxford and became Chaplain of New College there. After the Restoration he became Chaplain to Charles II. At the Savoy Conference he was the most prominent as he was the ablest and most uncompromising disputant against the Puritans. He was elected in quick succession Master of Corpus, Margaret Professor, Master of St. John's 1661, Bp. of Chichester and Bp. of Ely, 1674. He resigned the Mastership in 1670. In 1684 he died and was buried in the Cathedral at Ely where in the S. aisle is a noble monument to his memory. Bp. Gunning was of commanding presence and great personal influence. Fierce and overbearing as a controversialist, he was in his private life self-denying and abstemious. His beneficence was wide and liberal. He gave freely in his diocese, especially to improve the incomes of the smaller livings, and was a benefactor to all three Colleges St. Johns, Clare, and Corpus, with which he was intimately connected.

The prayer 'for all conditions of men' in our Liturgy though sometimes ascribed to Bp. Sanderson is more probably the composition of Bp. Gunning.

There are two pictures of the Bishop in the Lodge. His arms are in the great Oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis* and there is a statue of him over a buttress at the E. end of the N. side of the Chapel.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, afterwards 5th Baron Fairfax of Cameron, gave £50 in 1673.

The son of Henry 4th Baron Fairfax and Frances daughter of Sir Robt. Barwick of Dolston, Yorks, he was educated at St. John's. He succeeded to the Barony in 1685 on the death of his father, who was cousin to the great Parliamentary General. He was a Colonel in the Guards, and M. P. for Yorkshire until obliged to resign at the Union, when he ceased to be a Commoner of England. He died in 1710. His son Thomas Fairfax settled in Virginia U.S.A. in 1739. There is a portrait of our benefactor in the Lodge.

SIR JOHN OTWAY, temporal Chancellor of Durham, gave £100.

The son of Roger Otway of Sedbergh, he was at Sedbergh School 5 years under Mr. Nelson, entered St. John's in 1636, æt. 16, was Lupton Scholar the following November and became Lupton Fellow in 1640. He studied law at Gray's Inn. In March 1643 he was ejected for refusing the 'Solemn League and Covenant' 'and for other Misdemeanors.' 'Not any one particular of those Misdemeanors is mentioned. Possibly one of them was that he had taken up arms for his Majesty and was otherwise serviceable to him' (Note in the Life of Dr. Barwick). Upon the King's return he was knighted and made Temporal Chancellor of Durham.

He married the neice of Thos. Brathwait, another benefactor. He died 15 Oct. 1693. His Son Dr. Chas. Otway, many years Fellow, died at St. John's in 1720. Another son Brathwait Otway was Fellow Commoner.

THOMAS TURNER, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, gave £50.

The Father of Dr. Francis Turner our 23rd Master, he was born at St. Giles' Reading where his Father was sometime Mayor, was Scholar and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, where Juxon afterwards Abp. of Canterbury was his Tutor. Abp. Laud made him his Domestic Chaplain. In 1641 he became Dean of Rochester and in 1643 Dean of Canterbury. He was a devoted Royalist, was taken prisoner during the civil war, but escaped, and endured confiscation and many hardships during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration he returned to his Deanery where he died Oct. 8, 1672 about the age of 81, and was buried in the Cathedral.

His second son Thos. Turner was Dean of Rochester and President of C. C. C. Oxford. A third son, William, became Archdn. of Westmoreland.

Dr. Walker reckons it a singular reward from God, for his great sufferings and his affection to the Church of England that he was blessed with two such sons as Dr. Francis Turner, Bp. of Ely, and Dr. Thos. Turner the Dean of Rochester.

JOHN BARWICK, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, bequeathed £300 in 1664.

He intended to found a Lectureship in Ecclesiastical History, but afterwards revoked the conditions of his bequest on the ground that facilities for printing had made books rather than lectures the guides of opinion.

He was born at Wetherslack, Westmoreland, educated at Sedbergh, admitted sizar in 1631, æt. 18, Lupton Scholar 1634, Fellow 1636. He delighted in music, and sought to enlist others in the 'publick choir'; the knowledge of music thus cultivated proved of great use to him when as Dean he had to revive the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was fond of Athletic exercises 'and those violent enough, such as pitching the bar and football' 'Some hot football playing' used to take place on Sheep's Green,

though the game had been pronounced by the authorities hurtful and unscholarlike. At one of these games Barwick had the misfortune to break the collar bone of one of the players, and was so heartily concerned for this mischance that he would never be prevailed upon to play again. He was an ardent Royalist, and one of the chief agents in conveying College Plate to Charles I. During the Civil War he laid aside the garb and occupation of a clergyman and took up the sword. He was, however, mainly occupied in communicating between the King and his supporters, visiting the King in his confinement in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere. He became Chaplain to Bp. Morton of Durham, then residing in London, and thus had a pretext for his constant visits to London. We find him assisting Mr. Lacy and gaining access to other imprisoned Royalists. In 1650 he is imprisoned himself, but managed to burn all papers on the King's business. He was liberated in 1652. During the Commonwealth he was anxiously engaged in Ecclesiastical as well as State affairs. Earnest Churchmen were getting concerned for the Episcopal succession. Barwick attended his patron, Bp. Morton, in his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon. There were then but ten Bishops remaining in England. One or two were supine, others were old and infirm. It was proposed to consecrate others on Charles's nomination, dispensing for a time with canonical election, &c. Barwick was pressed, but declined consecration for himself unless it were found absolutely necessary. The Restoration came, and the necessity for these temporary expedients passed away. Barwick accepted the Deanery of Durham, where he at once devoted himself to the restoration of the Cathedral and its services, the building of the Grammar School, &c. The next year he was removed to the Deanery of St. Paul's. He died shortly before the great fire brought his beloved Cathedral to the ground. Dr. Gunning attended him in his last illness and preached his funeral sermon. His epitaph, written by Mr. S. Howlett, another benefactor, says 'Requiescit in Domino, Atque inter sacras Ædis Paulinæ ruinas Reponit suas (Utrasque resurrecturas securus) Anno Ætatis LIII, Salutis MDCLXIV.

Both the Latin and English Versions of Dr. Barwick's life are in the Library.

FRANCIS TURNER, D.D., 23rd Master, Bishop of Ely, gave £250.

The eldest son of the Dean of Canterbury, mentioned above, he was educated at Winchester and New Coll. Oxford. He came to St. John's in 1666, probably through friendship to Dr. Gunning, who was then Master. He was then Rector of Therfield, Herts.; three years later he was made a Prebend of St. Paul's. He succeeded Bp. Gunning as Master in 1670, was made Dean of Windsor and Bp. of Rochester in 1683, and the year following translated to Ely on the death of Bp. Gunning.

He was one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower in 1688 by James II. He was nevertheless devotedly loyal to the King, and suffered deprivation from his Bishopric rather than acknowledge William and Mary. It is noteworthy that of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower three were of this College, whilst of Bishops and Clergy subsequently ejected for their loyalty

to the House of Stuart, St. John's had a far larger number than any other College. Bp. Turner kept up a correspondence with the deposed King, and no doubt plotted for his restoration. He died in London in 1700, and lies buried in Therfield Church, under a stone inscribed with the single word 'Expergiscar.'

There is a portrait of Bp. Turner in the Master's Lodge, and his arms are in the Great Oriel window of the Hall.

THOMAS BROWN, ESQ., of Arlesey, Beds, gave £50.

Admitted Fellow Commoner 23 Feb. 1658-9, æt. 15, the son of Samuel Browne Sergeant-at-Law. His elder brother John was admitted Fellow Commoner the previous year.

SAMUEL HOWLETT, M.A., sometime Fellow, gave £50.

Besides many books which he gave to the Library during his life he bequeathed also his Italian, French, Spanish, and German books, in all about 80 volumes.

The Son of Rev. Rd. Howlett of Baddow, Essex, he came from Charterhouse to St. John's in 1659, æt. 16, was Jermin Scholar 1660, and admitted Fellow 'ex disp. regis' 1664. He wrote the Epitaph on Dr. Barwick, whose pupil he had been and who left him his Library. Dr. Barwick's biographer speaks of him as a 'person of learning and judgement much beyond his age, for he was not yet twenty (in 1664), and who himself also was in a few years ripe for heaven accomplished in every kind of learning and virtue.'

SIR GEORGE VINER, Bart., gave £50.

The Son of Sir Thomas Viner, a London Alderman, sometime Lord Mayor, who was made a Baronet in 1660 and died in 1665, Sir George was educated at St. Paul's School, admitted Fellow Commoner at St. John's in 1656, æt. past 17. He died in 1673 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died early, when the title became extinct.

The foregoing contributors to the buiding of the Third Court are those who were in consequence of their generosity enrolled in the Catalogue of Benefactors. A supplementary list is given in Cooper's *Memorials* (Vol. II, p. 139).

(To be continued).



STOCKHOLM.

MOST travellers approach Stockholm by rail, from Gothenburgh or Malmo. If the season is summer, and the train chosen the night-mail, the sun is up some hours before the city is approached, and his rays reveal a land of rock and forest where all the herbage is heavily sprinkled with dew-drops, sometimes stretches of cultivated land, with farmsteads and out-houses built of logs and painted a warm red—a land of lakes and patches of water, a drowned land, amongst whose hill-tops the train is running. Just before 8 a.m. the train glides suddenly into the city, passing amongst sloops laden high with billets of birch and fir wood, and fishing boats which are discharging the fruit of the night's toil with line and net. Water lies on both sides. The line then creeps sinuously between a canal and some lofty buildings crowned with a high church spire. Across the canal there is an open air market with business already in full swing. Then over another bridge, by a sweet garden, and into the central station. Then you will go to some hotel with the impression that Stockholm is a beautiful and interesting city. But the approach has been too abrupt, you have come unprepared upon objects of interest, and have been whirled round a sharp curve just at that tantalising moment when the aroused intelligence has become keenly alive. The whole result is unsatisfactory. You are tired and your mind is full of incomplete pictures.

Far different is the approach to Stockholm from the sea. The steamer moves slowly for forty miles amongst groups of rocky islets and through narrow channels. Gradually the islands become larger. Cultivated land appears. Red farm-houses are dotted here and there. You pass the grassy slopes of a fortress; then a pretty village, with picturesque wooden houses amongst rocks and backed by dark pine forests. The forest everywhere clothes the rocks, but amongst the trunks the eye is relieved by the brighter tints of fern and woodland shrubs. Often also you can see the gleaming bark of the silver birch, whose tender sprays of delicate green seem sunk into the sombre masses of pine. More villas, more pine-clad islets, more narrow channels, more open breadths of water round whose brim the low forest stretches like a dark cord. At length the houses are closer together, other steamers are passed or met, sloops heavily laden with wood tack across the course, all signs that we are approaching some large city which is the focus of the activity of the district. Yet you behold the city from a distance, and approach it by a straight channel of considerable length which separates cliffs of some height from a beautiful island—the public park of Stockholm—where the foliage of oak, lime, and chestnut form a rich and beautiful variety to an eye rather weary of the severity and sameness of the pine.

As there is no tide, the vessel is as soon as possible laid along the quay. But whilst this tedious process is going on there is time to look around. You are still amongst islands, a group set closely together. But the forest has disappeared and here are stately houses, high-domed and lofty-steepled churches and public buildings, all of which enjoy the advantage of abundance of light and air and rapid-flowing undefiled water. Little green steamers (which, with the exception of a tramway, are the only

public means of conveyance) flit to and fro between the different islands. In fine weather, no way of travelling is more pleasant than to be carried rapidly across the lively water of these channels in open air, with no dust, no smoke, and no jolting.

Every beautiful or interesting spot about Stockholm is reached by water. For jaded men who long for change without fatigue, Stockholm is all they desire. The air is keen and fresh as that of Scotland, but not too bracing like that of the Alps. The steamers that take you almost from the door of your hotel through miles of scenery such as I have described are very comfortable, and all afford good refreshments. Besides escaping dust and jolting there are no rough and chopping seas, nor, however bright the sunlight and blue the skies, is there ever the sultriness and the coppery glare of southern Europe. For two months there is no night. It is true the sun disappears below the horizon for about six hours, but he is so close that a rosy tint covers the northern sky and you can read at half-past ten in the evening; and at midnight the prolonged twilight of the departed day meets the advanced guard of the returning sun. These long evenings contribute greatly to the pleasure of the out-door summer life that is such a charming feature of Stockholm. There are many large and well-kept gardens, where bands play, and you can take supper or lighter refreshment.

With such stimulation the growth of all plants is very rapid, and after the long winter the vegetable wealth of Sweden is surprising. All the common English fruits flourish, and a good many that are little known with us are very common and cheap, such as bilberries, whortleberries, cranberries, and wild strawberries, whilst raspberries are finer than those grown in England. Visitors should inspect the markets which are very numerous and well supplied with a great variety of provisions. They are carried on—the

open air market as well as the covered—throughout the whole year. It is possible that the intense frosts that occasionally occur may drive the stall-keepers away, but I have seen them at their business when the temperature was 3° Fahr. At that time these hardy and industrious women look like bundles of clothes with something moving inside and a very red nose tip visible under a grey hood. As to the cold, a Swedish winter is quite as variable as that of England, only the scale of changes is some 10° or 15° lower than what is usually observed at home. For from three to four months there are hard frosts at times and incomplete thaws, but usually the temperature ranges from 20° to 30° Fahr. The cold, however, is not so much felt as in England, partly because the air is usually still, and also because we are all thoroughly prepared to resist its attacks. We dwell in flats, which are much nicer to warm than a whole house. We burn birch-wood in large porcelain stoves, the top of which is tightly closed by a movable plate of metal as soon as the wood ashes have ceased to blaze. Then the whole stove becomes hot, and a large room is well and evenly heated by the radiation from the plates of porcelain. You will see that little heat is lost. The Swedes have a proverb that “it is foolish to warm the crows.” Draughts are kept out by double windows, which in spring are removed. In fact all the arrangements in the houses are made in preparation for a long and severe winter.

It is a pity that a like wisdom was not shewn in the building of our English church, which is a pretty little Gothic building, with high pitched roof and clerestory, and great expanse of surface in proportion to its area. Many of our summer visitors are greatly pleased with the church. I wish the residents were equally satisfied. Warming is our difficulty. We have two excellent stoves, one of them of great size. Our consumption of coal is always enormous. By

slight increase we can make the church over hot, and a seat near the stoves a sure step to fainting or illness. On the other hand, the radiation from our vast external surface is so rapid that the temperature falls very suddenly and the body of the church becomes unpleasantly chilly. The Swedes understand these matters better. In church architecture they sacrifice nothing to beauty, but the churches are well warmed.

The public buildings are like the churches, disappointing. The Swedes are very proud of the palace, which is considered the masterpiece of Tessin. But I find that it does not impress strangers, who consider that the site deserves a better building. The palace is very large and massive, but the meanness of the windows and the absence of all relief to the bare walls gives it a starved and unfinished appearance. The interior, however, is very fine and the furniture in good taste. None of the other public buildings would be much noticed if placed in London or Paris. But the Riddenholtz church, with its lofty open iron spire, is a very conspicuous object on approaching the city by the Malar Lake. The new spire of Clara Church is shapely and imposing. In Old Stockholm the domestic architecture shows signs of French influence. Many of the new houses are of very handsome elevation and the rooms more decorated than is common in England. As the houses are built either upon piles driven into the mud of the lake or else upon vaults blasted by dynamite out of the solid igneous rock, their cost is very great and rents are high, especially when compared with the moderate art of living.

English interests at Stockholm are growing. The trade is considerable, and goods are chiefly carried in English bottoms. There is little or no coal in Sweden, and our north country sends all that is burnt. When the harbour is open from April to December, it is not rare to see five or six large steam-coliers discharging cargo. It is my duty to board these vessels—when

I can. But when the vessel is empty and very high in the water it is not an easy task to walk up the narrow board, with no handrail or rope, that often forms the only means of reaching the ship. And it is rather trying to one's nerves to be told by the captain when departing after a pleasant visit, "Be careful, be careful, sir, four men fell in last night."

FREDERICK CASE

Chaplain at Stockholm.



A SOUTH AFRICAN SEA-SIDE RESORT.

IF the "intelligent reader" will examine a map of South Africa he will find that the first opening into the land made by the ocean after "doubling the Cape" is called False Bay. Along the north-western coast of this bay, about half as far from Simon's Bay as Simon's Bay is from Cape Point, lies a long straggling line of houses which constitute the villages of Muizenberg and Kalk Bay. A railway across the "flats" that unite the Cape Peninsula to the mainland connects the place with Capetown, and every day during the summer this line conveys to the seaside excursionists glad to get away for a few hours from the heat and dust of Capetown. Of these excursionists some remain at Muizenberg, whose wide beach of glistening white sand affords a capital playground for the children, whilst the shore, shelving away more gradually even than that of our English Weymouth, tempts the most timid to take a sea-bath. Others let the train take them close along the sea-marge to Kalk Bay; there they have rocks from which they can catch fish with unpronounceable names, and amongst the rocks occasional stretches of sand inviting to a swim.

Let me, however, remark at once that the Englishman who would realise what Kalk Bay really is must clear his mind from all suggested resemblance to English watering-places. The clear air of South Africa gives to all the colours of the landscape a brilliancy that is unapproached in the English climate.

The perfect blue of the sky—innocent of cloud unless the south-easter be rolling up huge masses of mist along the high land that runs from Cape Point to Table Mountain—against which the mountains far away on both sides of the entrance to False Bay stand out clear and sharply defined, the brilliant blues and greens of the sea free from all suspicion of mud and flecked with foam of snowy whiteness, the dazzling sand so different from the dirty brownish yellow fringe of the English coast,—all these things form a picture that is aided in its unlikeness to the European watering-place by the meanness of the houses and the obvious unwillingness or inability of the Colonial man to do more than mar the face of nature with abominable roads, and a railway built all along the sea front between the houses and the sea. Every prospect pleases, but man's works are vile—very vile. There is no pier, no esplanade, no bathing machines, no band, no nigger minstrels, so the visitor is thrown upon his own resources for amusement in much the same way as he would be at Watchet or Blue Anchor.

It is only by staying for a few weeks at Kalk Bay that one can appreciate the place. The houses scattered along the narrow piece of land between the mountains and the sea are for the most part owned by Capetown business men. During the winter months these houses are unoccupied, but with the commencement of summer they begin to be inhabited by the *élite* of Cape society, the male portion thereof going up daily as usual to their stores and offices in Capetown. When the proprietor is not occupying his house he lets it to people who have no house of their own in Kalk Bay, so the would-be visitor finds it necessary either to hire a furnished house or to go to such hotels as the place affords, for "furnished apartments" are unknown. Come with me to one of these "furnished houses." As "times are bad"

we have hired it for £10 to £15 a month. It is a low building all on one floor, with a long covered verandah or *stoep* running along the front; the roof is thatched, the outside of the house is white-washed, and the windows are protected by Venetian shutters that were once green. Inside, the rooms are probably *en suite*—an arrangement hardly in accord with modern notions—and therefore we shall probably find that several entrances have been made from the outside of the houses. These remarks apply of course to the old-fashioned Dutch houses, for there are numerous small specimens of the modern slate-roofed one-storied brick villa built in quite the civilised style; these, however, are at present the exception, the house we are examining the rule. We do not take long to discover that the “furniture” consists of a couple of tables, a choice collection of wooden and wicker or Madeira chairs, some rickety bedsteads and dilapidated arrangements presumably intended to serve as dressing-tables and wash-stands. That there are no carpets is a distinct advantage, and we could dispense, without a pang of regret, with the specimens of art that adorn the walls. We have to complete the furnishing ourselves, and so must hire a waggon to bring our own bedding, together with such articles as we may deem necessary to supplement or replace the antediluvian accessories of the house, and the assortment of damaged glass and crockery of a most substantial character usually concealed in one of the cupboards. Until it happens to rain or to blow hard we almost regret that we do not form part of the numerous band camping out, whose tents arranged here and there in groups of three or four look so picturesque.

And now that we are here how are the days to be passed by those who have no engagements in Capetown? There are no pleasure steamers, and boating is almost an impossibility, for Kalk Bay

has no boats except those of the Malay fishermen, and the prevailing summer south-east wind renders this form of amusement unpleasant as well as unsafe. Bathing is possible at all hours of the day: some few people have their own bathing houses and tents on the beach, but for the most part a place among the rocks or on the sand is selected, and there the bathers of either sex undress and dress in the eye of day; indeed it is only quite recently that civilisation has reached the point at which the local governing bodies deem it advisable to declare bathing attire at once expedient and necessary. After the morning bath the energetically disposed can betake himself to the rocks and there angle for fish unknown to English waters, his efforts not unfrequently resulting in the capture of a young shark or a cat-fish. If the "ungentle craft"—for it is far from gentle at Kalk Bay—have no charms, he can climb the bush-covered hills rising to a height of several hundred feet immediately behind the house, and on these hills or on the table-land above he can gather a bouquet of crassulas, pelargoniums, everlasting flowers, lovely heaths, and ferns; if he has good luck he may come across a snake or two, and so add to his knowledge of the reptile world. Outside of these two forms of dissipation there is nothing for it but to pass the day in walking, talking, reading, eating, smoking, and sleeping—of which the last is at once the easiest and the most general.

At about five o'clock the train brings the business men from town, and some of them get up a game of primitive cricket on a limited plot of grass, whilst others less energetically disposed enjoy to the full the luxury of the *stoep*. Sun sets on the evening meal—"high tea" is the fashion—and darkness comes on without the intervening twilight; no "gloaming"!—think on it and weep for your like in South Africa, ye sentimental ones. Even the

moonlight is most unpoetically bright, making all things as plain as the prosaic sunlight. It is on the moonless evenings, when only the stars scintillate through the crisp clear air, that the visitors of immature years arrange themselves in groups of two or more upon the *stoep*, or adjourn to the rocks where they can watch the waves rolling shorewards in long lines of bright phosphorescence which burst into showers and fountains of fire as the wave breaks. Sometimes these parties on the beach seem to partake of the boisterousness of the waves, and the roar of the waters comes up to the road mingled with shouts and peals of laughter; at other times all is so calm and still that the spirits of even the most frivolous are subdued into the prevailing pleasurable sadness, and the songs that are wafted up on the gentle evening breeze seem "full of longings" or fraught with recollections of happy seasons past. Often some well-remembered air carries the listener far away from this lonely corner of "the Dark Continent" to the dear old distant homeland, never so dear to him as now that he is separated from it by six thousand miles of sea, and it is with a depth of emotion he is loth to confess, even to himself, that he hears, and feels compelled to join in, the concluding "God save the Queen."

J. J. HOYLE.

Kalk Bay, *January* 16, 1886.



BROWNING'S RHYMES.

MAN as we know him is composed of soul, body, and dress: even so is poetry composed of meaning, words, and metre. What is man without dress? and what is poetry without metre?

Dicite cœlicolæ, vos parvi dicite pisces,
Nî tergent braccæ crura, quid esset homo?

To this question we may reply, that man in this condition is to his ordinary fellow-beings what Walt Whitman and the author of "Towards Democracy" are to other poets—objects of considerable interest and even in their way of beauty, but whom on the whole we very much prefer to see in clothing. But while the science of dress counts its students and professors by millions, the subject of metre receives little attention from literary critics, and hardly any at all from literary students. And yet it is one of great importance: the body is doubtless more than raiment, but the raiment is much also. When the spirit of poetry changes, the metrical forms change too, and *vice versâ*; it will generally be found that a radical alteration in metre is accompanied by an inward revolution. There is a great gulf between the poetry of Pope's day and that of the nineteenth century, but the metrical change is no less. The new thoughts naturally clothe themselves in new forms: the rhymed heroic couplet, apparently the instinctive language of poetry in the earlier period, has about died out, or rather has suffered a degradation

worse than death—has been relegated to prize-exercises. Or to take the most striking of all instances: when Christianity followed by Teutonism overspread the Roman Empire metre underwent a revolution, and quantity gave place to rhyme. There is the greatest possible difference of feeling between an Ode of Horace and the "*Dies Irae*," but there is a no less striking difference in the outward form.

In our own days a poet of incontestable power has arisen in England, who has in many ways set at nought our fundamental conceptions of poetry. We have not treated him with indifference: we have done and are still doing our best to see what we can make of Mr Browning. But it has not been sufficiently observed that he is introducing very serious modifications into the most important element in English metre—the rhyme.

Rhyme in English poetry is usually of two kinds—the one-syllable, commonly known as masculine, *e.g.* *sun* and *begun*, *shade* and *made*, or two-syllabled, otherwise called feminine: as *ever* and *never*, *story* and *glory*. But besides these ordinary kinds there are extraordinary kinds. The rhyme may be three-syllabled, as *humanity* and *vanity*, *lowliness* and *holiness*; or again it may be "made up," *i.e.* *table* may rhyme with the two words "*stray bull*," or *Pegasus* with the three "*leg as us*." Now every reader of Browning must have been startled, not to say shocked, by the recurrence of rhymes like these: "*plough-shares*" rhymes with "*now shares*," "*omniscient*" with "*sufficient*," "*Zenocrate*" with "*zero-rate*," and even (*horresco referens*!) "*priestliness*" with "*beastliness*." We have even been told that in a recent poem there is something to be found about a "*ranunculus*," which is followed by "*Tommy make room for your avunculus*," but this it is to be hoped is a libel.

It can hardly be disputed that rhymes like this have hitherto been restricted to comic poetry. Mr Gilbert

makes much capital of them, rhyming "*strategy*" with "*sat a gee*," and "*hypotenuse*" with "*lot o' news*." They occur frequently in the Ingoldsby Legends. Many readers will doubtless recollect an ingenious stanza, which runs

"If I were a cassowary
On the plains of *Timbuctoo*
Then I'd eat a missionary
With his banns and *hymn-book too*."

No one would claim high literary merit for this stanza, but the ingenious rhyme in the 2nd and 4th lines has given it longevity if not immortality. If we go back earlier, we find the same: Byron has rhymes of this kind, but it is in *Don Juan*, not in *Childe Harold*, and the only time so far as we know, that Milton attempts to be comic, is when he laughs at the then semi-barbarous name of *Gordon*, and makes a joke out of rhyming it with "*Tetrachordon*," "*pored on*" and "*word on*."

We confess we do not think that rhyme-hunting of this kind belongs to the highest class even of comic poetry, or is a proper function for a great writer. It is the foul-minded and brandy-sodden side of Byron which speaks in *Don Juan*: and when Milton pollutes his sonnets with the *Tetrachordon*, we have no longer the "god-gifted organ-voice of England," but the bitter, almost vulgar, Milton of controversy. And when we see our great poet-philosopher Browning stooping to doggerel of this sort, fitting words into each other which were never meant to fit, and loading the English language with such a word as "beastliness," we confess to something of the feeling of Michal, the wife of David, when she saw her husband, the sweet singer of Israel, leaping and dancing before the Ark.

This however is not the chief point: if Browning chooses occasionally to play the part of a low comedian,

he is none the less a great poet when he likes; the curious point is that he differs from all his predecessors in the art of eccentric rhyming, in that he employs it for serious poetry. In "*Christmas Eve*" for instance, a poem on a very serious subject, we find many passages, of which this is a fair sample:

"And except from him, from each that entered
I got the same interrogation—
'What you, the alien, you have ventured
To take with us, the elect, your station?
A carer for none of it, a Gallio!—
Thus plain as print, I read the glance
At a common prey in each countenance,
As of huntsman giving his hounds the tally-ho."

No poem of Browning's strikes a higher note than the "*Grammarians' Funeral*," yet it is full of such rhymes as "*far gain*" and "*bargain*," "*fabric*" and "*dab brick*," "*based oſv*" and "*waist down*." In the poem "*Old Pictures in Florence*," there are some very beautiful stanzas and some very noble thoughts: yet in this same poem we find something about forming a "*Witanagemot*." Browning means, we may suppose, "a meeting to discuss the question in hand." To call this by the name of the old Saxon Parliament is only in itself an affectation. And should not the word, if word at all, be pronounced *Witanegemôt*? Here then we have a word misapplied, if not mispronounced, and for what? Simply and solely that it may rhyme with the three words "*bag 'em hot*."

"This time we'll shoot better game and bag 'em hot
No mere display at the stone of Dante
But a kind of sober *Witanagemot*.
(Ex: "*Casa Guidi*," *quod videas ante*.)"

Still more curiously Mrs Browning has the same trick even more markedly: her rhymes are perhaps inferior in individual eccentricity, but they make up in quantity what they want in quality. It is only

occasionally that Browning in his higher moods rhymes in this way, but Mrs Browning does it constantly: there are poems after poems, the "*Lay of the Children*," the "*Child's Grave in Florence*," the "*Ragged School*," where the rhymes are to say the least of it striking. In one instance she may be fairly said to transcend her husband's wildest efforts, where contrary to every law of rhythm the town *Modena* rhymes with "*God in a*," the substantive to which the article "a" belongs standing over to the next line:

Florence, Bologna, Parma, Modena
So may graves reserved by God, in a
Day of Judgment"—

These instances suggest an important question. Is this passion for odd rhymes a peculiar characteristic of the Brownings, or is there a tendency of this kind in all modern poetry? We believe that there is such a tendency, though these two writers have carried it to a far greater extent than others. At any rate we believe that the use of the "feminine" rhyme is on the increase, and the feminine rhyme, though perfectly legitimate in English poetry, is nevertheless an exaggeration of rhyme, and if generally used may easily spoil the ear for less striking assonances. The feminine rhyme is certainly commoner since Shelley's time than it was before, and perhaps it may owe its popularity mainly to him. In Shelley too is to be found the first instance of a "made up" rhyme which we remember to have seen at least in serious verse; strangely enough it is in his most melodious poem, perhaps the most melodious poem in the English language.

Chorus hymeneal
Or triumphant chant
Mixed with thine would *be all*
But an empty vaunt.

The direction in which the popular taste is running may perhaps be fairly tested by a branch of literature

which has not received the attention it deserves—our hymn-books. What the lyrics of Shelley and Swinburne are to Pope and Gray our present rollicking hymns are to the more sober measures of our fathers. They expressed their religious emotions in "Common Metre," and "Long Metre" and "Short Metre." They had also others generally known as "Peculiar Metre," but these were a minority. The "peculiar measures" are now very much on the increase, and it will be found they often owe much of their attractions to the feminine rhyme. A clerical schoolmaster once told the writer that he found that boys sung a hymn rhymed in this way with far more gusto. The 23rd Psalm, the favourite of every age, used to run in words still dear to Scotchmen—

The Lord's my shepherd: I'll not want;
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green; he leadeth me
The quiet waters by.

It is now generally heard in English churches in this form:

The King of Love my shepherd is,
His goodness faileth *never*,
I nothing lack if I am His,
And He is mine for *ever*.

If we are right in thinking that the demand for double, treble, and eccentric rhymes is on the increase in England, it can hardly be regarded as a good sign. What the effect on the poet may be, we will not presume to say. Perhaps as Pope lisped in numbers, the Brownings may be able to think freely and naturally in two-syllabled and three-syllabled rhymes, but one would naturally think that shackles of this sort would be a great impediment to freedom, and indeed we cannot but trace to this source some of Mrs Browning's oddities. It is to rhyme with "*surely*" that God in the "Cry of the Children" is

made to smile down very "*purely*." It is to rhyme with "*virtues*" that Lady Geraldine says her lover is "*very noble certes*," thus introducing an obsolete word into a piece which is otherwise of the purest XIX century English. It does not of course follow because two-syllabled rhymes are rarer than one-syllabled, that therefore the former kind of verse is more impeded and confined. Rhymed verse of any kind is more shackled than blank verse, but is probably quite as easy. But when we remember the limited number of double and still more of triple rhymes, it is difficult to think that a perpetual demand for them would not be oppressive. The result must be a certain tendency to tautology, happily described by Calverley in a well-known parody on Jean Ingelow:

Through the rare heather we wonned together,
I and my Willie and smelt for flowers;
I must mention again it was glorious weather,
Rhymes are so scarce in this world of ours.

But whatever the effect on the poet, the effect on the public must be bad. Rhyming is only one element in metre, and if it occupies a too prominent place the ear may easily be blunted to the more delicate harmonies of the line.

It was said at the outset, that metrical peculiarities were generally a sign of some inward peculiarities. It is so with Browning. His rhymes are the counterpart of that curious grotesqueness of thought and expression which he seems to mistake for humour. We should be the last to deny that he can be humorous. Witness his "*Confessions*," one of the most delicious mixtures of humour and pathos in the language. But as for his ordinary so-called humorous poems, even such well-known instances as "*The Spanish Cloister*" and the first part of "*Holy Cross Day*," are they really humorous, or anything more than grotesque? They seem to us about as much and as little amusing as his "*priestliness*" and "*beastliness*."

Obituary.

THE RIGHT REV. HENRY COTTERILL, BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

Henry Cotterill was a son of the late Rev. Joseph Cotterill, rector of Blakeney, Norfolk, who for some time was one of the honorary canons of Norwich Cathedral. He was born at Ampton, Suffolk, in 1812, and was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. His University career was a brilliant one, and in 1835, when he took his degree, he carried off a number of honours such as rarely falls to the lot of any student. He was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman—the highest possible honours in mathematics—and he had a First-Class in classics. The present Duke of Devonshire is said to be among the few Cambridge men who can show so excellent a record. Almost immediately after he took his degree, Mr Cotterill was elected to a fellowship on the Foundation of his college. Ordained a deacon in 1835 and a priest in 1836, he went out thereafter to the Madras Presidency as a chaplain. This step shows how strongly he must have been drawn towards the work of the ministry in a foreign country, as a young man with his academical position might, if he had chosen, have looked for something better at home. At the end of nine and a half years of service in India, his medical advisers informed him that he could not hope to stand the climate much longer. He returned to England, and in 1847 was appointed to the Vice-Principalship of a newly-established educational institution called the Brighton College. Four years later he became its Principal.

Meanwhile, two new Sees had been formed in South Africa to relieve the work of the Bishop of Cape

Town—one in Grahamstown, and the other, destined to be heard of in the world, in Natal. To Natal was consecrated Mr Colenso (Second Wrangler 1836), and to Grahamstown Mr Armstrong. The latter however, did not long hold the incumbency, as he died in May 1856. In the same year Mr Cotterill was selected to fill the vacancy with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Sumner), and was duly consecrated to the office of Bishop in the Chapel-Royal, Whitehall. About the same time the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. Bishop Gray, who was Metropolitan in South Africa—Natal and Grahamstown being suffragan sees to Cape Town—was, as appears from the pages of his biography, not overjoyed at the new appointment. Bishop Gray was ritualistic in his tendencies. Dr Cotterill, on the other hand, was regarded as distinctly “evangelistic,” and the metropolitan seemed to think that the new Bishop had been purposely selected to keep him in check, and that they would not work harmoniously together. The fear, however, was groundless, for as Bishop Gray’s son says in the memoir already referred to—“This was but a passing care, and it is needless to say how warm the affection between Bishop Gray and Bishop Cotterill became, or how heartily they worked together with but one mind.” As a matter of fact, events by-and-bye occurred in connexion with the See of Natal which turned their thoughts from these questions of ritual to the defence of the weightier matters of the law. In 1860 Dr Colenso startled the Church with which he was connected, and a large portion of evangelical Christendom, by the publication of his works on the Epistle to the Romans and on the Pentateuch. In the long and keen controversy that arose out of that now famous case Bishop Cotterill had to take a share, and he was a member of the Episcopal Court which condemned Dr Colenso. It

was, however freely acknowledged that he had acted throughout in a spirit of moderation and forbearance.

This condemnation, though accepted by the majority of the Anglican Episcopate, was not acquiesced in or accepted as final by Dr Colenso. As was wittily said by Dean Milman, Dr Colenso was well up in "Numbers," but not in "Exodus;" and having appealed to the recognised Courts, got from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a decision that the condemnation was not good in law. The mind of the Church was considerably unsettled in regard to the whole controversy, and it was under these circumstances that the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Longley) convened in 1867 what is now known as the Lambeth Conference, to which all the bishops of the Anglican Communion were summoned. The Conference, which met in private, elected Dr Cotterill and one of the English bishops to be joint-secretaries, and the clearness of intellect and command of business shown on that occasion by the Bishop of Grahamstown left a most favourable impression upon the minds of all present, and probably had much to do with his selection in 1871 for the position of Coadjutor Bishop of the See of Edinburgh, then held by Dr Terrot. The case of Dr Colenso was up in one form or another at the Conference, and in the discussions Dr Cotterill took an active part, his extreme fairness on that occasion being afterwards acknowledged by the son-in-law of Dr Colenso. The administration of the See of Grahamstown by Dr Cotterill seems to have given general satisfaction. He not only took an interest in the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking people, but, as he had done in India, did what he could in a missionary spirit to further the interests of Christianity among the aboriginal population. When Dr Cotterill left in 1871 to take up his work in Edinburgh, Bishop Gray wrote these words—"I shall miss his strong sense and ripened views, especially

in the provincial Synod." On the death of Dr Terrot in 1872, Dr Cotterill succeeded to the See of Edinburgh. Generally speaking, the impression among his people has been that his administration of the Diocese of Edinburgh has been tolerant, enlightened, and successful. In the Representative Church Council recently brought into existence he showed himself alive to the welfare not only of his own diocese, but of the Episcopal Church all over Scotland.

Bishop Cotterill became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1872, in which his mathematical and scientific acquirements gave him a good standing. He was elected to the office of Vice-President in 1875, but does not seem to have contributed to its Transactions.

Considering his high position as a scholar in his early days, it may be considered that Bishop Cotterill's contributions to theological and general literature were of a rather meagre kind. His chief work, "The Seven Ages of the Church," took the shape of a treatise on the form and government of the Church, as set forth in the Scriptures. He was also the author of various papers on the relation between science and religion, the most recent of which was lately issued as a small volume, with the title, "Does Science Aid Faith?" in which he maintained the affirmative of the proposition. He was on excellent terms with the American bishops, and paid a visit to the United States a few years ago. On that occasion he was appointed by the American Church to deliver the Bedell Lectures, 1883. These were afterwards published, the subject being "Revealed religion explained by its relation to the moral being of God." In 1836 the Bishop married a daughter of Mr John Panther, of Bellevue, Jamaica, by whom and a grown-up family of four sons and two daughters he is survived. One of the sons is Dr Cotterill of Edinburgh, one is a clergyman, and one is an engineer in Egypt.

(*Scotsman*, April 17, 1886)



THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

THE May Term is now at it's acme;
Alma Mater is looking her best;
And the tide of my thoughts seems to back me
To the years that were once full of zest.
Though absent in body, in spirit
To the banks of the Cam I return;
And my heart feels emotions which stir it,
Till the fires of long memories burn.

I can hear every sound, see each vision
Which once may have charmed me, perhaps—
Blue eyes, and pink bonnets Elysian,
White flannels, red blazers and caps;
The sound of eight oars in the distance;
The cry that "the Willows" are past;
And the moment of perfect existence,
When we bumped Sidney Sussex at last.

I can hear the sad nightingale singing,
As my lamp in the New Court I trim;
I can hear Great St Mary's peal ringing,
As the cream of my Paley I skim;
The Cuckoo, that used to delight me;
The Owlet, whose screech I reviled;
The Piano, that used to excite me;
The Cornet, that drove me quite wild.

The Flower Show, its silk and its satin;
The face that was fairest of all;
Greek Verses, Equations, and Latin;
King's Chapel; the Trinity Ball;
The training; the boat-supper party;
The leg-ball sent flying for five—
I am young once again, and feel hearty,
As the old recollections revive.

But now, if on young friends I drop in,
I'm described as a "blooming old buffer;"
If I stood up to bat against Toppin,
I should hear the words "awful old duffer:"
And thus, though I long to be present
On the banks of my well-beloved Cam,
I think on the whole it's more pleasant
To vegetate here as I am.

None the less, to my old Alma Mater,
And to you, Undergraduates gay,
Who will "buffers" be sooner or later,
I send the kind greetings of May.
May your boat be the Head of the River!
May your bowlers and batsmen ne'er fail!
May you always preserve a sound liver!
Be it long ere you give up good ale!

The prices of wheat, oats, and barley,
Don't cause you anxiety yet;
Nor the birth of a Bessie or Charlie
Suggest the ill-omened word—debt;
Controversies, political questions,
Do not darken your brows with black care,
Be it long ere your healthy digestions
The world and its troubles impair!

But in time you will find that existence
Is a race which full training demands,
Unlimited powers of resistance,
Tough fibre, strong hearts, ready hands:
When you once are engaged at the tussle,
When life's real battles begin,
May you find the best sinew and muscle
In a heart true and simple within!

But enough for the present of preaching!
Your Autumn of life is not yet:
Too much of the very best teaching
We are all of us apt to forget.
'Tis the May Term of races and roses,
Of reading, of work and of play;
So gather your garlands and posies,
Ye Men of St John's, while you may.

“ARCULUS.”



LABUNTUR ANNI.

A BABY fountain springing from the earth,
Bringing new joys and sweet unconscious mirth :
A tiny rivulet tottering on its way,
With infant murmurs lisping in its play :
A full brook leaping on mid golden hours,
Noisily jubilant in its youthful powers :
A calm clear stream, majestically strong,
Rolling with deep-toned utterance along ;
A weary current gliding peacefully
Through level meadows slowly to the sea :—
So runs our life away ; so on the breast
Of Time's broad ocean sinks at last to rest.

T. E. P.

IDEM LATINE.

EN, fons tenellus emicans terrâ levis
Novam inscients affereus dulcedinem :
Jam rivulus tremente protrepidans pede
Ludo et loquellis murmurans infantibus :
Mox sole torrens desiliens sub aureo
Laetus juventae robore exultans suae :
Tum nobile undis flumen amplioribus
Lato sonoras alveo volvens aquas :
Tandem aeger amnis taedio longae viae
Cum pace placido lenis illabens mari :—
Sic vita lapsu praeterit volubili,
Sic mergit aequor alta in aeternum quies.

T. E. PAGE.



I.—LA PREMIÈRE.

It was not for her beauty rare,—
But we were twenty and a day,
And, as I think, the morning air
Was sweet with May.

'Twas not that she was cold, indeed—
But still I vow by heav'n above
It was my very bravest deed
To tell my love.

'Twas not that she was kind, ah no,—
But my delight was so entrancing
As each to each we whispered low,
The tears came dancing.

'Twas not that she was cruel-hearted,—
But she has gone and I remain,
And Grief and I will not be parted
Ever again.



II.—SONG.

Why, when you show me a rose
That awakes to the infinite air,
Why fly my last dreams of repose?
Ah me, when you show me the rose
I think of her forehead most fair!

Why, when you show me a star,
O why do my tears arise
Like a mist that is rolled from afar?
Ah me, when you show me the star
I think of the light of her eyes!

Why, when you show me a swallow
That is off and away till the spring,
O why does my life become hollow?
Ah me, when you show me the swallow
I would that I too were a-wing!

After François Coppée.



LAY OF THE GOODS ENGINE.

From the German.

Slowly trail I, panting, snorting,
Waggon, trucks, an endless load,
Toiling keep my wheels revolving
On the gleaming iron road.

On the other line beside me
Whizzes past the bright Express.
How her rushing, flashing, dashing
Seems to flout my tardiness!

While I lumbering, rumbling, grumbling,
Heavy laden onward roll
Scarce a glimpse I catch in passing
Of the darling of my soul.

One shrill kiss she blows, coquettish,
One bright flash and then is gone;
Quivers all my frame to answer,
All my answer is a groan.

Parted are we thus for ever,
None can lighten my distress.
Coupled may be other engines,
Never 'Goods' to gay 'Express.'

Parted wide by birth and station,
She a 'compound,' I a 'tank,'
She a sylph, I Arthur Orton
Cursing difference of rank.

O that blundered points or signals
Would but leave us to collide!
'Mid the crash, the flame, the ruin
I at length would clasp my bride.

Perish all in life that sundered,
If in death I win my own;
In each other's being mingled
Be we to old iron blown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLUB FINANCE.

To *Fiscus, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,

I have read your letter to the *Eagle* with considerable care and attention, and hasten to comply with the liberal invitation you offer to correspondents.

The objects you are desirous of obtaining are, I gather, (1) to rid Undergraduates of a nauseous influx of pitiful appeals for aid, (2) to uplift the spirit of the College by presenting "the faces of our College Treasurers wreathed in smiles," (3) to uphold the reputation of the College in so far as it rests upon the Boat Club.

Now the first of these objects I am quite sure will never be accomplished until your Amalgamation Scheme shall include Academies of Dancing, Church Aid Societies, and Missions to Delhi and other places with whose geographical position I am unacquainted. (2) The wreaths of smiles may be obtainable, but I greatly doubt whether they are desirable. The only capacity in which some of us know the College Treasurers is in their capacity of tax-gatherers, and the inspiriting influence of a money-seeking smile is, to say the least, questionable. (3) In your letter you would have us believe that the reputation of St John's "depends very largely on the success of the Boat Club," and this is the only reason you submit in justification of your opening this correspondence in the *Eagle*. I venture to challenge that opinion. No doubt a large number, perhaps a majority, of present Undergraduates centre their first thoughts upon the Boat Clubs, and in a certain way they are right in doing so: but the honour of St John's is a matter which rests in the hands of many generations, a matter of extensive bearing, and a matter which is profoundly indifferent to a bump or two on the river. St John's is not one of the small Colleges; she used to consider herself the rival of Trinity, and I have yet to learn that the fair name of Trinity is dependent on the development of Trinitarian biceps.

Advocate what schemes you will, but do not support them with false sentiment which is dishonouring to the College.

The object to be aimed at is, it seems to me, to secure the best exercise to the greatest number possible—that is to say, in as cheap a manner as is at all attainable. The scheme you propose, like all other amalgamation schemes, entirely fails to secure this end. The only Club which would be at all benefited is the Boat Club, and that to a very small extent—if, indeed, at all. There are at present 80 Members of that Club : unless 250 amalgamate, the fee would be raised from one guinea a term to 23s. 6d.—a clear loss of 2s. 6d. a term, which would largely compensate for the entrance guinea. If the plan met with stronger support than I at all anticipate, “those who go down to the sea in ships” would be slightly relieved, but their relief would be at the expense of every member of the College who partakes in any other form of athletics. The scheme moreover would be greatly unfair to those who have hitherto delighted in Football and Tennis, and in all probability would mean the extinction of the Lacrosse Club.

But, you say, there is a “considerable moral advantage” in possessing the freedom of all the Clubs. To this, I reply, the ordinary Undergraduate looks for a *material* advantage,—personally, I am unable to comprehend the nature of this great moral gain. I find that one form of athletics is as much as most people have the time or inclination to indulge in—and this is moreover consistent with the specialising tendency of the Cambridge University. Those who are possessed of sufficient wealth will doubtless derive a greater moral advantage from paying full fees to all the Clubs than from throwing a heavy burden on those who are more impecunious, and thus devouring widows’ houses.

I wish I was convinced that all the money which passes through the hands of our Treasurers was well spent. It seems to me that it would be advisable to afford the members of the College some chance of a thorough scrutiny of the expenses which require annual compensation to the amount of £500. For instance, what was the bill paid last year for repairs needlessly incurred? On certain occasions it is customary for members of the Boat Clubs to upset and damage as many boats as possible ; whereupon circulars are issued and we get urgent appeals, saying that the Boat Club is not well supported !

These circulars do not usually state how many boats have been upset, neither do they inform us of the amount of damage incurred, nor in what manner of way these proceedings have redounded to the honour of the College. It will be well if this discussion leads to some enquiries as to the way in which money has been spent in past years.

If for some years there has been an annual deficit of £200, I can only suggest that an appeal should once more be made to members of the College, past and present, to contribute as they may feel inclined. In this way a surplus might be obtained, and that surplus should be invested as capital and not at once squandered in ways which are not absolutely necessary. Beyond this, I can only advise "Retrenchment and Reform."

I am, &c.,

INQUISITOR.

To the Editors of the "Eagle."

GENTLEMEN,

The thanks of all who are interested in the welfare of our College are due to "*Fiscus*" for directing attention to what he calls the "monotonous uniformity" of the "financial difficulties" of our Clubs and Societies. May I, however, point out that by assuming that Amalgamation is sure to come sooner or later there is a danger of closing up sources now open to us from which a financial revival might be obtained.

Our Cricket and Football Clubs have now no debt. Our Lawn Tennis and Lacrosse Clubs have enough and to spare.

The Lady Margaret Boat Club at the present time has a debt less than half of what it was a few years ago; and for the three years ending with May Term 1885, it actually paid its way within £5—an exceptional donation being expended in exceptional outlay on new ships—and this when the number of members was abnormally low.

A single donation of £1 from each Fellow and of 10s from each resident Graduate and Undergraduate would not only cancel the entire debt of about £170, but also enable the Club to begin next year with about £40 in hand, and surely this is not an unattainable object, considering that several of the resident Seniors take an active and real interest in the different Clubs.

In the past frequent and half-hearted attempts to set things straight have nearly worn out the patience of those who are willing and able to support Athletics in the College; still if, as I am confident is possible, instead of constant and monotonous appeals a final and successful effort were made, there would be little danger of reverting to the unhappy precedent of insolvency.

A Fellow of the College might be found willing to act on each of the Financial Committees, and this would be a salutary check on extravagance and bad management.

Although the plan I suggest of clearing off the debt is antique and has some disadvantages, I submit that it only requires systematic energy to make it thoroughly successful, and, though one cannot forget that unfortunately there is a good deal of indifference and individual selfishness in the College, there is no good reason why a temporary torpor should become a permanent sleep, or a partial disorder grow into a fatal disease.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

X.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1886.

[*The Editors will be glad to receive suitable contributions to the Chronicle from Subscribers whether in Cambridge or at a distance.*]

Three highly distinguished members of the College have been added to our roll of Honorary Fellows: Professor Pritchard, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, and Mr Roby. The Rev. Charles Pritchard (Fourth Wrangler 1830), D.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., is a former Fellow of the College, concerning whom we had a pleasing announcement to make in our last number. He is Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford and a Fellow of New College; he was Hulsean Lecturer in 1867, and formerly President of the Royal Astronomical Society. Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, LL.D., Q.C. (B.A. 1837), and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was formerly Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands. Mr Henry John Roby (Senior Classic 1853), formerly Fellow of the College, is the author of a '*Latin Grammar from Plautus to Suetonius*,' an '*Introduction to the Study of Justinian's Digest*,' and other works; he was formerly one of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

The "only survivor in England of the little knot of Johnian residents with whom James Moorhouse was on especially intimate terms" sends us the following notes on the Bishop of Manchester, who has now reached England and entered upon his new sphere.

"Bishop Moorhouse as a preacher exhibits the rather exceptional combination of a power of philosophic reasoning and an unusual gift of eloquence. Thus at the time when he left London, though he had always spurned the art of the 'popular preacher' when he preached before the University, few men were more welcome to an educated audience. This was also shewn by his popularity at Cambridge.

He will leave his mark in the diocese of Melbourne in the form of the new Cathedral, the eastern part of which is approaching completion, and in the Theological College, into

which he has inspired a new life. He will be remembered also as a Bishop, indefatigable in his work, clear sighted and outspoken, full of zeal for Christ, full of sympathy with the toilers of this world, whether of humble or higher station; impatient only of shams, pretences, and childish superstitions, yet willing and able to endure much, if only he sees men are in earnest and seeking after truth.

His work at Sheffield and at Fitzroy Square has made him familiar with the trials and the religious difficulties of the poor; his work at St James' has rendered him no less familiar with the one and the other among those of larger incomes and of higher education. It is this rare combination of being able to understand the wants and the perplexities both of poor and rich that has made him so successful in Australia. It is this especially, we venture to predict, which will make him no less successful in Manchester, where he will find among its merchants and its workmen both difficulties and advantages very similar to those with which he has been so long familiar."

The Editors now and then receive from old Subscribers complaints as to the awkwardness of sending by cheque so small a sum as the annual subscription (4s. 6d.); and a few have expressed a wish that some means of compounding might be devised. A plan, by which for a single sum of one guinea the *Eagle* would be supplied for five years, is under consideration. If the plan is found to be workable full particulars will be given in our next number. We take the opportunity of inviting the attention of Subscribers in arrear to the notices which have recently been sent them. In a certain number of cases the sum owing is quite large enough to justify the drawing of a cheque. Our recent efforts to improve the material aspect of the magazine have naturally involved an increased expense, and we are therefore desirous of gathering in as many as possible of our outstanding debts.

We have to add to the list of members of the College now in Parliament the name of Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, who has been returned as (Conservative) member for the Altrincham division of Cheshire.

Mr Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been appointed Pro-proctor for the ensuing year, and Mr Larmor has been appointed Moderator. Mr Whitaker has been appointed an Examiner for the Theological Tripos; Mr Gunston an Examiner in Mathematics, Mr Smith in French, and Mr Cox in German, for the Previous Examination; and Dr D. MacAlister an Examiner in Medicine.

The Rev. Dr Bonney, Senior Fellow of the College, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester.

Mr Heitland has been appointed Junior Bursar in the place of Mr Tottenham, resigned.

Mr J. Teasdale has been nominated by the College a Governor of Pocklington Grammar School.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Of the eight physicians selected for the honour this year three are Cambridge men.

Mr Torry has left as a farewell offering to the College twelve Greek Testaments (Westcott and Hort) to be placed in the Chapel for the use of the students.

Mr William Bateson, Fellow of the College, started in the beginning of May on a journey to Central Asia. His purpose is to investigate the fauna of the lakes in the steppe lying to the north of the Sea of Aral. He will probably be away two years, but we hope from time to time to receive from him accounts of his travels and to place them before our readers.

The University has on the strong recommendation of the Board for Biology and Geology made a grant of £50 a year for two years from the Worts Travelling Scholars fund to aid Mr Bateson in his investigations.

A grant of £60 from the same fund has also been made to A. C. Seward, Scholar of the College, to assist him in investigating and collecting fossil plants in Belgium and France.

Mr W. F. R. Weldon, Fellow of the College, is about to proceed on a biological expedition to the Bahamas.

J. L. A. Paton, Scholar of the College, has been honourably mentioned in the competition for the Porson Prize; A. C. Millard has been elected to a Bell Scholarship; and Ds H. S. Lewis, Fry Scholar, has gained the first Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship.

In future the hour of morning Chapel in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms will be half-past seven instead of seven. It is proposed, with the consent of our Visitor, the Bishop of Ely, to abbreviate the service a little on holy days, as has hitherto been customary on Wednesday and Friday mornings. Another change recently made, which will tend to make the Sunday evening singing somewhat more congregational, is the introduction of a hymn at the close of the service.

We understand that news has been received by the Church Missionary Society to the effect that up to Christmas last Mr Ashe and his companions, for whose safety fears were expressed in our last issue, had escaped the fate of Bishop Hannington, though they were still prisoners at Uganda.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Helps to Higher Arithmetic* (Hamilton, Adams & Co.), by Rev. G. F. Allfree and T. F. J. Scudamore; *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, with illustrations from the Talmud* (Deighton), by C. Taylor, D.D., our Master; *The Social Aspects of Banking* (Blades), by H. S. Foxwell; *Curtius's Principles of Greek Etymology, Edition V* (Murray), by Dr A. S. Wilkins, and Edwin B. England, M.A.; *Common Sense Euclid*, Books I and II (Joseph Hughes), by Rev. A. D. Capel; *Poems* (Bell), by Thomas Ashe.

The following books by members of the College are announced as forthcoming:—*Primer of Roman Antiquities* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *Epigrams of Martial*, Books I and II (Macmillan), by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor; *Thucydides*, Book V (Macmillan), by Rev. C. E. Graves; *Demosthenes in Midiam* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins and Dr Herman Hager; *Oriental Penmanship* (W. H. Allen & Co.), by the late Professor Palmer and Frederic Pincott.

The Collection of Coins in the Library has received some contributions of value. Mr. Heitland mentions especially the addition of a number of Roman Imperial silver coins, presented by Miss M. L. Mayers, and a gold Rose-noble of Richard II, presented by Mr. Haskins.

In pursuance of the Article by "*Fiscus*" on the Amalgamation of the Athletic Club, which appeared in the *Eagle* of last Term, voting papers were issued to all resident Members of the College on the subject. The result of the poll was that out of 390 papers issued, 192 only were returned; of these 180 voted for Amalgamation in some form or other, and only 12 voted against it. Of these 180, 138 supported the Scheme (1) proposing Membership of all the Clubs for a terminal subscription of £1; 42 voted for an alternative Scheme (2) "reserving the right to non-members to join the Tennis Club by a single subscription, to be fixed as at present." The latter Scheme not having received sufficient support to give it any chance of success, it was decided to push forward Scheme (1) only, and if possible to ascertain the feeling of the whole College upon it. With a view to this, by the courtesy of the Debating Society, a meeting of that Society on Saturday, May 29th, was thrown open to the whole College, at which the following Motion was introduced by Mr C. H. Heath:—"That this meeting would welcome the Amalgamation of all the Athletic Clubs of the College, and pledges itself to support the Scheme when started." This motion was supported by Messrs E. R. Cousins, Kinman, Herbert, Boorne, Orr, Hind, Russell, Foxley, Sifton, and Adeney, and found no opposers; it was carried *nem. con.* The chief arguments used were:—

1. The need of money by the Clubs, particularly by the L.M.B.C.

2. The paucity of Members of the Clubs.

3. The lack of public feeling and *esprit de corps* in the College, which need some great movement like the present to arouse them.

A canvass is now being taken of all those members who have not given in their adhesion, the results of which as far as they have gone augur well for the adoption and success of the enterprise.

If sufficient support is guaranteed the Scheme will probably take the form of a single terminal subscription of £1 (or perhaps a little higher, according to numbers), entitling to membership of all the Athletic Clubs of the College. Arrangements as to details, as to the advisability of a small entrance-fee for new members, and as to the management of the funds will, it is hoped, be settled before the end of the present Term by a Committee of the Officers of the different Clubs.

THE NEW BUILDING.—Since our last notice the weather has been more favourable, and in March and April great progress was made with the work. We have now nearly finished the ground floor, and got the fire-proof flooring laid over most of it. The work has however been seriously delayed for want of certain materials—first the York stone and now the red bricks—and just at present we are making next to no progress. We hope to get a number of hands at work again in June, when we may expect to carry up the rest of the fabric without any serious hitch.

When we were putting in the last of the concrete foundations we found that the north wall of the Second Court is not equally well supported at all points. In one place the clunch foundation was no wider than the wall above it; in another it disappeared altogether. At this point we have carefully under-pinned it with good concrete.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE WINDOW FUND.

This fund was collected amongst the Undergraduates of the College at the time our new Chapel was built. It was at first intended merely to fill the great west window with stained glass, but the sum collected being more than enough for this purpose, the Committee decided to devote it to filling in one or more of the upper windows of the tower with stained glass not in figures but in patterns. The last report, which appeared in the number of the *Eagle* for the May Term 1869 (Vol. VI., p. 373), gave account of the proceedings up to that date, and the balance sheet was appended. The offer was made to the Master and Seniors and accepted by them, but the execution was deferred till funds might be available to fill all the windows at once, so as to save the cost of erecting scaffolding at several different times.

The estimates obtained for three windows were as follows :

For the two East Windows.....	£168
„ South „	£215
„ North „	£215
„ West „	£226
Total	£824

It was accordingly decided that the money in hand should be invested in the names of Mr Wace, the Treasurer, and Mr Sandys until it should be required.

The balance shewn in the account above referred to was £1675. 10s. 9d., and further subscriptions were in a note announced to the amount of £14. 9s. Since then additional subscriptions and interest on the invested stock have been received.

The account now stands as follows :

Balance Sheet—April 1886.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1869—July 12, Clayton & Bell for West Window	1510	10	0	Balance as stated in <i>Eagle</i> , Vol. vi., p. 273	1675	10	9
1871—Feb. 23, Metcalfe for printing	3	1	0	Further subscriptions as stated on same page	14	9	0
1873—Oct. 14, Purchase of £200 Reduced 3 p.c. . .	181	15	0	Subscriptions since paid	27	1	6
1880—April 1, Do. £50 do	48	1	3	Interest on investments	82	11	5
Balance.....	56	5	5		1799	12	8
	1799	12	8				

The fund thus consists of £250 New and Reduced Three per cents and £56. 5s. 5d in hand. Mr Wace has recently offered, with the consent of Mr Sandys, to transfer this sum to the Master and Fellows of the College on the condition that it shall be kept separate and distinct and allowed to accumulate until it can be applied to the purposes for which it was accepted by the Master and Seniors.

The Fund has been accepted on this condition, as the Subscribers will see from the following resolutions which have recently been agreed to by the Council of the College.

“Agreed to accept a transfer from Mr Wace and Mr Sandys of the funds at present held by them for the purpose of putting stained glass windows in the Tower of the Chapel, and to hold these funds and the investments representing the same until they can be applied to that purpose.”

“Agreed also to return the thanks of the College to Mr Wace the Treasurer of the Fund, for the care and trouble he has bestowed on the management of the trust.”

JOHNIANA.

Of all the magnificent foundations for the advancement and encouragement of learning which stand upon the banks of the Cam and Isis, there is not one which has used its endowments more nobly and more generously for the encouragement of poor and deserving students than St John's College, Cambridge: there is no other college, in either University, which numbers

among its glorious roll of worthies more of those whose early history has been that of struggle against adverse circumstances.

Besant: Life of Professor Palmer (pp. 38, 39).

The Master had warned him beforehand to abandon his selfish poetry, take up manfully the quarter-staff of logic, and wield it for St John's, come who would into the ring.

Landor: The Fate of a Young Poet.

A bishop lately arrived in one of these colonies, a very honest man, was requested, during a late drought, to issue a circular prayer for rain. He replied that an average sufficiency of rain fell every year and that he declined to petition God to work a miracle until the colonists had done all that lay in themselves to preserve it by constructing reservoirs. If the Church authorities throughout the world had been as brave and sincere in their language as the prelate of whom I speak, the world would have been more ready to accept their judgment when they told us what we ought to believe. I regretted that I had not seen this good bishop [Moorhouse].

J. A. Froude: Oceana (page 178).

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, EASTER TERM 1886.

CLASSICAL.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Division 1.

Paton
Foxley

Division 2.

Smith, W. L.
Ram

SECOND CLASS.

Division 1.

Fedden
Brereton
Howell
Thornton

Division 2.

Clay, S.
Hockin }
Pugh }
Toppin }

SECOND YEAR.

SECOND CLASS.

Darbishire
Humphries
Marshall }
Spenser }
Kinman
Greenstock
Cole
Sifton

THEOLOGICAL.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Ewing, G. C.

SECOND CLASS.

Adeney
Nicholl, L. H.
Willis

THIRD CLASS.

Mandy
Atherton
Livesey
Mitchell
Sharp
Cumberland-Jones

THIRD CLASS.

Field
Cleave }
Day }
Charters }
Jacques }
White
Woodhouse

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Dean
Greenup
Judson
Legg
Macklin
Scullard

SECOND CLASS.

Portbury

FIRST CLASS.

Heath
Pope
Russell

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Ewing, A. G. C.
Williamson
Wolfendale

SECOND CLASS.

Ds Barlow
Cole
Davies, Daniel

THIRD CLASS.
Chadwick
Chell
Ogilvie
Sandys, E. T.
Whincup
Wilcox

THIRD CLASS.
Ainger
Bannerman
Cleminson
Kerry
Knight
Scutt

THIRD CLASS.
Cousins
Greenwood
Smith, A. B.
Ward, E. B.

THIRD YEAR.
Davies, Daniel

HEBREW PRIZES.
SECOND YEAR.
Ewing, G. C.

FIRST YEAR.
Greenup

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

THIRD YEAR.
Williamson }
Wolfendale }

SECOND YEAR.
Adeney

FIRST YEAR.
Dean

RECOMMENDED FOR ADDITIONAL PRIZE.—Ewing, A. G. C.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.—PART I.

FIRST CLASS (24).
Harris, W.
Lake
Turpin

SECOND CLASS (34).
Chaplin
Cowell
Curwen
Francis, H. A.
Ds Kirby
Notcutt

THIRD CLASS (30).
Herring
Ds Hill, H. H. L.
Wait

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (June 1886).

THIRD M.B. EXAMINATION—PART I (23).

Mag. Bond
Ds Cooke, E. H.

Ds Goodman

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds E. Collingwood Andrews
Ds W. E. Facey

Ds Geo. Darby Haviland

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C.—Ds E. Collingwood Andrews.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.—Mag. H. H. Tooth.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF MUS. B.—C. Wilson Fisher.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.M.—Mag. F. A. Sibly.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Bateman pairs were decided at the end of the Lent Term, being the only race of importance after the eights. Three boats entered, and the pairs were finally won by R. P. Roseveare and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. The weather was very rough, and especially unfitted for pair-oared rowing.

The first boat is finally made up as follows:

	J. A. Beaumont (<i>bow</i>)	5	W. C. Fletcher
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	6	N. P. Symonds
3	L. E. Wilson	7	A. C. Millard
4	R. R. Hall		J. Collin (<i>stroke</i>)
	C. D. Gibbons (<i>cox</i>)		

Of these Nos. 3, 5 and 6 have rowed in the first boat before.

The new ship by Logan is like the rest of his boats, fast and very unsteady; this is unfortunate considering that few of the present crew have had any experience of light ship rowing.

The second boat is at present rather unsettled, but now that the first is finally selected a good second may be expected, which will, we hope, keep the good position they start with.

We congratulate Symonds on rowing in the victorious 'Varsity Crew.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Out of fifteen matches arranged nine only were played; of these five were won (Cavendish, Peterhouse, Selwyn, Corpus and Christ's), three lost (Clare, King's and Trinity Hall), and one drawn (Christ's). It may safely be said that our record would have been a much better one had it been more often possible to get together a representative team; but the attractions of cricket deprived us of Ainger, one of last year's Six; Brown and Rolleston were not always available, and Bushe Fox, after the first few matches, devoted his energies to the L.M.B.C.

The Six has been made up as follows:—

- H. D. Rolleston—Hits very hard from the back of the court, but is not always sure. Should try to volley.
- J. H. Butterworth—Also plays from the back of the court. Has no variety of stroke.
- G. E. D. Brown—By far our best player, but has not on the whole played up to his last year's form. Might play a steadier game. Would volley neatly if quicker. Would have a good service if it came off.
- L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*Capt.*)—Volleys fairly well, but cannot kill high balls. At times very uncertain, and might improve his service with advantage.
- S. F. Card—A useful but not showy player; should cultivate a harder back-hand stroke, and a safer service.
- J. Windsor—A safe player. Has improved in pace and placing, but cannot volley. Service usually weak.

As most probably five of these will be in residence next year we may look forward with some confidence to future successes.

A. O. Scutt and Windsor formed a most successful combination in some of the later matches. C. J. Pugh, E. E. Atherton, and D. T. B. Field have also played.

The single and double ties, in consequence of the wet, have not yet got beyond the semi-final stage.

The Club, in spite of a large acquisition of new nets and poles and a reduced subscription, is still financially flourishing.

C. U. R. V.

B (St John's Coll.) Company.

We are sorry to hear Lieut. A. S. Manning has resigned his Commission. This will be a great loss, for, both as a private and as an officer, he has taken an active share in promoting the welfare of the Company. But more especially shall we

miss him in the shooting. We also regret to learn that one of our best marksmen, Sergt. A. Badham, will probably leave us this Term.

Both Sergt. Badham and Sergt. J. C. Wright deserve well at the hands of the Company and College for having rendered themselves good marksmen: we wish them every success at Wimbledon this year.

On Wednesday, March 24th, a Company of the C.U.R.V., under the command of Captain Lowe, left Cambridge for Colchester. Thirty-eight rank and file and three officers paraded in the grounds of Emmanuel College at one o'clock, and then started on their march to Linton, where the Officer in command had ordered the Company to halt for the night. We are glad to be able to say that half of them were B Company men, and we learn that the Johnnians distinguished themselves on all sides, and in every undertaking they attempted.

On Thursday a second small Company or rather squad left Cambridge by train to join their comrades, who had preceded them the previous day. They met at Haverhill Station and proceeded thence to Colchester, arriving half-an-hour late. The Detachment was met at Colchester Station by the band of the Bedfordshire (16th) Regiment, to which the Detachment was attached. From the station they marched through the town to the Camp. The quarters assigned to the men were the same as last year, and many were soon able to make themselves comfortable and at home.

During our stay at Colchester there were generally 3 drills per diem, first at 7 a.m., second at 10 a.m. and a third at 2.30 p.m. The duties performed were of course much the same as last year. On Saturday afternoon an Association Football match was played between Officers and men of Essex (44th) Regiment v. C.U.R.V. As our men had never before played together, and did not know each other's capabilities, we lost the match by two goals to *nil*.

On Sunday the Detachment paraded with the Bedfordshire Regiment for Church. The church belonging to the camp is built just outside the east gate. It is a modern construction of wood and iron, and capable of holding from ten to twelve hundred soldiers.

After dinner on Sunday the Officer in Command had to hold a court-martial on one of our men for an offence punishable with a fine of £20 or 6 months' imprisonment. The delinquent was brought in between two privates with fixed bayonets, and his indictment was handed in by Sergt. Badham. The Commanding Officer, Captain Scott (B Company), having read the charge over to the prisoner, informed him of the punishment he had incurred, and, having cautioned him, ordered the Sergeant to remove him from the Court and set him free. The prisoner, although on making his appearance he seemed cheerful

and ready to treat the matter as a joke, on leaving realised the nature of his offence, and promised that the same should not occur again.

On Monday an Association match took place—Officers and men of Bedfordshire *v.* C.U.R.V. Cambridge University won by 1 goal to *nil*; and in the evening most of the men went to the Theatre to see "The Private Secretary."

On Wednesday a Rugby Football match against the Officers and men of the 16th and 44th Regiments was played *v.* C.U.R.V. To witness this match scores of spectators turned up and were rewarded by seeing a spirited game. Cambridge University won by 3 goals to *nil*.

The Detachment left Colchester for Cambridge on Thursday, the 31st March. The Essex band played us to the station.

The week spent at Colchester was acknowledged by everyone to have been full of enjoyment, all feeling they had learned something of the duties and pleasures of a soldier's life.

All our readers will most probably have read of the doings of the C.U.R.V. at Dover during the Easter Vacation, so we will not refer to them except to congratulate everyone concerned on the able manner in which they conducted their operations, fulfilled their duties, and maintained discipline.

Our readers will be glad to learn that at the Annual Inspection of the Corps Col. Byron (Inspecting Officer) congratulated Captain Scott on the soldierly appearance of his company, remarking at the same time that it did great credit to a College to turn out such a strong and efficient body of men. Our College turned out more men at the Annual Inspection than any other.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following motions have been discussed this term :

May 8.—"That the present system of Education in this Country is deserving of hearty condemnation." Proposed by H. H. Boorne. Lost.

May 15.—"That this House is in favour of extending the Electoral Franchise to single women and widows possessing the necessary property qualifications. Proposed by R. H. Bigg. Lost.

May 29.—"That this Meeting would welcome the Amalgamation of all the Athletic Clubs of the College, and pledges itself to support such a scheme when started." Proposed by C. H. Heath. Carried *nem. con.*

With the exception of the Debate on Amalgamation which was open to all Members of the College, the attendance of Hon. Members has been very small. Perhaps this is owing to the fine evenings of May term—Hon. Members preferring a stroll in the backs to the doubtful delights of Lecture Room IV—or, perhaps, the oratorical genius of Johnians is declining. We know not the cause; we only feel that unless some great impetus is given to the Debating Society it will cease to exist at all.

The following Officers were elected at the first meeting of the Term :

President : H. H. Brindley.

Vice-President : W. H. Jeffers.

Treasurer : J. B. Koby

Secretary : H. Heward.

Committee : W. A. Russell, H. H. Boorne.

S. J. C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Musical Society has to thank the liberality of the Master and several of the Fellows for putting it on a sound financial footing, and the October Term will probably present the almost obsolete phenomenon of a credit balance. The Concert fixed for June 14 may be looked on as an assured success. The Committee would still be very glad of an increase in singing members.

THE THESPID CLUB.

The Thespids intend to hold their Annual May Term Performances on Thursday and Friday, June 10 and 11. The Pieces selected are "White-bait at Greenwich" and "The Cantab." We hope to be able to give a criticism on these in our next.

FIRE IN COLLEGE!

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS!!

Official Report!!!

"On the night of Sunday, March 27, about the hour of closing gates, two friends ran up to the rooms of F. A. E. Leake, in A, New Court. He was out, the door refused to open, and smoke seemed to occupy the room. They rushed for the Porter (fountain of order, power and aid); an entrance was forced; through smoky clouds appeared a blazing floor, and flames climbing up a wall to the ceiling. Letter A is populous; assistance came rushing to hand; jugs, cans, pails poured pell-mell into the pyre. A town fire is delightful, but tame to one of our own. Soon to keep friends from crowding in was a harder task than to put out the foe. Hose were rapidly laid on and connected, but the flames were already subdued. Beneath the Junior Bursar's eye and pickaxe-wielding arm the planks of the floor rose up to reveal the enemy's possible burrowings, the danger was surrounded and isolated. A watch was kept all night and the hose left ready connected; but, as is usual with effective precautions, these proved entirely unnecessary. Day-light shewed several yards of flooring destroyed, the joists charred three inches down, the gyproom door scorched and the wood of its lintel burned. Yet this was the utmost extent of damage. All paint was blistered and every candle melted, but tables, chairs and book-cases had escaped, curtains round the hearth were untouched, and not a pane of glass had cracked.

The origin of the fire was at first a mystery. The tenant had gone in immediately after chapel and noticed nothing amiss. No spark would have flown yards from the grate leaving the interposed curtains unsinged. Numerous witnesses immediately testified to antecedent perceptions of mischief. It was declared that a smell of burning had been noticed during the day, nay even the day before. All surrounding

VOL. XIV.

DD

rooms were at once explored. In one when the door had been forced the invading College officers were dismayed by a simultaneous entrance from opposite sides of two figures in nightgowns resenting such violation of repose. But no trace was found in this or in any other room of any incendiary cause or consequence. Even the chamber beneath was uninjured save as to ceiling by the Bursar's pick, and as to carpet by the lavish libations. It became plain that the fire originated in the rooms in which it was discovered and about the centre of the area burned. Indeed its history is now sufficiently clear. The tenant of the rooms besides draping his doors and fire-place and accumulating inflammable nick-nacks had also placed on every candle an ornamental paper shade. The shades were supported by metal clips, grasping the stem of the candle itself. A friend who looked in about chapel time remembers that a candle was then alight. As this burned down to its clip the heavy shade must necessarily bend over, kindle, and fall. If this candle were the one which stood on a small table by the gypproom entrance then a basket chair was by to receive the falling torch, and a door-curtain close at hand would conduct the flames on their course. Art having thus done its best to aid the destroyer, only the Nature of the New Court floors and walls resisted the victory of destruction.

It was satisfactory to find presence of mind and promptness universal, and to see how quickly the hose was connected and brought to bear. But had the like happened in any room of the older courts it is certain that the damage must have been incomparably greater, possibly irreparable. Give half an hour to fire on Mr Graves' staircase or Mr Haskins', and the two most beautiful rooms in Cambridge would be memories instead of memorials of the past."

Official Report.—Called at 9.45 p.m. 21/3/86 to trifling fire in rooms occupied by F. A. E. Leake, student, A New court. Water supply abundant, assistance superabundant. Gained control in 10 minutes. Damage done: by fire, table, chair, curtains, and carpet burnt, floor charred; by water, furniture sprinkled in rooms below; by pickaxe, flooring, joists, and ceiling much hacked. Cause: candle-shade. Insurance: building covered, furniture uninsured.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

IN the short time that has elapsed since the last report of the College Mission appeared in the *Eagle* there has been no great change in the work being done in Walworth. The work is of course increasing steadily, but it is proceeding on the same lines as before.

The Mission has suffered a great loss in Mr Watson, who is giving up his work in the College, and has therefore resigned the post of Senior Secretary. We have been fortunate in

getting as his successor Mr Whitaker, who was elected to the Executive Committee last term. Mr Whitaker shewed his interest in the Mission by staying there for some days during the Easter Vacation.

A new department has been opened in Cambridge by the appointment of a Ladies' Committee, of which several ladies connected with the College have become members. Mrs Parkinson has undertaken the office of Secretary and Mrs H. M. Gwatkin that of Treasurer. It is hoped that something may be done in the way of organising a collection of old clothes, etc. in the College, to be sent to the Mission. There must be many things such as old hats, ties, shoes, etc., as well as larger articles of clothing, of which their owners would be glad to get rid if any one would take them away. The sale of such things at low prices has been found to answer very well in other parts in London, bringing in a considerable amount of money, while the things so sold are readily bought by the people. There is also a cricket club at the Mission, which would gladly receive any old bats or other cricketing things no longer required here.

The most immediately pressing need is money for the summer treats to the school-children and others. Considering that with many in the district it must be the only opportunity in the year of getting into the country, money so spent is hardly wasted. Last year Dr Merriman invited all the school-children to Cranleigh. We can scarcely hope to find such benefactors every year, but Mr Phillips would be very glad to hear of Johnnians or other friends of the Mission who could give any help in this direction.

During the Easter Vacation four junior Members of the College stayed at the Mission, and Canon Whitaker was there during part of Holy Week, giving a good deal of help in the Services. Some weeks before, on Sunday, March 7th, the Bishop of Hereford visited the Mission, and preached in the evening. Several concerts and other entertainments have been given during the past few weeks.

We hope that a good many Members of the College will be able to visit the Mission during the coming Long Vacation. Several have already announced their intention of staying in Walworth for a week or more, and the Junior Secretary will be glad to hear of others willing to do the same.

Nothing has yet been decided about the new buildings which will have to be erected shortly, but the Committee hope to have some definite plans to propose at the beginning of the October Term.

The Club, in its old form, has ceased to exist. Owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances it has not succeeded, and there was no alternative but to close it. Mr Phillips will probably re-open it next winter as a reading room on certain nights of the week, but on this point nothing has yet been settled.

THE LIBRARY.

A rare little black-letter volume has recently found its way back to the Library after a long absence. It is the second edition (32mo. 1576) of Sir John Cheke's *Hurt of Sedition, how grievous it is to the Commonwealth*, presented to the Library by Thomas Baker, and containing a note in his hand-writing. It was purchased at the sale of the Library of the late Alderman Booth of Manchester by a second-hand bookseller, and although it still bore the college book-plate, we had to pay £2. 8. 0. to get it back. It must have gone astray a long time ago, as there is no entry of it in the venerable Catalogue of the Library at present in use. We subjoin a list of volumes which have been missing for some time (although not quite so long), in the hope that it may lead to the recovery of at least some of them.

BOOKS MISSING

since <i>Christmas</i> 1879 :			
Mommsen's History of Rome. Vols. 1 and 3. . .	8vo.	Ww.	4.23 and 25.
since <i>Lady Day</i> 1881 :			
Munro's Lucretius. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Zz.	15.24.
Crevier's Livy. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Vv.	18.38.
Coleridge's The Friend. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Vv.	24.29.
Baker's Livy. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Vv.	19.12.
since <i>Midsummer</i> 1885 :			
Mason's Essays on English Church Music.	12mo.	A. G.	23.30.
Jeremy's Taylor's The Golden Grove.	8vo.	A. G.	23.37.
Lingua—or the Combat of the Tongue and the five senses.....	12mo.	A. G.	23.56.
The most delectable History of Reynard the Fox. 4to.		A. G.	27.55.
The Roman Conclave. By John Ursinus.	4to.	A. G.	27.48.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. 33rd Meeting at Philadelphia, Sept. 1884. Xx. 16.38	} Mr. Foxwell.
Mill (John Stuart). Representative Govern- ment. 8vo. London, 1867. Ww. 37 ..	

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the
21st Annual Catalogue of the Officers
and Students of, ... General Walker.
(per Mr. Foxwell).
- Foxwell (H. S.). Social Aspect of Banking.
8vo. London, 1886. Ww. 35 The Author.
- The International Journal of the Medical
Sciences. Ed. J. M. Hays and M. Morris.
No. 180. New Series, January, 1886. ...
- Halsted (G. B.). Elements of Geometry.
8vo. London, 1886. Xx. 35 The Author.
- Pattison Muir (M. M.) and Wilson (D. M.).
The Elements of Thermal Chemistry.
8vo. London, 1885. Xx. 25.25 Dr. Donald MacAlister.
- Eagles (T. H.). Constructive Geometry of
Plane Curves. 8vo. London, 1885. Xx. 38
- Brunton (T. L.). Text Book of Pharmacology,
Therapeutics and Materia Medica. 8vo.
London, 1885. Xx. 27 The Author.
- Gant (F. J.). Science and Practice of
Surgery. 3rd Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo.
London, 1886. Xx. 24, 27 and 28.
- Macabister (Professor Alexander). Man
physiologically considered. A Tract....
- Manilius (Marcus). Astronomicon cum
interpretatione Gallica. Ed. Pingré. 8vo.
Parisiis, 1786. 2 Vols. in 1. Ii. 9.38 ..
- Lucas (Edouard). Récréations Mathéma-
tiques. 2 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1882-3.
Xx. 38 The Author.
- Hero of Alexandria. The Pneumatics of,
Translated for and Edited by Professor
Bennet Woodcroft. 4to. London, 1851.
Xx. 35 Mr. Pendlebury.
- Alexander of Aphrodisias: in Librum de
Sensu. Ed. F. C. E. Thurot. 4to.
Paris, 1875 Mr. Haskins.
- Jourdain (Amable). Recherches Critiques
sur l'Age et l'Origine des Traductions
Latines d'Aristote. Ed. Charles Jourdain.
8vo. Paris, 1853. Zz. 16.
- Mathematical Fragments. Lithographed Fac-
similes of the late W. K. Clifford's
unfinished Papers. Fol. London, 1881..
- Hall (Asaph). The Orbit of Iapetus.
(Washington Observations for 1882.
Appendix I). 4to. Washington, 1885..
- Pritchard (Professor C.). Uranometria Nova
Oxoniensis. 8vo. Oxford, 1885. Yy. 32.
- On the Relative Proper Motions of
40 Stars in the Pleiades. 4to. Astro-
nomical Society. London, 1885.
- Chalmers (Patrick). The Adhesive Postage
Stamp. A Tract The Author.
- Euripidis Bacchae. With Critical and Explan-
atory Notes by J. E. Sandys. 2nd ed.
8vo. Cambridge, 1885. Zz. 31 The Editor.
- Cheselden (W.). The Anatomy of the
Human Body. 1st Edition. 8vo. London,
1738. Aa. 2 Mr. Marr.
- The Acts of the Apostles. Greek Text with
Notes. By T. E. Page. 8vo. London,
1886. Z. 6 The Editor.

- Horace: Odes, Books I—IV. Ed. T. E. Page. 8vo. London, 1883. Zz. 20.25 .. The Editor.
 The Cambridge Review. Vols. I to VI Mr. Hill.
- Momerie (Prof. A. W.). Agnosticism and other Sermons. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1884. Y. 17.30 .. The Author.
 — Defects of Modern Christianity, &c. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1885. Y. 17.31 ..
 — The Origin of Evil and other Sermons. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1885. Y. 17.32.
 — The Basis of Religion. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1883. Y. 17.29 ..
 — Personality. The beginning and end of Metaphysics. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1883. Ww. 29.31 ..
- "Christ for to-day." International Sermons by eminent Preachers of the Episcopal Church in England and America. Ed. H. D. Rawnsley. 8vo. London, 1885. Y. 17.33 .. Professor A. W. Momerie.
- Greenwich Observations, 1884. Appendix. (Magnetic Diagrams). 4to. Xx. 12 Astronomer Royal.
- Bent's Catalogue of Books published in London from 1810 to 1831. 8vo. London, 1831 ..
- Palmer's Index to "The Times," 4th Quarter, 1867 ..
- Ditto, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarters, 1868 ..
- Ditto, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarters, 1869 ..
- Ditto, 1st Quarter, 1870 ..
- University Education. Oxford Pamphlets on. 1 Vol. 8vo. 1839 to 1849 ..
- Beöwulf. Ed. H. Leo. 8vo. Halle, 1839 } 1 Vol.
 — Ed. L. Ettmüller, 8vo. Zurich, 1840 }
- Burke's Peerage and Baronetage. 8th Ed. London, 1845 ..
- Extinct Peerages of Gt. Britain and Ireland. 3rd Edition. 8vo. London, 1846 ..
- Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1844 .. Professor Mayor.
- Lodge's Genealogy of the British Peerage. 8th Edition. 8vo. London, 1842 ..
- Peerage of the British Empire. 26th Edition. 8vo. London, 1857 ..
- Davenport (J. M.). List of Lords Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of Oxfordshire, 1086—1868. 8vo. Oxford, 1868 ..
- Wilson (Thos.). Memoir of. By his son. 8vo. London, 1846 ..
- Lanfranc. Works of. Ed. Dr. Giles. 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1844 ..
- Defences of Lady Hewley's Trustees. Pamphlets, 1834—1839. 2 Vols. 8vo.
- Kalendarium Perpetuum. P. Aloysius a Carpo. 8vo. Ferrara, 1886 ..
- Indian Song entitled "Vimalapracnottaratnamala." Tibetan Version. Ed. A. Scheifner. 4to. Petersburg, 1868 ..

- Warton (Thos.). *History and Antiquities of Kiddington*. 3rd Edition. 4to. London. 1815
- Platt (T. P.). *The Ethiopic Didascalia*. 4to. London, 1834
- Gedenckboeck der Hoogeschool te Groningen. Groningen, 1864
- Jowett (William). *Christian Researches*. 3rd Edition. 8vo. London, 1824
- Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference. 1866. 8vo.
- Caballero (D. L. M.). *Vocabulario de la Lengua Castellana*. 8vo. Madrid, 1857..
- Cambridge University Calendars, 1796, 1801, 1802, 1805 to 1817
- Oxford University Calendars, 1817, 1826 to 1848 and 1850 to 1870
- Clergy List, 1842, 1844, 1848 to 1850, 1852, 1853, 1855 to 1858, 1865 and 1867
- Miscellaneous Catalogues of Public and Private Libraries. 50 Volumes
- Electrical Actions in Nerves and allied Physical Phenomena. 8vo. Cambridge, 1884
- Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Body and Health. Portsmouth, 1885
- Ueber wellenartig ablaufende galvanische Vorgänge am Kernleiter. (Part IV. of Untersuchungen zur Lehre von der electricischen Muskel-und Nerven-Reizung. von L. Hermann). Nach Versuchen von L. Hermann und Dr. D. W. Samways aus Cambridge. Bonn, 1884
- A Double Differential Rheotome. By D. W. Samways, D.Sc., M.A., 1885
- Professor Mayor.
- Mr. Samways.

Additions.

- Benfey (Theod.). *Sanskrit and English Dictionary*. 8vo. London, 1866. Zz. 5.37.
- Bryce (J.). *Holy Roman Empire*. 7th Edition. 8vo. London, 1884. Z. 38.
- Calendar of State Papers. Ireland. 1588—1592. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1885. Yy. 2.22.
- Carnelley (Thos.). *Melting and Boiling Point Tables*. Vol. I. 4to. London, 1885. Xx. 6.
- Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. Ed. John T. Gilbert. Vol. II. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1884. Yy.
- Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. (Harleian Manuscript, 7334). Ed. F. J. Furnivall. Chaucer Society, 1885.
- Cheek (Sir John). *The Hurt of Sedition*. 8vo. Edition, 1576. A. 3.58.
- Cobbett (W.). *Rural Rides*. (Ed. Pitt Cobbett). New Edition. 2 Vols. 12mo. London, 1885. Ww. 37.
- *Parliamentary History of England*. From the Earliest Period to 1803. 36 Vols. 8vo. London, 1806, &c. F. W. 10, 1—36.
- D'Avenant (Chas.). *Political and Commercial Works* of. Ed. Sir C. Whitworth. 5 Vols. 8vo. London, 1771. Ww. 37.
- English Historical Review*. Ed. Prof. Creighton. No. I. 8vo. London, 1886.

- Gneist (Rudolf). *Englische Verfassungsgeschichte.* 8vo. Berlin, 1882. Yy. 37.44.
- Greek-English Lexicon. By Liddell and Scott. 4to. Oxford, 1883. Zz. 1.
- Hall (Hubert). *History of the Customs-Revenue in England.* 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1885. Ww. 36.
- Hodgkin (T.). *Italy and her Invaders.* Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. Oxford, 1885. Z. 17.47 and 48.
- Ketteler (Dr. E.). *Astronomische Undulationstheorie.* 8vo. Bonn, 1873.
- Latin Dictionary. By Lewis and Short. 4to. Oxford, 1880. Zz. 4.
- Lauderdale Papers. Ed. Osmund Airy. Vol. III. Camden Society Publication. N. S., xxxviii. 8vo. London, 1885. Yy. 17, 143.
- London Mathematical Society. *Proceedings of.* Vols. XIV., XV. and XVI., 1882—85. 8vo. London. Xx. 8.
- Maine (Sir H. S.). *Popular Government.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1886. Ww. 32.
- *Village Communities in the East and West.* 4th Edition. 8vo. London, 1881. Ww. 32.
- *Dissertations on Early Law and Custom.* 8vo. London, 1883. K. 5.31.
- Mason (A. J.). *The Persecution of Diocletian.* 8vo. Cambridge, 1876. Z. 17.59.
- Oldest English Texts, The. Ed. Henry Sweet. E. E. T. S. Series. 8vo. London, 1885.
- Palaeographical Society. *Facsimiles of Ancient MSS., &c.* 2nd Series. Part II. Folio London, 1885. Bb.
- Pitra (Card. Jo. B.). *Analecta Novissima Spicilegii Solesmensis. Altera Continuatio.* Tom. I. 4to. Paris, 1885. Z. 32, 39.
- Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum. Vol. III. 1513—1546. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1883. Yy. 32. Vol. IV. 1546—1580. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1886. Yy. 32.
- Rymer's *Fœdera.* Syllabus of. Vol. III. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1885. Yy.
- Sidgwick (H.). *The Principles of Political Economy.* 8vo. London, 1883. Ww. 36.
- Stanford's *Parliamentary County Atlas of England and Wales.* 8vo. London, 1885. Ww. 35.
- Statutes, *Chronological Table and Index of.* 1235 to 1883. 9th Edition. 8vo. London, 1884. Y. 35.
- Walker (Dr. F. A.). *The Wages Question.* 8vo. London, 1884. Ww. 36.
- Wells Cathedral Manuscripts. Report on. Historical MSS. Commission Series. 8vo. London, 1885.
- Wiedemann (G.). *Die Lehre von der Elektrizität.* 4 Vols. 8vo. Brunswick, 1882. (*Hockin Fund.*) XX. 35.43—47.
- Wycliffe (J.). *Tractatus de Ecclesia.* Ed. Dr. Johann Loserth. Wycliff Society. 8vo. London, 1886. Y. 16.
- *Dialogus sive Speculum Ecclesie Militantis.* Ed. A. W. Pollard. Wycliff Society. 8vo. London, 1886.

The number of Volumes taken out of the Library between the 30th of May 1885 and the 29th of May 1886 has been 1972. The number of Works presented during the same period is 303 or 327 Volumes; the Additions by purchase (exclusive of serial publications) amount to 123 Works, or 235 Volumes.



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIV. page 151.)

THE THIRD COURT may be regarded as a College Monument of the Restoration founded on the prosperity and promotion which that event brought to the leading Royalists of our body. Benefactors were commonly men of mark, men therefore who in the convulsions of Church or State shared to the fullest extent the successes or disasters of the party whose cause they espoused. It would be a mistake to suppose that the whole College felt equally keenly the vicissitudes of troublous times. If we turn from memoirs such as those of Bp. Gunning and Dr. Barwick and study the routine of ordinary College life, the course of study, the appointment of officers, the tenure of chambers &c., we quit the turmoil and conflict of war for a scene of comparative calm, of easy, if ignoble, acquiescence in the rule of whatever government was for the time supreme.

St. John's can claim a pre-eminence for the number of its martyrs to principle at every crisis. The names of not a few appear in these records. The majority however of the College submitted to the powers, that were. We shall meet with some of these also amongst our benefactors, and learn to think charitably of them for their works' sake.

VOL. XIV.

EE

Towards the close of the seventeenth century the College began to receive bequests for the purchase of advowsons. Some explanation seems to be needed of the frequency with which these succeeded each other.

We may notice that the donors were often Seniors who held country livings together with their Fellowships to the end of their lives. Even the President, Dr. Thurlin, held a living near Lynn. The value of the Fellowships may have tempted those even who had distant cures to reside in College instead of at their livings. Having thus long enjoyed their Fellowships they may have been actuated solely by a desire to make better provision for younger Fellows and quicker promotion for their successors.

Political motives may have operated. The College was a stronghold of Jacobite principles. The Master, Dr. Gower, was about this time prosecuted for allowing twenty non-jurors to retain their Fellowships. Francis Roper, ejected from a Canonry at Ely and a Rectory in Norfolk, was welcomed in College, and was Tutor though not a Fellow. Probably Fellows missed the promotion they used to receive under the Stuarts from the Court and Members of the Government. It was natural therefore that the older and wealthier should desire to provide for the younger, with, it may be, also the hope and purpose of sending staunch Jacobites abroad into the country livings.

Whatever may be the true explanation of the facts it is remarkable that the commonest form of bequest for a quarter of a century should be money for the purchase of advowsons left by men who were Fellows at the time of the Revolution.

†ISAAC WORRAL, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed an annuity of £16 for two Exhibitions.

The Exhibitioners were to be of Tonbridge School, elected by the Skinners Company; two Fellows of the College were to go down to conduct the Examination. The Exhibitions were to be tenable with Scholarships.

They were to be £6 per annum each, £4 was to go to the College according to the Statute. The Examiners were to receive £4 out of money which was to accrue during vacancies in the Exhibitions. The annuity was to be a charge on estates in Hunts. Mr. James Chamberlaine, also a Senior Fellow and Benefactor, was left sole executor with full power to alter any or all the provisions of the will. In place of the annuity the College accepted £340 from Mr. Chamberlaine and charged the Exhibitions on our estate at Rawreth.

Isaac Worral, son of James Worral, Minister of the parishes of Great Peckham and Wateringbury in Kent, was admitted Sizar at Jesus College in 1633, and 'for his relation unto Dr. Beale whose Sizar he was' he was allowed to remove to St. John's after Dr. Beale was made Master. He was elected Foundress' Fellow in 1643 although there was no actual vacancy; he was to receive no emolument until a vacancy occurred. He lectured in College both in Mathematics and in Greek. He was President for one year, 1649, and afterwards Bursar, Steward, &c. He retained his Fellowship until his death, March 10, 1670.

†CLEMENT BARLING, M.A., of Horton, Clerk, founded two Scholarships.

'Benefactor intentione sola, nam caruit effectu' says Baker.

An estate at Ulcombe, Kent, was to be charged with £10 a year for two Scholars 'to be paid upon the 1st June in the south porch of the parish church of Ulcombe between the hours of twelve and one to the Scholars themselves or their parents, guardians....'

If Clement Barling, eldest son of his nephew Christopher, came to St. John's he was to enjoy the exhibitions united.

The benefaction must have been soon lost to justify the note on Mr. Barling which we have copied from the margin of Mr. Baker's copy of *Calamy*. The first Scholar on this foundation seems to have been Ds. Gostinge, appointed to one Exhibition June 26, 1673; he was of E. Molling, Kent, educated at Rochester School, and admitted at St. John's October 21, 1668. Others were John Lister, 1676, and John Ling, of Yalding, Kent, elected May 3, 1684.

Clement Barling was past 16 when admitted 30 June, 1632, M.A. 1639. He was Rector of Denton, Kent, September 23, 1644, whence he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1671.

Another Clement Barling, Clerk of Ashford, by will dated 1688 left £3 per annum to the Parish of Lid, out of lands and tenements in Dengemarsh.

† WILLIAM LACY, D.D., Rector of Thornhill, Yorks, left £16 a year for Exhibitions, and gave £5 to the Third Court.

The Exhibitions were attached to the Grammar School of Beverley, where he was brought up. He left £350, in consideration of which £16

was charged on Gyles's Crofts, at Beverley. In default of suitable candidates for the scholarships the money was to go to the poor of Beverley.

W. L. was Duckett Scholar 1629, Fellow 1636, afterwards Preacher, Lecturer in Greek and Logic. Ejected from his Fellowship in 1650 for refusing the engagement, he entered the King's army and became Chaplain to Prince Rupert. During the civil war he was made prisoner, and we find Dr. John Barwick visiting him and rendering him much assistance in his confinement when he had been reduced to great want. He was one of the writers of the *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, &c., as mentioned above in the Note on Bp. Gunning. At the Restoration he was re-admitted to his Fellowship, and the following year, 1661, became a Senior. He was inducted to the Rectory of Thornhill, Nov. 8, 1662. There he died in 1671, leaving a widow but apparently no children. A son had died in infancy in 1663.

The following is the inscription on a Tablet in Thornhill Church: Gulielmus Lacy S.T.D. e Nobilissima Laciurum Familia oriundus postquam iura Regia et Ecclesiastica cum Vitae Periculo summo Fortunarum omnium et Libertatis ipsius Jactura Deploranda strenue Asservasset, ad hujus Ecclesiæ Regimen tandem Accessit, Rectoris Ædes sacrilegio Collapsas a solo Restituit, Bonorum postea omnium a solutis Debitis Residuum pijs usibus Legavit, et in Christo Placide Obdormivit Maij 12 A.D. 1671.

MATTHEW HEWITT, of Threshfield, Rector of one Mediety of Linton in Craven, Yorks., left £50 per annum to found four Exhibitions.

The Exhibitions were charged upon his property at Gomershall and Burstall near Leeds, out of which estates it is still paid. By the same will Mr. Hewitt founded a school at Threshfield, with an endowment of £30 per annum, £20 for the Master, £10 for the usher, and directed that Scholars educated there should be preferred before others for his Exhibitions. Four Scholars were nominated 'ab ipsius executore' Nov. 5, 1677. Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Craven*, 1805, after remarking that 'the depreciation of money in the last century proves the impolicy of such pensionary endowments,' adds 'the school has been so little distinguished either for able masters or hopeful scholars that it has not been unusual in St. John's College to apply to it the text Out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.' Dr. Whitaker was himself a Hewitt Exhibitioner, and mentions amongst others of distinction Dr. Law, Dr. Dodgson, Dr. Craven our 30th Master, and William Sheepshanks, Platt Fellow, and afterwards Canon of Carlisle. These were probably not all educated at Threshfield School. Dr. Whitaker may have been at the school for a short time, but in consequence of ill health was unable to pursue his studies regularly, and was sent for a time to read with Mr. Sheepshanks, who then resided at Grassington, about half a mile from the school. Several members of the Sheepshanks family, who are highly spoken of by Dr. Whitaker, were educated at the school. We owe to Dr. Whitaker the ancient stone altar which stands at the foot of the covered bridge.

Threshfield school is now an elementary one.

Matthew Hewitt was admitted at St. John's 14 May, 1639, æt. 18. He was appointed Rector of Linton by the Crown. He died 4 May, 1674. His monument in Linton Church records the foundation of the school, his gifts to the poor and the endowments of the Exhibitions. Some brasses in the same church shew that members of the family continued to reside in the parish.

THOMAS BRAITHWAIT, of Ambleside, gave £30 towards the Third Court, and in Nov. 1674 bequeathed £250 for two Scholars.

Sir John Otway, who had married Elizabeth, niece of Thomas Braithwait, paid the £250 to the College.

The Scholars were to be chosen by preference, first from the schools of Kendal in Westmoreland or Hawkshead in Lancashire, and secondly from any school in the Counties of Westmoreland or Lancashire.

T. B., the son of Gawen B., succeeded to the property of his uncle Thomas B. of Ambleside. He became Recorder of Kendal in 1648. He died Nov. 30, 1674, and was buried at Grasmere. He bequeathed to the University of Oxford a collection of coins made by his father and uncle, and left to the Corporation of Kendal £10 to purchase a silver goblet which is still in the possession of that body.

A brother, Francis B., was admitted at St. John's in 1632.

Hawkshead Grammar School, near Ambleside, was founded in 1585 by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, formerly of this College, whose arms may be seen in the great oriel window of the Hall. The school boasts of having contributed to the education of Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trin. Coll.; Wm. Wordsworth, the poet; Dr. King, Master of Queen's Coll.; and Lord Brougham. The name of "Wm. Wordsworth" cut on one of the desks is protected by a piece of glass, and extracts from his poems are painted around the school room. The school library contains Abp. Sandys' own folio Bible, of date 1572, of which he himself translated the books of Kings and Chronicles.

Hawkshead School has in past times sent away students to the College. At its Tercentenary Commemoration, from the account of which the foregoing information is derived, it was presided over by the Rev. R. M. Samson of this College. It is interesting to find amongst its prizes one for Literature and Declamation endowed by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, who founded the Prizes for reading in the College Chapel.

ROBERT CLARKE, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed £200 to found a Scholarship.

He and Wm. Lacy, above mentioned, were admitted together as Duckett Scholars in 1629, both being from Beverley School. Clarke was elected Fellow a few months after Lacy. They were both ejected in 1650 for 'refusing the engagement.' Restored in 1660 they became Seniors the year

following. Clarke was appointed Catechist in 1644, Lecturer in Greek 1646, College Preacher in 1666. He retained his Fellowship until his death, Jan. 14, 1675.

The Scholarship given 'to St. John's College where I thankfully had my education' was to be awarded by preference to his own kindred and connexions, and after them to boys from Beverley School. Small bequests were left to the witnesses of his will, two of whom, Hy. Paman and Peirce Brackenbury, were Fellows, and afterwards Benefactors.

JOHN SYMONDS, B.D., of Gislingham, Suffolk, left £100 for an Exhibition, £10 to the Third Court and £5 to the Library.

J. S. was admitted Jermin Scholar 1606, elected Fellow 1613, College Preacher 1625, and held various College offices—Dean, Bursar, &c. He was associated with the Puritan party in College. He was one of the witnesses of Hy. Alvey's will, and exor. to Dr. Robert Metcalfe, one of the benefactors of the Library. He left College for the Rectory of Gislingham about 1628, and there laboured until his death. He is described on a monumental slab in Gislingham Church as

A { Zealous
Faithful } Lover of { Piety
Constant } Loyalty
Hospitality

Who departed this life aged 85 years

December 22th 1675

Yet still liveth in the memory of ye Just

He and his wife, Alice Symonds, were both benefactors to the parish of Gislingham.

We have followed the official Catalogue of Benefactors in ascribing the Exhibition to the Rector of Gislingham. But at the end of a *Corn-book* in the Treasury is entered a 'copy of a clause of Mr. Symonds' will who died in 1703.' "I give to the Master and Fellows £100 towards an Exhibition for a poor Minister's son or one of my own relations of that College from Gislingham School or Bury in Suffolk at the discretion of the Master and Fellows." The first Exhibitioner, Styles, was elected in 1704. The Exhibition seems therefore to be the foundation of the son of the Rector of Gislingham, possibly in accordance with his father's wishes.

John Symonds, son of the R. of Gislingham, was educated at Bury, and came to St. John's, æt. 17, in 1648. Two persons of this name, probably his father and himself, are mentioned together in a MS. in the Treasury amongst the contributors to the Third Court.

A third John Symonds, son of J. S., deceased, born and educated at Bury, admitted 1712, was Spalding Scholar, Symonds Exhibitioner, and elected Fellow in 1718. He appears to have quitted his Fellowship in 1725, when he was appointed Rector of Horningsheath or Horringer, near Bury. He married Mary, second daughter of Sir Thos. Spring, Bart., of Lavenham. A son, Jermyn, b. 1726, probably died early, his heir being the next son John, who graduated at St. John's in 1752, became Fellow of Peterhouse,

Professor of Modern History, Recorder of Bury, &c. A younger son, Thomas, ran away to sea, became a Captain in the Navy, and was the father of the Naval Architect, Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds, C.B., F.R.S., the Surveyor of the Navy from 1832 to 1847 (See the *Memoir of Sir Wm. Symonds* by Jas. A. Sharp).

Dr. Symonds of Horringer appears to have left that Rectory in 1738. He died in 1757. There are monuments to Dr. Symonds, and to his wife and two sons, in Pakenham Church, Suffolk.

The Scholarships on this foundation and that of Mr. Spalding have been replaced by a 'Spalding and Symonds' Exhibition of £18 per annum, limited by way of preference to Bury School.

†SAMUEL NEWTON, Vicar of Great Sampford, Essex, gave £60 in 1681 to augment the Commons of the Proper Sizars.

He became Vicar of Sampford c. 1642, died there, and was buried Aug. 12, 1683. In 1681 he paid the money, £60, to the College, on condition that the allowance of the proper sizars should be raised to 13d. per week. See the benefactions of Dr. Dowman and Mr. Highlord.

A Samuel Newton, the son of John Newton, 'yarne seller,' of Ashton-under-Line, Lancs. was admitted sizar 2 Aug. 1654.

We find also, mentioned by Calamy, that one Samuel Newton was ejected from Rivington, Lancs., in 1662, lived afterwards at Crampton, and removed back into Rivington, where he sometimes read the prayers and had liberty to preach. He died, March, 1682-3, not above 40 years of age, but 'very ripe in Parts and Grace.'

JOHN AMBROSE, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed, in 1681, a moiety of the Tithes of Addingham, in Cumberland, towards the maintenance of the Choir.

Lupton Scholar 1624, Gregson Fellow 1629-30. We find him as Chaplain in the Navy, 1638, and in 1640 allowed to receive the profits of his Fellowship. In 1644 he was ejected for refusing the engagement; he was in arms for the king during the civil war, and was restored to his Fellowship 3 Nov. 1660 [the College had never deprived him]. He was a Senior from 4 Nov. 1661, to 26 Feb. 1677-8, when he retired *per voluntariam cessionem*. He was admitted College Preacher 3 Nov. 1662, and was for a time Sacrist. He died in his Fellowship, July 1684.

One of the charges brought against Dr. Lane, when he was a candidate for the Mastership in 1633, was 'his ill carriage of elections in preferring some unworthy persons,' one of whom was Ambrose.

By his will, dated Jan. 18, 1681, Ambrose declared that 'his will and mind was' that the Addingham tithes 'should be and remain for and towards the maintenance of a Quire in the chapel of the College or to be disposed of for the greatest good and benefit and advantage of the said College as the Masters Fellows and Scholars shall think fit.'

By a deed, dated April 26, 1682, the tithes were assigned to the College, who on their part granted Ambrose a lease of them for 20 years if he should so long live. Until the middle of the present century we held the tithes as Lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Our present interest is represented by £106. 5s. of Tithe Rent Charge and a farm of 120 acres, both held in fee simple.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET, left an estate at March and her Manor of Wotton Rivers for Scholars from the Schools of Manchester, Hereford, and Marlborough. She also gave the advowson of Wotton Rivers to St. John's and Brasenose Coll. Oxford alternately.

There were two Foundations by the Duchess, the former during her lifetime, in 1682, by which she settled upon the College an estate at March for the maintenance of 5 Scholars. The Duchess was to nominate during her life, and unless the 'Posers and Lecturers' refused them they were to be admitted within 3 days after presentation. Afterwards they were to be chosen from Hereford School. 'The Scholars to have one or two chambers with 5 studies neither ground chambers nor garrets and y^t they wear gowns of cloth with open sleeves like y^e students of Christ Church Oxon: and square caps without tassels while they are undergraduates.' 'That there be a Commemoration once a year upon y^e day of y^e Foundation of these scholarships, . . . and a speech to be made in y^e Hall in Latin by y^e Scholars in their turns.'

The other Foundation was by the Duchess's will, dated May 17, 1686.

She left the Wotton Rivers property to the College to maintain additional Scholars, equal to those already founded, to be chosen 'the first from Marlborough, the second from Hereford, the third from Manchester schole and so by turns for ever.'

By a codicil to the will the advowson of Wotton Rivers was given to St. John's and Brasenose alternately, St. John's to have the first turn; the Colleges to present one of the Somerset scholars and no other person.

The special dress, &c., of the Somerset Scholars ceased to be worn when the statutes of 1860 came into force. By special statute there are now as many Exhibitions of £40 a year each, limited by way of preference to Hereford School, as the March estate will maintain, and as many of £50 each, similarly limited to the three schools, as the Wotton Rivers property will maintain.

The Duchess was the daughter of Sir Edward Alston, Kt. M.D. She was first married to George, elder brother of Sir Samuel Grimstone, and secondly to John Seymour, 4th Duke of Somerset, whose portrait is in the Master's Lodge. She was left a widow for the second time in 1675, and died in 1692. There is in Westminster Abbey a fine marble monument to her memory, upon which she is represented in a reclining position. The inscription upon it mentions amongst her many charities the foundation of a school at Tottenham, of a Hospital for widows at Froxfield, Wilts, of a fund

for apprenticing boys, known as the Broadtown charity; and benefactions to the poor and to the green-coat schools at Westminster.

There is a full length portrait of the Duchess in the Hall.

The fame of Shrewsbury School is said to have prompted the Duchess's generosity to the three schools, which she hoped might rise to the like eminence in their localities.

†JAMES CHAMBERLAINE, B.D., Senior Fellow, left £100 in 1684.

Admitted Sizar, æt. 16, 28 Jan. 1650-1, from Oakham School, Johnson Exhibitioner, and Fellow 1655. He held various offices in College—Steward, Dean, Principal Lecturer, &c., and seems to have been an active man of business. There is a bundle of letters in the Treasury addressed to him, chiefly relating to the will of Mr. William Platt. As already stated, Mr. Womall left him exor. of his will, with full power to amend or alter the conditions of his bequest. He himself attached no conditions to his benefaction. The money was paid to the College by his sister and executrix, Sarah Chamberlaine of Yeldham, Essex. Chamberlaine died in his Fellowship. His books were sold at Stourbridge Fair, 8 Sep. 1686.

JOHN BOUGHTON, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed the advowson of Barrow in Suffolk.

Admitted Mar. 4, 1651-2, æt. 16, from Peterborough School, son of Thomas Boughton, of King's Cliffe, Northants; he was Hare Exhibitioner in 1654, &c., and elected Fellow 1658. He lectured in Mathematics, was Steward, Junior Bursar, and from 1681 to 1692 Senior Bursar. He died in 1693, and was buried in the Chapel, Nov. 14.

In appointing to the living, the College was to give preference (1) to his nephew, Christopher Boughton, (2) to his name and kindred, (3) to the Senior Divine in College.

Christopher Boughton was presented to the living in 1714. He was admitted Oct. 21, 1684, was B.A. 1688, Fellow 1691-2, M.A. 1692, B.D. 1700.

WILLIAM GOULD, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed £500 for the purchase of advowsons.

The Rectories of Great Snoring and Thursford in Norfolk were bought in 1690 of Mr. Thos. Verdon, B.D., Fellow of the College, for £400, being part of Mr. Gould's gift.

W. G. came up 2 Ap. 1657, æt. 18, from Dorchester, where he had been at school 7 yrs., was elected Scholar, pro Cardin. Morton, the following November, B.A. 1660, M.A. 1664, Fellow 1664, B.D. 1671. He was successively Sacrist, Dean, Junior Bursar, Hebrew and Greek Lecturer. He died 4 July, 1690. Dr. Gower was his executor.

Thos. Verdon, from whom the advowson was purchased, was one of the twenty Fellows respecting whom a mandamus was applied for against the Master, Dr. Gower, to compel him to eject them as non-jurors in 1693.

The prosecution was unsuccessful. But in 1716, after the accession of George I., the Abjuration Oath was ordered to be administered to all Fellows. Of the eight Fellows of St. John's who were ejected for refusing to take the oath, six were among the twenty above referred to, namely Leche, Verdon, Billers, Thompkinson, Dawkins, and Thomas Baker the College historian. Thirteen of the others had already vacated their Fellowships, and the remaining one, Matthew Pearson, had taken the oaths to Queen Anne which he refused to King William.

HENRY PAMAN, M.D., LL.D., contributed £500 to the erection of the south bridge over the river (*elegantem et magnificum pontem lapideum*). He also gave all his books not specifically bequeathed and £50 to purchase other books.

His name has always been associated with the building of the bridge. From his will it appears that the bequest of £500 was made unconditionally. It was paid in 1695, shortly after his death, by the representatives of his exor., Sir Henry North. H. P. was born at Chevington, Suffolk, and entered Emmanuel College, æt. 18, in 1643, where he was a pupil of Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He migrated to St. John's in 1646, and was elected Fellow the year following. He 'took the engagement,' the refusal of which cost Sancroft his Fellowship at Emmanuel. The next few years we find Paman actively occupied as Proctor in the University and Bursar in College. In 1662 he was appointed to travel abroad with Wm. Soames, Esq., 'to obviate and prevent those forraigne dangers which too often ensnare unwary youth, both in matter of Morality and Religion.' A mandate from the King required that he should be allowed to retain during his absence all advantages of his fellowship. He became Public Orator in 1672.

When Sancroft was made Archbishop, in 1677, Paman removed to Lambeth. Two years later he was elected Gresham Professor of Physic, and a few months afterwards a Fellow of the Royal Society.

After taking his I.L.D. he was made Master of the Faculties by the Archbishop. He was also Fellow of the College of Physicians. He resigned the Oratorship in 1681 and the Gresham Professorship in 1689. And when Sancroft was deprived of his Archbishopric Paman quitted his office of Master of the Faculties and retired to Westminster, where he died June 1695, æt. 70. Some of Paman's Latin letters are preserved in College; others, which he wrote as Public Orator, are published in the Appendix to Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, from which work much of the foregoing information is derived. Paman left legacies to his native place, to the College of Physicians, to Emmanuel College, as well as to his relatives and to St. John's.

A large silver tankard bearing Paman's name is still in use in College.

THE BRIDGE INTO THE GROUNDS.

Our beautiful stone bridge of three arches leading into the grounds was begun in 1696, the year after Paman's death. In two years £300 was spent on labour and materials. The work was then stopped, but resumed eleven years later, in 1709, and completed before Christmas 1712. The undertaking proved a very expensive one, the cost of the bridge and adjoining gate being £1353 6s. 7d. Besides Dr. Paman's legacy, a small donation is mentioned, £40, from Ant. Hamond, but the bulk of the expense was borne by the College. The Clare College bridge was built in 1640 for about £300. Money was doubtless cheaper in 1700, but the cost of our bridge was considered excessive. In the diary of Z. C. von Uffenbach of his visit to Cambridge, July 1710, he tells us that Dr. Ferrari assured him it had cost £2000 'which is an enormous sum for so small a bridge.'

Designs for the bridge, with plans and drawings, are preserved in the Library, bound up in the same volume with the plans of the Second Court. We have already had occasion to mention a proposal approved by Sir Chris. Wren for building the bridge where our present covered bridge stands. [That the consultation with Wren, which is referred to, concerned the bridge only and not the ground plan of the Third Court itself seems certain, because Wren was not knighted until 1673, the year after the completion of the Court.] Is it possible that an attempt was made to execute this plan? If so we have an explanation of the spending of £300 in 1696-8, of the delay before commencing the erection of the present bridge, 1709-12, and of the excessive outlay.

The specifications for the size of the piers, arches, and roadway of the bridge appear to correspond exactly with the present structure. Two designs are

given for the parapet, of both of which portions were adopted. No drawings are given of the panels and bas-reliefs, which however deserve notice. Above the arches are the Royal Arms, the Rose and Portcullis; and above the piers Father Camus with an urn, representing the source of the river, and the Genius or Divinity of the Bridge itself, shewing an elevation of the adjoining part of the Third Court.

The stone bridge replaced one of wood, a view of which is given by Loggan (1688), and which was perhaps that built by Robert Booth (c. 1600).

PEIRCE BRACKENBURY, M.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed the impropriate Rectory of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks, together with the advowson of the Vicarage of that place, and £1000 in money, and lands at Deeping St. James in Lincolnshire, the money and rents of the property to be applied to the purchase of advowsons.

P. B., the second son of John Brackenbury, Esq., of Gainford, was born in 1633, educated at Gisborough, sent to St. John's in 1650. Fellow 1656, Senior 1671; he was for a time Linacre Lecturer, also Steward, Bursar, &c. His Father died in 1677, and was buried Nov. 9 at Durham Abbey. His elder brother, Robert, having died the previous July, Peirce became the head of the family. He had two other brothers, Henry, who entered Gray's Inn, and Francis. Peirce Brackenbury died June 12, 1692, leaving Marton Rectory, &c., to his brother Francis for his natural life, and after that to the College. Francis B., who was at the time living in Cambridge, paid £1000 to the College in 1693. He probably died early in 1700, as the College became Rector and Patron of Marton in that year.

Marton formerly belonged to the Priory of Malton. At the Dissolution it was taken by the King, who sold it in 1553. It passed into the Slingsby family and from them descended to the Brackenburys, who lived at Selaby near Barnard Castle.

The estate at Deeping St. James has been exchanged for one at Whaplode, now in the possession of the College.

Many of our College livings were purchased with the money left by Dr. Brackenbury, Mr. Robins and others. Of recent years however there has been in College an increasing dislike to this kind of traffic, and the funds have been allowed to accumulate. By the present Statutes the funds have been diverted from their original purpose to form a Pension Fund for Lecturers and other officers of the College on their retirement.

SAMUEL FULLER, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, sometime Fellow, gave £500 to purchase an advowson.

The Rectory of Medbourn-cum-Holt, Leicestershire, was purchased in 1706 from Hen. Nevile, Esq. and others with this benefaction. The son of John Fuller, Clerk, he entered 9 Sept. 1650, æt. 15, elected Scholar the same year, and Fellow in 1656. Preacher 1664. He became Chancellor of Lincoln in 1670, and Dean in 1695. He died 4 Mar. 1699-1700, æt. 65, and was buried in the Cathedral. There are two inscriptions to his memory, one on a black marble gravestone on the floor, the other on white marble, formerly affixed with his bust to the wall at the back of the high altar, but now removed to Bp. Russell's Chapel. The latter inscription is fulsome and elaborate, ending "*Exoriantur usque qui sic ornent hanc ecclesiam.*"

THOMAS SMOULT, D.D., Senior Fellow and Professor of Philosophy, gave £500 to purchase an advowson and £100 for the Library.

The son of Edmund Smoult of Latham, Lincs, he entered as a sizar 19 May, 1650, æt. 16, from Winwicke School. Fellow 1664, College Preacher 1667, Senior Fellow 1685. He held in succession numerous offices in College—Sacrist, Dean, Librarian, Hebrew Lecturer, &c., and was appointed in 1683 the first Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was also Rector of Northchurch and Vicar of Barkway, Herts. He died 9 July, 1707, and was buried at Barkway. He is enrolled amongst the Benefactors of the University because of a bequest of £300 for the augmentation of the Knightbridge Professorship.

His executor, Edward Chester, purchased the advowson of the Rectory of Marwood, N. Devon, for £400, and paid the balance to the College to be added to other funds for the purchase of advowsons. By Dr. Smoult's will his exor. was to have for life the right of presenting some Fellow or Scholar, and in case the College should ever fail to present within one month after a vacancy, the heir of his executor was to present some Fellow or Scholar.

The Rectory of Marwood was conveyed to the College under two indentures dated 1715 and 1725. The Rev. Richard Harding, who was then Rector, held the living about 68 years, and died, æt. 95, in 1782, in which year the first College Rector, S. R. Weston, was appointed.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Bp. of St. Asaph, devised the advowson of Barrow on Soar in Leicestershire, and gave books to the Library.

The son of the Vicar of Barrow, he was admitted æt. 16, 24 May 1653, from Oakham School. He held an Exhibition but was never a Foundation Scholar. He would doubtless, says Baker, have been elected a Fellow had it not been for the restriction of Fellowships to particular counties. He graduated in 1656 and almost immediately afterwards wrote in Latin a treatise on the study of Oriental Languages and a Syriac Grammar, which he

published in three volumes in 1658. He dedicated his work to Ant. Tuckney, the Master, and John Maynard, his patron, in whose house he then lived. He was M.A. 1660, D.D. 1679. At the restoration he was in one month ordained Deacon and Priest, Jan. 3 and Jan. 31, 1661. He was vicar of Ealing 1661—1672, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1672, Canon of St. Paul's 1674, Archdeacon of Colchester 1681, Canon of Canterbury 1684, Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary 1690. In 1691 he refused to accept the Bishopric of Bath and Wells in succession to the ejected non-juror, Bp. Ken. In 1704 he was consecrated Bp. of St. Asaph. He died 5 March 1708, æt. 71, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was associated with Dr. Hørneck in promoting the 'religious societies which began to be formed in London in the reign of James II' and from which have sprung the two great Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. For his zeal, learning and goodness he has been styled 'the great Reviver and Restorer of Primitive Piety.' His published works are of great variety and erudition. Those of a popular character by which he is perhaps now best known, his *Private Thoughts, Sermons, Exposition of the Articles, &c.*, were for the most part published after his death by his executors.

He was an ardent supporter of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and left to it the bulk of his property. He left some charities to his native parish of Barrow. He increased the value of the benefice, and left to it and to the curacy of Mountsorrell endowments, on condition that prayers should be said daily at the churches. He is depicted on the ceiling of the College Chapel among the worthies of the 18th century, and his arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall. The advowson of the living of Barrow was bought from the Rustat family by the Bishop's grandfather. The Bishop's father died there in 1640. The next Vicar, Anthony Berridge, was ejected during the Commonwealth, and was succeeded at the Restoration (1661) by the Bishop's elder brother, John, whose son also became Vicar, after whom there were two more Vicars before the first presentation was made by the College in 1730.

The value of the endowments left to Barrow and Mountsorrell jointly is now nearly £300 per annum. In accordance with the terms of the Bishop's will the Vicar of Barrow can only claim a fixed stipend of £36, the remainder going to the Curate of Mountsorrell.

The patronage of Mountsorrell, which was a Perpetual Curacy in the gift of the Vicar of Barrow, has recently been transferred to the Bishop of Peterborough in exchange for the Vicarage now united to the Rectory of Fulbourn.

(To be continued.)



THE AUTOCRAT AT OUR BREAKFAST-TABLE.

EVERY one has heard of the visit of Oliver Wendell Holmes to England last spring—how he was interviewed, and feasted, and discussed, and made much of by society, both fashionable and literary. He had let it be known that he had come to the old country in his seventy-seventh year ‘for social purposes only,’ and though he was much pressed to let his voice be heard in public he steadfastly declined: he wouldn’t speak—at least in London. Cambridge was more fortunate, and some of us will always remember with delight the gentle words, the genuine feeling, and the rich tones of his after-breakfast table-talk in our Combination Room. This is how it came about.

He was hardly landed in England when it was proposed that the University should bestow an honorary degree on so honoured a representative of the New England Cambridge, which is in a sense a daughter of the old. The idea was heartily taken up, and Dr Holmes having as heartily assented, the day of the *Maxima Comitia* (June 17) was appointed for the ceremony. He came to Cambridge on the 16th as the guest of Professor Macalister, our Fellow, and we took him that evening to see the Boat-procession from King’s Bridge. A keen oarsman himself, as every reader of the *Autocrat* knows, he took a special interest in the proceedings, impressive rather by reason of the

picturesque surroundings than from any brilliant oarsmanship displayed.

The next day in the Senate House the recitation of the prize exercises and the fame of Dr Holmes brought together a crowded audience, the galleries being crammed notwithstanding the near approach of the Long Vacation. The Orator was in a happy vein, and no one, not even the undergraduates, seemed to follow his oration with greater zest than did the subject of it:

Trans aequor Atlanticum, said the Orator, *ex Academia nobiscum nomine non uno consociata, nuper ad nos feliciter advectus est vir non scientiarum tantum amore sed litterarum quoque laude insignis, qui 'Phoebo ante alios dilectus' donum Apollinis non unum accepit, sed medendi artem cum eloquendi peritia et carmina pangendi facultate coniunxit. Iuvat nuper audivisse eum cuius carmen prope primum 'folium ultimum' nominatum est, folia adhuc plura e scriniis suis esse prolaturum. Novimus quanto lepore descripserit colloquia illa antemeridiana, symposia illa sobria et severa sed eadem festiva et faceta, in quibus totiens mutata persona, modo poeta, modo professor, modo princeps et arbiter loquendi, inter convivae suos regnat. Talibus libellis comitati, etiam Scandinaviae solitudines tolerare possemus; talibus libellis edocti, vitae humanae societatem melius diligere discimus. Societatis vinculo artissimo cum huiusce popularibus coniuncti, vix recordari volumus, hoc ipso die fere centum abhinc annos proelium illud inter colonos nostros et nosmetipsos esse commissum, cuius monumentum, fortium virorum in honorem conditum, Cantabrigiae Transatlanticae viciniam prospicit. Iuvat potius meminisse diem eundem cum scriptoris egregii, Addisonii nostri, memoria consociatum esse. Iuvat verba in illius laudem olim scripta mutuari, dum gratias hodie agimus 'haud ignobili poetae, in oratione soluta contexenda summo artifice, censori morum gravi sane sed et periucundo, levioribus in argumentis subridenti suaviter, res etiam serias lepore*

quodam suo contingentis. Ille vero ne quinquagesimum quidem vitæ annum vidit; hic autem fere eodem ætatis tempore nova fama effloruit,—velut olim ubi in ipso autumno novus refulget æstatis splendor. Videor mihi valem quendam canentem audivisse, illum cuius in corde æstas æterna floreret, non vocandum esse senem. Equidem iuventutis perpetuæ fontem illum quem trans æquor Atlanticum Hispanorum nautæ frustra quaerebant, nautam hunc feliciorē, non fabulosas inter insulas sed Academicæ iuventutis in amore perpetuo, in amore mutuo, invenisse crediderim. Trans occidentis amplum illum sinum, levi phaselo vectus, diu naviget: nautili illius ritu, quem versibus tam pulchris descripsit, indies ‘per ampliora ad altiora’ tendat. Suam Academiam, per tot sæcula feliciter conservatam, intra paucos menses carmine sæculari iterum celebret, diuque superstes ipse exornet: nostræ denique Academicæ honoris causa adscriptus, diu et nostrum et totius litterarum reipublicæ ad fructum floreat, vigeat, valeat, litterarum doctor, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

One man in the gallery called for *Holmes*, sweet *Holmes*, and a familiar air was duly sung; another shouted *Well rowed!* when the *levi phaselus* was mentioned; hearty applause from the floor of the house welcomed the renderings *colloquia illa antemeridiana* and *princeps et arbiter loquendi*; and all broke into inextinguishable cheering when the new-made Doctor of Letters took his place upon the dais. There were loud cries for a speech, but though once or twice he seemed to be on the point of complying, tradition and his resolution were too strong, and the crowd melted away ungratified.

That evening the Vice-Chancellor invited a great company to meet him in the hall of Christ’s, where he conversed freely and sympathetically as his manner is, and charmed everybody by his frank delight in seeing and being seen.

On Friday morning about fifty of the Fellows and

their friends, including Dr Westcott, Dr Humphry, Dr Porter, Mr Frederick Pollock, Mr Gosse, Dr Reid, Mr Haweis, and two or three American gentlemen sat down with the *Autocrat* to breakfast in the Combination Room, Dr Sandys taking the chair. After the solid part of the meal was over Dr MacAlister rose, at the call of the Chairman, and said: "When at the close of a British public dinner the Chairman solemnly rises and begins—*In every assembly of British subjects*—even the least experienced diner knows what is coming: he is about to drink to the health of the Queen. And it is fitting that at such formal British functions the British sovereign should be formally acknowledged and loyally pledged. We are gathered here this morning not as Britons but as Englishmen in the larger sense—men of English race and speech, whether we dwell on this or that side of the Atlantic. And we are met at a meal which, properly regarded, is specially and peculiarly English. Other nations dine, some indeed (such as the French, *pace* Mr Heitland) may even be said to dine well. But their so-called *déjeuner*, which some have mistakenly translated *breakfast*, is a meagre jejune apology for a morning meal, and not to be compared with the ample generous two-handed breakfast of the English race. Gathered then as Englishmen at our ethnic feast it behoves us to do homage to our sovereign, uncrowned but universally acknowledged and beloved, the Autocrat of this and every English Breakfast-table. I give you—*Health, happiness, and immortal youth to Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes.*"

The toast was abundantly honoured, and though plainly taken somewhat by surprise our guest at once responded.—"How shall I express the feelings of my heart, how speak my thanks for this and all the kindness that has met me since I came to your shores? I have no words prepared. You will not expect me to give fit utterance to the mingled senti-

ments which rush from every side upon a traveller from my country when he visits yours; my words must be more from the heart than the head. It is not a speech fitting this occasion and this company that I can offer you; I am conscious only of an emotion, an emotion of many blended feelings. You will bear with me if I fail to express all I feel. Let me dwell for a few moments on some of the new impressions that I have gained on this second visit to England. How green are your shores as we come to land, how richly strewn with flowers unfamiliar to the eye, but oh! how familiar to the heart, to the mind. I look over the rich sward, and lo! it is dotted close with tiny white stars—they are daisies. Think what it is to see a daisy for the first time, out of a flower-pot at least. The *wee modest crimson-tipped flower* we read about and sing about from childhood onward, but it is a new emotion to see it and to touch it. "Why *crimson-tipped*?" I asked Tennyson one day, "white and yellow I see, but where is the crimson?" And he plucked one and showed me the delicate red beneath. And the primroses by the river's brim, much more than yellow primroses to me. I forget whether they are scented or not, but the violets, ah! they are sweet. I remember Fanny Kemble throwing down in disgust a bunch of American violets on finding they had no perfume, and I wondered why. Our American lilies however are sweet, while yours have no smell at all [meaning water-lilies]. And again, I was just in time to see your great trees of hawthorn covered with mayflower: that was a revelation. I had conceived the mayflower as growing on low roadside hedges, and I wondered how young people, as the poets sing, could make love *under the hawthorn shade*. It seemed to me that a ditch by a hedge was an unfavourable place for a declaration; but when I saw your glorious standard trees with domelike spreading branches in full blossom I understood it better. Then

your birds, how they sing, there is little *green silence* in your woods. I have not yet heard the nightingale, though I am told he is here—perhaps 'tis my fault, he may have been singing all around me and I may have missed his high note, as we know some ears do. So I have seen plenty of clouds in your skies, but no sky-lark as yet: I shall still hope to catch a strain of his unpremeditated mirth.

“To turn to another of my emotions, think what it is to an eye accustomed to the modern grandeur and new magnificence of American cities to light on the hoary buildings of a town like this, dating perhaps from Alfred's time, their old stones with the rust of ages on them, like the green patina upon an ancient coin or medal dearer to the heart of the antiquary than the shiniest of polished surfaces. And as I go through these old streets there is another keen delight: I meet in the flesh, going to and fro as if it was quite usual, quite a matter of course, men of distinction whose names have for years been to me as household words. Yesterday I asked a friend in the street who a certain gentleman was, and he told me it was Professor *Adams*, whose name will be handed down to future ages as the discoverer of the planet *Neptune*; and in the evening I had the happiness of meeting him and being shown by him a volume of *Newton's* own writing, charred and blackened, perhaps by the candle that dog *Diamond* overset.

“What can I say more but to thank you, however imperfectly, for this kindness, for all the kindness that I have received in dear old England, so much beyond all that I expected or deserve; it and the scenes and emotions I have passed through will abide with me as a most precious memory so long as I am permitted to see the light of the sun, during the few months or years that remain to me.”

Mr Heitland then addressed the '*Autocrat, Professor, Poet,*' and with feeling and effect recited the

following verses which he had prepared :

*Lines of greeting to Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes
at breakfast in Combination Room, St John's College,
Cambridge, England.*

Welcome, good friend ; your hand ! now you're in reach of us
we'll freely say what else were unexpressed ;
for friend you surely are to all and each of us,
and these old walls ne'er held a worthier guest.

No guest more well-beloved, more soul-unbending,
since the frail Mayflower bore the Pilgrims bold ;
stern hearts, in hard New England still defending
whate'er was best and noblest in the Old.

Here round your chair unseen in gathering number
throng eager shades, no feeble band nor few,
ghosts of a fruitful past, awaked from slumber
to give their gracious benison to you.

Says rare Ben Jonson 'Ha ! one more good fellow !
'od's life, we'll add him to our tuneful quire' ;
and bids you stay and pass an evening mellow
with Herrick, genial soul, and courtly Prior.

Then gentle Wordsworth brings his ghostly greeting
wafted from northern dales and mountains lone,
beaming with eye serene for joy at meeting
a heart as large and single as his own.

A heart to love mankind with love unchanging,—
no shallow worldling there, nor dried-up don ;
but through all moods of human life-strains ranging
from tender Iris to the Young Man John.

In love we greet you, friend ; in love we speed you ;—
for greeting soon is o'er, and parting nigh :
and when we see you not, we yet shall read you
in this calm corner, while the world rolls by.

Farewell. By all the benefactors' merits,
who bade us be, and raised our Johnian towers ;
by all the joys and griefs mankind inherits,
that ever stirred this little world of ours ;

by all sweet memory of the saints and sages
 who wrought among us in the days of yore;
 by youths who, turning now life's early pages,
 ripen to match the worthies gone before;
 on us, oh son of England's greatest daughter,
 a kindly word from heart and tongue bestow.
 Then chase the sunsets o'er the western water,
 and bear our blessing with you as you go.

The Autocrat in reply said, "Sir, though I have already tried the patience of all by my halting words, I cannot forbear saying that the poem you have so admirably read to us is the most charming and touching tribute I have ever listened to."

The party then broke up; but for an hour or so afterwards Dr Holmes sat with us in Dr MacAlister's rooms, 'swapping College stories,' as he said, and capping the best of ours with the *ana* of Harvard.

In a letter written shortly before his return to America he says: "Of Cambridge many remembrances are blended in one grand impression, but there are two which stand apart entirely by themselves. The first is that glorious King's College Chapel, which surpassed all my previous conceptions of its beauty and grandeur. The second is the boating-scene on the river—including of course the lovely banks, the long walks, and the great overshadowing trees. Such sights as these can never fade wholly from memory."

Mr Heitland's verses appeared, without permission, in an evening paper, and they were immediately telegraphed across the Atlantic and came out next morning in the *New York World*. Of many pleasant acknowledgments they have called forth readers of the *Eagle* will be glad to see the following by *Arculus* (Houghton Conquest Rectory)—

Here, on a soil which I cannot call sweet land—
 cold is our clay, and our sky overcast—
 warmed is my heart by the minstrel, O Heitland,
 thanks for thy lay, let it not be the last:

and this from C. S. (Ipsden Vicarage)—

Si matutinis, vates lepidissime, mensis
mensarum αἰροπαρῆς accipiendus erat,
felix sorte tua es: domibus celebrantur in isdem
carmine vir dignus, carmina digna viri.

The visit and its incidents were so pleasant to those of us who had the good fortune to be in College at the time, that I venture to hope all Johnian subjects of the genial Autocrat—and they must be many—will welcome even these imperfect notes of what took place.

D. M.



SIR PATRICK COLQUHOUN ON THE 'SCULLS.'

IN our note in last Term's Chronicle on the recently elected Honorary Fellows, it would be observed by some of our readers that no mention of the famous Colquhoun Sculls was made in connexion with Sir Patrick's name. We were aware that tradition made him the founder of them, but on endeavouring to verify the fact by reference to the only available document, namely the *University Almanack*, we were stumbled by its statement that they "were presented to the Lady Margaret Boat Club in 1835 by J. Colquhoun, Esq." As Sir Patrick took his degree in 1837, there was clearly something to be explained, and we preferred silence to error. On the first opportunity, our representative interviewed the learned and genial knight, who in the most friendly manner supplied us with the following account. It will be read with interest by all who go down to the river in ships, and will settle for ever the apparent conflict between tradition and authority.

Sir Patrick says :—

"In reply to your request for authentic information with reference to the origin of the so called "Colquhoun Sculls," I am happy to be still alive to afford it.

"At that period (1835) I was very enthusiastic, and had set my mind on obtaining the *cordon bleu* of the rowing world, the Wingfield Sculls, the holder of which was considered the amateur Champion of England. In this effort I succeeded, being the first light-weight (9 st. 6 lbs) and the first Scotsman who had held them.

"It occurred to me that it might encourage sculling at Cambridge were a similar prize established there, but feeling that my junior position and age might draw down on me the imputation of unbecoming assumption,

I requested my late father, also an old Johnian, to allow me to use his name as Founder. Thus the prize stands in the name of "James" instead of "Patrick." I have a younger brother James, late of Trinity Hall, and some 10 or 12 years my junior, who has been sometimes confounded with his father with reference to this prize. It is also supposed that I contended for it myself, but that is not so; not only would such a course have been improper, but I at that time held the amateur Championship of England, which by custom precluded the holder from contending for any other prize. I however trained the first two winners, Berney and Antrobus. The match was originally rowed from Westminster to Putney, but the L.M.B.C. as trustee very properly threw it open to the University, and removed the venue to the Cam.

"About this time a remarkable incident occurred with reference to the University Boat-race. The 2nd Lady Margaret Boat had bumped the 1st, of which I was 7, and we found ourselves 14th on the river. The stroke, Curtis, at once resigned, and the Club elected me in his place with full dictatorial powers *ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat*. In two Terms the Johnian flag waved at the top of the staff, to the intense disgust of many who spoke with ill-disguised annoyance of "Colquhoun and his little lot." On taking my degree I resigned the after-oar, but having stayed up to attend the Civil law lectures, had no peace till I consented to row some oar in the boat. I chose No. 2, with Alfred Shadwell as bow, and we instituted a successful device of laying out or easing alternately at the corners to save the rudder.

"At this time a match was arranged with Oxford, and the boat was filled with Trinity men. I did not like this, as the L. M. was head of the river, so I proposed to give the University a "start." This was accepted, and when within bumping distance the cockswain cried "*easy all,*" which was repeated often

between Baitsbite and the finish. This produced a communication intended to seduce myself, who was known to be at the bottom of the conspiracy, from my allegiance. I replied that I could not accept the proposal, but they could have any of my men they pleased; they chose the stroke, Robert Hurt, whereupon I resumed my old place aft, put in a spare man at 2, and repeated the operation; thereupon the University took a second man, and on the next trial a third. I then told the Club I thought we might be satisfied, having now $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the boat. This broke up the Trinity compact, and I believe since then the University has been properly represented in the boat.

"On going down the Club presented me, in remembrance of deeds past and gone, with a handsome silver *δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον*, the first token of approval I had then received, and of this I am justly proud. Some years later the *Leander* made me, as its Secretary during many years, a similar present, on my judicial appointment to the Court of Appeal in the Ionian Islands.

"In conclusion, I am fain to admit a clannish diathesis in all matters, and have ever regarded my old hereditary College as a part and parcel of myself, maintaining my "loyalty" to it, which

"is all the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon;"

but in my case it has been "shone upon," for to my great surprise I found myself brigaded as an Honorary Fellow among those eminent scholars, "the latchet of whose shoes" I never presumed "to loose" in scholarship. It is to me a great satisfaction to have this opportunity of assuring the College in its own organ, that I appreciate the compliment it has conferred on me far above all the honours I have hitherto received.

P. COLQUHOUN."

Obituary.

REV. WILLIAM BARNES, B.D.,* "THE DORSETSHIRE
POET."

WILLIAM BARNES, well known, at any rate to West-countrymen, as 'the Dorsetshire poet,' was born at Sturminster Newton,† Dorset, February 22nd, 1800. He belonged to a good family of hereditary farmers who had owned their land in the time of the Tudors, but the fortunes of his house had gradually declined until at the beginning of the century there remained to it only one small farm in the Vale of Blackmore. He was educated at the village school, and at the age of about fourteen entered the office of a solicitor as a copying-clerk. It was, however, always his ambition to teach, and when some years later he settled in Dorchester he opened a school there which was speedily successful. Though not at this time a scholar and scarcely even an educated man, Barnes appears to have exercised great influence over his boys. Years after he himself described his method to Dean Bradley, then head-master of Marlborough, in a characteristic sentence:—"I didn't trouble my boys overmuch with 'Latin and Greek, and I fear their Latin prose would 'have made you Marlborough Quintilians stare and 'gasp; but I did teach them something. I took them 'out into the fields, and made them admire with me 'the wonderful works of God.'

* See also :—*Athenæum*, Oct. 16, 1886; *World*, Oct. 13, 1886; *Saturday Review*, Oct. 16, 1886; *Fortnightly Review*, Nov. 1886; *Spectator*, Oct. 16, 1886; *Chambers' Journal*, vol. XXXIX. p. 281, vol. XLV. p. 487, vol. XLIX. p. 730; *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. VI. p. 154; *North British Review*, vol. XXXI. p. 339.

† Another authority gives Rushay Bagber as Barnes' birthplace.

It was during his career as a schoolmaster that Barnes took his degree at the University. At this time it was possible under the statute of 9 Eliz. for persons above the age of 24 to take the degree of B.D. by keeping their names upon the books of a College for ten years,* during the last two of which only they were obliged to keep three Terms. It was under this statute that Barnes entered St John's College, and was admitted March 2, 1838.†

He was ordained deacon in 1847, and priest in 1848, and proceeded to the degree of B.D. on October 24, 1850.

At the close of his University residence Barnes returned to his school. It was during this later period of his life as a schoolmaster, early in the forties, that he wrote the rural poems which have made him famous. For a time he was curate of Whitcombe, a very small parish near Dorchester, the church of which is now almost a ruin. In 1862 he relinquished his school and retired to the rectory of Winterbourne Came. This he held in conjunction with Whitcombe till his death on October 7th of the present year.

* The statute provides that a "Person having been admitted of any College after the age of 24 years and having continued a member for 10 years at the least, during the last two of which he has resided in College the greater part of three several Terms, may proceed to the degree of B.D." Such persons appear in the Calendar as "ten-year men." At St. John's they dined in Hall at the High Table like Fellow-Commoners.

† There seems to be a discrepancy here between the College and University records. The Rev. WILLIAM BARNES appears among the 'ten-year men' at *Christ's* in the Calendar for 1831, and continues there till 1850, when the Dorsetshire poet took his degree; the name then disappears altogether from the *Christ's* lists, and is not to be found even among the B.D.'s. On the other hand, though he was admitted in 1838, the name WILLIAM BARNES does not appear in the Calendar among the Johnian ten-year men till 1844; but after 1850 it is on our list of B.D.'s. Whether 'the Rev. William Barnes' of *Christ's* is the same person as 'William Barnes' of St John's we have at present no means of ascertaining. Perhaps an application to the editorial committee of the *Christ's College Magazine* will clear this up.

It is not widely known that the Dorsetshire poet was a linguist and archæologist of no small distinction.* He contributed papers on Language and Archæology to various magazines, and published a *Philological Grammar* (Berlin 1863), an introduction to the science of the grammar of all languages, grounded on English, the result of an industrious comparison of no less than sixty languages. *Time, or English as a Teutonic tongue*, appeared in 1862. He also wrote *Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons*, and *Early England and the Saxon English*—two papers full of speculations on some of the problems that have perplexed generations of archæologists.

It was not as an archæologist, however, that the name of William Barnes became famous; he was 'a lyric writer of a high order of genius.' His "Poems of Rural Life"† have given the Dorset dialect the dignity of a written language. There is a simplicity and directness about these which gives them a peculiar charm when once the difficulty of the dialect is overcome. As one critic said of them, they contain 'a most sweet and prevailing perfume of the simplest country life.'

* 'In later years academic scholars were sometimes found to remark upon the unsystematic character of his linguistic attainments, but it cannot be gainsaid that he was almost always ready with definite and often exclusive information on whatever slightly known form of human speech might occur to the mind of his questioner, from Persian to Welsh, from the contemporary vernaculars of India to the tongues of the Ancient British tribes. Over and above these subjects, his mind was occupied after his removal to Dorchester, to judge from his letters to old local newspapers, with investigations of Roman remains, theories on the origin of Stonehenge, and kindred archæological matters; while among his other hobbies about this time was engraving on wood and on silver, crests and initials upon old pieces of plate in the neighbourhood still remaining to testify to his skill in the art.' (*Athenæum*, Oct. 16, 1886.)

† In 1844 he published a volume called *Poems of Rural Life*, containing poems written since 1825; in 1859 he published *Humely Rhymes*; and in 1862, *Poems in the Dorset Dialect*. These were subsequently collected as *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*.

The use of the dialect was no affectation with Barnes. He preached his sermons in the same language in which he wrote his poems. It was in a sense his mother-tongue. He spoke it as the language which came most naturally to him, and it was the only language which most of his hearers could understand. His knowledge of their speech brought him into the closest relations with the rustic Dorset folk among whom he lived, and the result of this intimate acquaintance with them is to be found in his poems. In these he treats the Dorsetshire peasantry dramatically; he does not describe them but lets them describe themselves. His poems are a record of simple elementary sorrows and joys, and they have all the pathos which belongs to these. The works of the Dorsetshire poet are also unique, because they catch and record characteristics that are disappearing. Before long the Dorsetshire labourer will have become like the labourers of other counties; the next generation will begin to abandon the speech of their fathers; the strongly featured type of Dorsetshire character will die out. But as long as the works of William Barnes live we shall be able from them to recover the Dorsetshire peasant as he was before the Board School came—with all his quaint simplicity and wise stupidity. It was the work of William Barnes to catch the poetry of Dorset life and character, and he did his work well. His painting of West-country scenery is as truthful as his delineation of West-country character—and his freedom from effort, his simple directness of expression, appeals to his readers at once. He exhibits consummate art in saying suitably what he wants to say. One critic went so far as to say of him—‘There has been no such art since Horace.’

The Dorsetshire poet has been fortunate in his biographers, for they are men of the same order of mind as himself. A funeral oration is pronounced over him in the *Fortnightly* by Mr Coventry Patmore,—

the poet of cultivated domestic life as Barnes himself was the poet of rural domestic life. We find, as we should expect, that the one poet understands the other, for they have much in common; they deal with situations and passions that are essentially the same, and it is only the backgrounds and accessories that are different. Still more appreciative and sympathetic is the obituary written by Mr. Thomas Hardy in the *Athenæum*. Mr Hardy is in prose what Barnes himself was in poetry. He is the novelist of simple village life, and he writes of it in the style of Barnes; he cultivates directness and writes simply of simple things. He does something more for us than criticise the Dorset poems. He brings before us the old-fashioned figure of his friend 'in his habit as he lived' by a few graphic touches that deceive us into thinking we must have seen 'in the county town of Dorset on a 'market day' the 'aged clergyman quaintly attired 'in caped cloak, knee-breeches and buckled shoes, with 'a leather satchel slung over his shoulders, and a stout 'staff in his hand.'

"He plodded along with a broad, firm tread, notwithstanding the slight stoop occasioned by his years. Every Saturday morning he might have been seen trudging up the narrow South Street, his shoes coated with mud or dust according to the state of the roads between his rural home and Dorchester, and a little grey dog at his heels, till he reached the four cross ways in the centre of the town. Halting here, opposite the public clock, he would pull his old-fashioned watch from its deep fob, and set it with great precision to the London time. This, the invariable first act of his market visit, having been completed to his satisfaction, he turned round and methodically proceeded about his other business."

Such was William Barnes the Dorsetshire poet. Born with the century he lived nearly to the end of it, but kept through his long life not only the simplicity but the dress and habits of the generation to which

he belonged. He was an impressive figure* while he lived and he leaves behind him that *monumentum ære perennius* which more ambitious men have striven hard for and failed to win.

THE REV. J. F. ISAACSON.

By the death, on the 19th August 1886, of the Rev. John Frederick Isaacson, D.D., Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and Honorary Canon of Winchester, the College has lost one of its most distinguished members. The second son of the Rev. John Isaacson, Rector of Lydgate, Suffolk (a Johnian who graduated as 7th Wrangler in 1791), he was born on October 15th 1801. As a boy he gave proofs of industry and thoroughness in the prosecution of his studies, but the circumstances of his education were not such as to give promise of the success which he ultimately obtained. His school life, which was passed at Norwich Grammar School, then raised to a high state of efficiency by its connexion with the celebrated Dr Valpy, proved of little assistance to him. His peculiarly sensitive temperament rendered the rough atmosphere of school a source of constant unhappiness; and when at length

* Mr Gosse writes thus concerning a visit to Mr Barnes shortly before his death. 'Hardy and I went on Monday last to Came Rectory where he lies bedridden. It is curious that he is dying as picturesquely as he lived. We found him in bed in his study, his face turned to the window, where the light came streaming in through flowering plants, his brown books on all sides of him save one, the wall behind him being hung with old green tapestry. He had a scarlet bedgown on; a kind of soft biretta of dark red wool on his head, from which his long white hair escaped on to the pillow; his grey beard grown very long upon his breast; his complexion, which you recollect as richly bronzed, has become blanched by keeping indoors, and is now waxily white where it is not waxily pink; the blue eyes half shut, restless under languid lids.....I wish I could paint for you the strange effect of this old old man lying in cardinal scarlet in his white bed, the only bright spot in the gloom of all those books.'

a successful rendering of a school Exercise brought on him a severe punishment, on the ground that his rendering was so good that it could not have been honestly done, the desire to escape from such an uncongenial sphere grew too strong to be resisted. The next few years brought small improvement in his educational prospects, and it was not until little more than a year remained before the date fixed for his entry at the University, that he found an opportunity of turning his natural gifts to good account. At that date, he had the good fortune to be placed with the Rev. F. Howes of Norwich, a tutor in whom sound scholarship was united with a rare faculty for imparting knowledge, and who was thus excellently qualified to supply the defects of his pupil's former training. Determined not to miss this last opportunity, the latter worked with astonishing industry. In six months he had read through the whole series of standard Greek and Latin authors, a work which he completed a second time before the end of the year, and this without neglecting other subjects. In 1821 he gained an Entrance Scholarship, coming into residence in October of that year, and in the following spring he carried off the Senior Bell Scholarship. After passing the usual College Examinations with distinction, he took his degree in the beginning of 1825 as Senior Classic, Senior Gold Medallist, and 3rd Senior Optime. His place in the Mathematical Tripos would probably have been much higher, but for a painful affection of the eyes, which for some time threatened serious consequences, and rendered it necessary for him to give up this branch of study. In this same year he was ordained by Bishop Sparke of Ely, and shortly after he was elected Fellow and Tutor of the College. The next thirteen years were passed at Cambridge in the active discharge of the duties of his office, in which he displayed so much zeal and ability that the post of Lecturer at King's College was also conferred upon

him, a remarkable compliment at that period. In 1838 he accepted the College Living of Freshwater, and there the remaining 47 years of his life were spent. Of his work there this is hardly the place to speak. It will be enough to say that it was ever marked by the same high standard, and the same conscientious loving care for those under his charge, as had hitherto characterised his life. Two visible memorials of his work remain in the admirably arranged School buildings, and the beautifully restored Parish Church.

In a letter to the Bursar, Dr Hymers says—"As I was nearly of the same standing as Isaacson (about two years his junior), I was of course well acquainted but not intimate with him during our common residence in College. He was an eminent classical private tutor; and in lax days a man of noticeable piety and irreproachable conduct in every respect. He suffered much from weak sight, and might at one period be seen always taking his exercise at night in the College courts to escape the glare of day. I recollect hearing from the late Dr Almack that Isaacson during his residence at Freshwater had prepared a critical comment on the Text of the whole Scripture, which might see the light after the author's death. I suppose it was on the Greek and Hellenistic Texts, as I never heard that Isaacson was a profound Hebraist. I am sorry that I cannot supply you with further reminiscences, but I am glad thus to bear testimony to the worth of so learned and good a man."

DR FREDERIC JOHN FARRE.

By the death of Dr Frederic Farre at his residence in Kensington on Wednesday, November 10th, St John's has lost its senior Doctor of Medicine and the Royal College of Physicians one of its oldest Fellows and

most honoured officers. He was the grandson of a West Indian landed proprietor, whose son, Dr Farre, also a Johnian, practised for many years in Charterhouse Square, and used to be a familiar object at the close of the last century, as he walked home every evening, with his footman behind him, to his country house in Islington. Frederic was educated at the Charterhouse, where he was Gold Medalist in 1821, and Captain of the School in 1822. He obtained a Foundation Scholarship at St John's, and sustained the reputation of the College by being classed as a wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1827. Having taking the B.A. degree, he chose medicine as a profession, and entered as a student at St Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1830 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1837 obtained that of Doctor of Medicine. Very shortly after qualification he was made Lecturer on Botany at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and later on became Lecturer on Materia Medica, holding the chair till 1876. In 1841-2 and 1854 he was Censor (that is to say, Examiner in Medicine) of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1842 he became Assistant-Physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and was one of the first to hold that appointment, Sir George Burrows being the very first. By 1843 he had become the Senior Assistant-Physician, Drs Hue, Roupell, and Burrows being full Physicians. Dr Farre was the first full Physician appointed (May 10th, 1854) when the hospital determined to have four instead of three Physicians on the staff, and he held that appointment for sixteen years.

Dr Farre was a member of the Council of the College of Physicians in 1846-48, Treasurer for fifteen years, and Examiner in 1861-62, 1866-67, and when last year he was nominated Vice-President of the College, it was generally felt that no one had a better claim to the distinction. In 1883 he presented to the College of Physicians a manuscript history of that institution,

which he had spared no pains to render full and complete. Some day it may be found possible to publish it to the world. He was for a time Examiner in Materia Medica at the University of London, and practised for some years in Montague Place and afterwards in Pimlico. Dr Farre was, however, chiefly known as an authority on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, subjects with which he was deeply conversant.

He was one of the editors of the first *British Pharmacopæia*, and was known to students and teachers as the editor of Pereira's once widely-studied work on Materia Medica. Several generations of students of St Bartholomew's Hospital attended his lectures in the summer session. His delivery was slow and clear, his style free from all rhetorical ornament, and his manner agreeable, so that he was popular with his audience, who treated him with respect. He laboured for years at the public teaching of a very dry subject, particularly unsuited for lecture purposes, yet his lectures were by no means unpopular. He admitted the difficulty of teaching the uses of drugs from the lecture chair, and encouraged his students to ask questions after each lecture was over. His colloquial manner of teaching was excellent, so that the arena of the theatre remained full for some time after the close of the lecture. On his retirement from the physiciancy, he continued to lecture on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr Lauder Brunton was made, on Dr Farre's recommendation, joint lecturer in 1871, and Dr Farre gave up the whole lectureship in 1876. When still comparatively young he was a good clinical teacher, and was always liked by his clinical clerks. Towards the close of his tenure of office some infirmities of age, especially deafness, prevented him from doing justice to himself. After his retirement his health continued strong till just before his decease; in 1884 he dined with us in College on May 6, and a few months ago he was able to walk up Beachy Head.

Dr Farre had a grave and reverend aspect, calculated to inspire confidence in a patient. To students he was always kind and considerate. He held several other appointments besides those already noted, being Physician to Charterhouse, Consulting Physician to the London Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, and Physician to the Rock Assurance Office. He married comparatively late in life, and has left two daughters, one of whom is married to the Rev. H. Spencer, of Oxford. His brother, the distinguished obstetrician Dr Arthur Farre, survives him.

(See *Lancet*, and *British Medical Journal*, Nov. 20, 1886.)

LLOYD ROGERS.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of **Lloyd Rogers**, late Sizar and Exhibitioner in Natural Science of this College. He had been educated at Wrexham and Christ's College, Brecon, and entered into residence here in the Michaelmas Term 1883. After getting a Second Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos 1885 he entered on the work for the Second Part, taking up Chemistry with the greatest ardour. Just at the close of the Long Vacation, when he was preparing to return to Cambridge, he was suddenly seized by malignant scarlet fever, and being weakened by over-study, succumbed to the disease within two days, dying at Liverpool on October the 5th.



SONNETS.

I.

On being aroused out of an algebraical reverie by a lady.

As Adam felt when, waked from leaden trance,
And blind presentment of his drowsy mood,
With drooping head and half-averted glance,
Like Venus risen naked from the flood,
The paragon of perfect womanhood—
Unblotted page of virgin life's romance—
His dream's embodiment before him stood
And smote his heart with pleasing sufferance;
So feeling, when as soft as Zephyr's sigh
Or fall of leaves in mossy Arcady
One breathed my name and dawned upon my sight—
Like foolish bird who in the fowler's cry
Hears her lone mate's soft amorous melody,
My soul sought earth from Heaven's infatuate height.

J. J. S.



II.

Abiturus te saluto.

FAREWELL! sweet scene of all my best of days,
At this sad hour of parting most 'tis known
How much I love thy towers of crumbling stone
And mellowed brick, thy silent cloistered ways,
Thy halls, and chapels loud with loftiest praise,
Thy wondrous skies by morn or evening lone:
Thou hast besides a glory all thine own
Not drawn from tree or flood or sunset blaze—
The souls of saint and bard and scholar dead,
Trailing rich perfume of the days that were,
Walk thy old halls and courts with noiseless tread,
Seen by the few whoso their spirit share—
So too where'er in life or death I be
My soul, fair Cambridge, knows a home in thee.

J. S. MILLS.

A LETTER OF WORDSWORTH'S.

Rydal Mount. Jany 26th [1832]

My dear Sir

The proposal to paint my Portrait was made to Mr Pickersgill thro' my Friend Mr Quillinan, & an answer was received thro' the same channel, which led me to expect Mr P. at Rydal in October last. I have deferred answering your obliging Letter a few days in the expectation of hearing that Mr Quillinan had returned from Paris to London, & would be able to tell me why I had neither seen Mr P. nor heard from him. All that I know is that about the time he was expected here, he was at Paris painting several distinguished Persons there, La Fayette and Cuvier among the number—these engagements probably detained him longer than he expected, as I am this moment told that it is only about a week since he returned to London. I have no doubt but that as soon as Mr Quillinan returns he will see Mr P., and I shall be able to answer more satisfactorily the enquiries which yourself and other Fellows of yr Col: have done me the honor to make upon the subject

The obliging reference in your Letter to Henry Cookson was mentioned to his Mother, who is at present at Ambleside with her daughters. We were glad to see his name so high after the fears which had been felt by his friends lest he should break down altogether. I congratulate you upon one of your Pupils being so high upon the Tripes, & notice with regret that St John's has not made so great a figure as usual.

Would you be so kind as let me know, at your leisure, what advantages, on the score of economy, a Sizar has at St John's, & whether there are any *serious* objections to a person entering & remaining in that rank? My Brother in Law Mr Thos Hutchinson is about to send his Son to Sedbergh School with a view to his going to St John's and would be glad, as we all would be, to be able to form an estimate of the expense—& particularly as compared with that of a Pensioner.

The state of my Eyes (tho' not bad) oblige me to use an Amanuensis which I hope you will excuse—The Ladies beg their kind remembrances to you

& I am my dr' Sir very truly your's

WM WORDSWORTH.

John Hymers Esqre St John's College Cambridge

[This letter is one of the Wordsworth papers presented to the College by Dr Hymers (see p. 252). The portrait referred to is that in the Hall. Henry Cookson was the late Master of Peterhouse, who was 7th Wrangler in 1832, Heath of Trinity being Senior Wrangler, and Laing and Cotterill of St John's Second and Third respectively. In 1830 and in 1831 the Senior Wrangler had been a Johnian. We have not succeeded in tracing Mr Thos Hutchinson's son. Ed.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

October Term, 1886.

The Editors of the *Eagle* invite the attention of subscribers to the new arrangement by which for the single payment in advance of *one guinea* the magazine will be supplied terminally for *five years*, dating from the Term in which payment is made. In the annually published list a mark will be placed opposite the name of each guinea subscriber to indicate the date at which his subscription expires. The Editors trust that this arrangement will find favour with members of the College who dislike being troubled for frequent small payments.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been elected Vice-Chancellor, his tenure of office commencing in January next.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been elected a member of the Council of the Senate to serve for four years. The College will thus be represented on the Council by the Master, Prof. Liveing, Mr Hill, and Dr MacAlister.

At the Annual Election on November 8th, the following were elected Fellows of the College:—Joseph Robson Tanner, M.A. (Second in the Historical Tripos 1882), College Lecturer in Modern History, and Lecturer to the Indian Civil Service Board; Duncan Mackenzie Kerly, B.A., LL.B. (Ninth Wrangler 1884, Senior in Law Tripos 1885), MacMahon Law Student and Real Property Law Scholar, Inner Temple; Augustus Edward Hough Love, B.A. (Second Wrangler 1885, first div. Part III 1886).

Dr Taylor, our Master, was appointed the Delegate of the University to convey our congratulations to Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which celebrated its 250th anniversary on November 6, 7, and 8. The Master sailed for America on October 23. On November 8 he received the honorary degree of LL.D., and at the great banquet in the Memorial Hall of the University replied to the toast of 'the Colleges and Universities of Europe.' The Master intends to return before Christmas.

Mr C. M. Stuart, Fellow of the College, has been awarded the Medal of the Royal Humane Society for his gallantry in risking his life to save that of a young man, named Burgess, who fell through the ice on Alsager Mere last February. Another young man, Mr William McKee, who had first plunged in to the rescue of Burgess, was himself drowned.

An excellent engraved portrait of Professor Adams has been presented to the College by Messrs Macmillan. It is one of the 'Scientific Worthies' series appearing in *Nature*, and Sir Robert Ball, Astronomer-Royal for Ireland, concludes the accompanying biographical notice by saying that 'on Professor Adams every honour which science can bestow has been conferred.' The picture is hung in the Combination Room.

By the kindness of Mr Warren, late Fellow of the College, the collection of paintings in the Hall has been enriched by the addition of a portrait of Sir Isaac Pennington, formerly Professor of Chemistry and afterwards Regius Professor of Physic, a munificent benefactor of the College.

The Rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, having become vacant by the death of the Rev. J. F. Isaacson, B.D. (B.A. 1825), the living has been accepted by the Rev. Eric John Sutherland Rudd, Fellow of the College, late Head-master of Hereford Cathedral School, and Vicar of Horningsey.

The Rectory of Aldridge in Staffordshire having become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Finch Smith (B.A. 1837), the College has presented the Rev. J. Slade Foster Chamberlain (B.A. 1869) to the benefice.

We rejoice to hear that Dr Pearson, Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, and formerly Fellow of the College, is about to return to England. He has accepted the Vicarage of Blackburn, offered him by the Bishop of Manchester, and will act (so it is said) as a coadjutor to Dr Moorhouse.

The Rev. W. Allen Whitworth, Vicar of St John's, Hammer-smith, and formerly Fellow, has accepted the Vicarage of All Saints', Margaret Street, London.

The Editors of the *Eagle* acknowledge with becoming modesty the sincere flattery of the members of Jesus College and of Christ's College in starting magazines of their own. The *Chanticleer* and the *Christ's College Magazine* are promising ventures in the field of College journalism, and the *Eagle*, taking an elder-brotherly interest in their welfare, has placed them on its exchange-list.

An amusing instance of mistaken identity has recently occurred in connexion with one of the College Library manuscripts. Last year, among other MSS lent to the Inventions Exhibition, was MS F. 2, a Processionale, or collection of chants used in processions round a church or monastic chapel.

It is a peculiar use, with curious old English rubrics, compiled apparently for the nuns of the monastery 'sancti Salvatoris de Syon,' and sanctioned by the express permission of the Bishop of London. It is a somewhat rare volume, but it so happens that another copy is in the Library of St John's College, Oxford (MS no. 165). A visitor to the Inventions was struck by the resemblance, and on subsequently examining the copy at Oxford, was able, as he believed, to identify two leaves as the very same as those which had been exposed to view at the Inventions. Under these circumstances it is not very surprising that the Librarian at Oxford should have been half disposed to imagine that the manuscript really had been spirited away for the time from the College Library and as mysteriously replaced, and should have thought it his duty to ascertain whether such a manuscript really existed in our collection. The result of the enquiry was, of course, quite satisfactory; but such disappearances do sometimes occur. Chassant's *Paléographie des Chartes*, for example, which was for a long time so mysteriously missing from the Library, has reappeared recently just as unaccountably as it went.

The opinion of eminent counsel has been taken on the question pending between the College and the Postmaster-General, as to the latter's right of suppressing College messengers. We regret to say the opinion is adverse to the College, the Post Office Acts apparently giving the authorities quite despotic power in such matters. It appears, however, that we can ask the Post Office to deliver at our rooms all letters that are fully addressed (to court, staircase, &c.), and the Junior Bursar has arranged for such delivery in future. Our correspondence is now brought to us six times a day by a smart official in Her Majesty's uniform and (on dark evenings) a bull's-eye lantern. This service in great measure makes up for the loss of the messenger, and if we only knew the full addresses of all our college friends, we should have little left to complain of. We understand that an attempt is being made to induce some local printer to undertake the preparation of a correct list of all resident members of the University, with their full addresses in College or in the town. This list, if it can be arranged for and kept up term by term, would be extremely useful and should find a ready sale.

Mrs Georgiana M. Pennée, the sister of the late Rev. A. R. Ward, President of the University Cricket Club (who died Sept. 25, 1884), has presented to the College some handsome and valuable pieces of plate as a memorial of her brother's long connexion with St John's. One piece, a tureen, bears the following inscription.

VIRO · REVERENDO · ARTVRO · ROBERTO · WARD · A · M
STRENO · RERV · DIVINARVM · ADSECTORI · FIDO · ET
BENEVOLO · AMICO · AMICI · PLVRIMI · ME · DEDERVNT IN
FESTO · B · CLEMENTIS · A · S · MDCCCLXXIII

Another is a fine tankard and has the following :

ARTVRO · ROBERTO · WARD · A · M
EGREGIO · PILAE · CLAVIQVE · LVSYS · FAVTORI
D · D
AMICI · CANTAB · ET · OXON
XXVIII · JVN · MDCCCLXXV

On July 1 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Dublin on Dr Kennedy. In presenting him, Dr Webb, Professor of Law and Public Orator, made the following speech :

Praesento vobis, Academici, Porsoni successorem et haeredem. Sabrinae corolla redimitus adest. Hujus nomen Arundines Cami adsidue susurrant. Hujus ope mille veneres Sophocleas reforescunt. Hunc in litteris Graecis atque Latinis Elegantiarum Arbitrum unicum atque supremum nos quoque Dublinenses salutamus. Sed vereor ne si multus sim in hoc tam eximio Latinitatis correctore laudando, ipse, leguleius tantum, in Latinitate titubem. Praesento igitur vobis Benjamin Hall Kennedy, Regium Graecae in Cantabrigia Professorem—inter Graecos hodiernos nostros Nestorem—nec Nestorem solum sed, quod de Aristophane ait Persius, Praegrandem Senem.

The following rather happy rendering of the above by Dr Webb was circulated :—

Give ear, oh ye Members of College
Who to greet Alma Mater repair!
I'm presenting a man of rare knowledge—
He's Porson's successor and heir!

He comes crowned with Sabrinae Corolla;
The Reeds of Cam whisper his name;
And the steps of the Cantabs to follow
We enrol him in *our* list of fame!

Even we in this Island of Sinners
Endeavour his praises to speak;
And we hail him the Scholar of Scholars—
The master of Latin and Greek.

But before such a critic of Latin,
I fear I may trip in my song:
The classics I've ceased to be pat in,
And, in short, sir, I must not be long!

The Senex Praegrandis of Persius
Is present—deny it who can—
So long life to the Nestor of Scholars!
Long life to the true G—— O—— M——!

The Bishop of Rochester has appointed Mr Lewis Tonna Dibdin (M.A. 1878) Chancellor of the Diocese, in place of the late Mr Hugh Cowie, Q.C. Mr Dibdin was called to the Bar in 1876, and has since practised in the Chancery and Ecclesiastical Courts. He is the author of "*Church Courts, An historical Inquiry into the Status of the Ecclesiastical Courts*," and other works, and was summoned as a witness before the recent Ecclesiastical Courts Commission.

Firth College, Sheffield, of which Mr W. M. Hicks, F.R.S. and Fellow of our College, is Principal, has become 'affiliated' to the University. Students who pass through a specified course of three years' study at Firth College are exempted from a year's residence for a degree at Cambridge.

Mr J. E. Sandys, the Public Orator, has been admitted to the degree of Doctor in Letters, and Mr F. E. Hilleary to that of Doctor of Law.

Mr Whitaker, our Junior Dean, has been appointed a College Lecturer in Theology. Mr Frederic Watson has resigned the Rectory of Starston and accepted that of Quy, near Cambridge, so we shall still retain his valuable services as a Theological Lecturer.

Mr R. T. Wright (Fifth Wrangler 1869), Barrister-at-law and late Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, has been appointed to lecture in Law and to supervise the work of the Law students of the College. Dr Bryan Walker, the late Law Lecturer, has retired after seventeen years' service.

At the Annual Election on June 12 Mr J. T. Ward was chosen a member of the Council to serve for three years in the room of Mr Torry. Mr Mason, Professor Mayor, and Professor Liveing were re-elected.

Mr Heitland has been appointed an Improvement Commissioner representing the College, in the room of Mr Haskins who has resigned.

The Rev. Alfred Caldecott, Fellow of the College, has resigned the Principalship of Codrington College, Barbados, and has returned to England.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been appointed Gulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians.

The Seatonian Prize for a poem on *The Message to the Angel of the Church in Sardis* has been awarded to the Rev. E. W. Bowling.

The first Whewell International Law Scholarship has been awarded to George Edward Green (Senior History Tripos 1885), Scholar of the College. The contest appears to have been warm, for after the two scholars no less than three candidates receive honorable mention.

Ds E. J. Rapson, Scholar and Hutchinson Student, has gained the Le Bas Prize for an essay on *The Struggle between England and France for supremacy in India*. It will be remembered that Mr Murray was the prizeman last year.

Ds A. C. Seward, who was mentioned in our last number as receiving a grant from the Worts Travelling Scholars' Fund, has been elected to a Hutchinson Studentship in order to enable him to pursue his researches in Fossil Botany.

The first award of the Hockin Prize in Electricity has been made to Ds Stroud (First Class in Physics, Nat. Sciences Tripos Part II 1886), who has also obtained the degree of D. Sc. (in Electricity) at the University of London. He is now Lecturer in Physics at the Durham University College of Medicine and Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Owing to Mr Kerly's election to a Fellowship, there were this year two vacant MacMahon Law Studentships: Ds L. H. Edmunds, LL.B. (First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos 1883), Barrister-at-law, has been elected for three years, and Ds L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, LL.B. (Twelfth Wrangler 1885, Law Tripos 1886) for four years.

The Council has decided that the Hughes Exhibition, founded by the liberality of Canon Colson, shall be governed by the following regulations:

1. There shall be an Exhibition called the Hughes Exhibition of the value of thirty-five pounds.
2. It shall be awarded annually for proficiency in Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.
3. Any undergraduate member of the College who has not already held the Exhibition may be a candidate.
4. The Examiners shall be the Examiners for the annual College Theological Examination.
5. At the time of the annual Examination in each year the Examiners shall give notice of the papers in the Examination of the succeeding year and of any additional papers whereof account will be taken in awarding the Exhibition.
6. If no award shall be made in any year the sum of thirty-five pounds shall be distributed at the discretion of the Council among deserving students of Theology.

THE NEW BUILDING.—Since the last number of the *Eagle* appeared a great deal has of course been done, but a great deal more ought to have been done. The walls of the main building are practically finished and those of the junction building are well up. The floor of the lavatories is laid, and this part of the work will soon be carried up. The main roof is already in skeleton, and a start has been made with the lantern. On November 19, something over a year from the beginning of operations, the workmen hoisted a Lady Margaret flag to announce the completion of the first stack of chimneys. But owing to the frequent delays caused by the slackness of the contractors we have been pushed on late in the year, and the wood-work of the roof, which should have been tiled in long ago, is not improved by the constant rains of this November. Inside there is everything to do. We hope to get the Building ready for opening at the end of the Easter Term, and the rooms occupied by students in October. Any undergraduate who wishes to see over the building should call on the Junior Bursar between 5.30 and 7 p.m. and make an appointment for the purpose.

COINS.—A few more coins have been presented to the Library by Mr Cox and Mr Ward, whose excellent example other members of the College are invited to follow. Mr Heitland hopes to begin arranging them in the Easter Term and to see the number increased in the meantime.

Mr Heitland has been appointed an Adjudicator of the Members' Latin Essay Prize; Mr H. M. Gwatkin an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship; Mr J. E. Marr, an Examiner in Geology; Mr Tottenham, an Examiner for the Classical Tripos; Mr J. A. Foote, an Examiner for the Law Tripos; Mr H. M. Gwatkin and Mr J. R. Tanner, Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Mr C. E. Haskins, an Examiner for the Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals; Dr D. MacAlister, an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine.

In the March number we printed a striking sonnet written by Professor Sylvester in honour of another of our Honorary Fellows, Professor Pritchard. We regret that our copy was imperfect, and are now able to present the poem in its finished form. With it we print a worthy companion, which will appeal equally to the best proficients in mathematics and in classics.

*To the Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the
University of Oxford.*

Author of *A Memoir on the Proper Motions of Forty of the Stars
in the Pleiades*, on his receiving the Gold Medal of
The Royal Astronomical Society for his researches into
The Relative Brightnesses of the Fixed Stars.

PRITCHARD! thy name is lifted to the skies
Who in the starry fields find'st pure delight
To note each ray that gilds the brow of night,
And the near hour of severing worlds surmise.
Press on, where Fame's sublimest summits rise—
Time's stroke falls lightly on his sacred might
Who ploughs from morn to eve his furrow right
Then sinks to rest, midst sunset's gorgeous dyes.
Hail! faultless herald of the bright-eyed throng,
Heir to the wand, once Tycho's, to assign
What place and precedence to each belong—
Whilst yet with watery ray yon Pleiads shine
Or strew with sands of gold their hair divine,
Thy praise shall flourish in immortal song.

*To a Missing Member of a Family Group of Terms
in a certain algebraical formula.*

Lone and forsaken one! whom envious fate
Snatched from thy fellows, whither art thou flown—
Where lingerest thou in thy bereaved estate
Like some lost star or buried meteor-stone!
Thou mind'st me much of that presumptuous one
Who, loth aught less than greatest to be great,
From Heaven's immensity fell headlong down
To live forlorn, self-centred, desolate:

Or who, new Heraklid, hard exile bore,
 Now buoyed by hope now stretched on rack of fear,
 Till the pale Sibyl, wafting to his ear
 Words of dim portent through the Atlantic roar,
 Bade him 'the sanctuary of the Muse revere
 And sprinkle flame on dust of Isis' shore.'

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Studies from the Biological Laboratory of the Owens College*, vol. I (Cornish), by Prof. A. M. Marshall, F.R.S.; *Solid Geometry*, Third Edition (Macmillan), by Dr Percival Frost; *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev. J. J. Milne; *The Influence of Italian upon English Literature during the XVI and XVII centuries* (Deighton), by J. R. Murray (Le Bas prize 1885); *Ziegler's Text-book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis*, vol. III (Macmillan), by Dr Donald MacAlister; *Arithmetic for Schools* (Deighton), by Charles Pendlebury; *The Earth History of the remote past* (Deighton), by J. E. Marr; *A History of the Theory of Elasticity*, vol. I (University Press), by Dr Isaac Todhunter, edited by Karl Pearson, M.A.; *The Student's Handbook of Historical Geology* (Bell), by A. J. Jukes-Browne; *The Kernel and the Husk* (Macmillan), by the Author of *Philochristus*; *The Mechanism of Nature* (Cornish), by A. M. Stapley; *Etruscan and Basque Languages* (Trübner), by the late Robert Ellis, B.D.; *Luck or Cunning?* (Trübner), by Samuel Butler, Author of *Erewhon*; *First Lessons in Science* (Ridgway), by the late Bishop Colenso; *Liberalism in Religion* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by W. Page Roberts; *Heroes of Science: Physicists* (S.P.C.K.), by W. Garnett.

JOHNIANA.

[The Rev. Dr Hymers, Rector of Brandsburton, and formerly Tutor, has kindly presented to the College the original copy of the following sonnet in the poet's handwriting. The MS is placed in one of the cases in the Library. Its text differs from that given in the Collected Works. The portrait is that hung on the west side of the Hall.]

Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt
 Margaret, the saintly Foundress, take thy place;
 And if Time spare the Colors for the grace
 Which to the work surpassing skill hath dealt
 Thou, on thy rock reclined, tho kingdoms melt
 In the hot crucible of Change, wilt seem
 To breathe in rural peace, to hear the stream,
 To think and feel as once the Poet felt,
 Whate'er thy fate, those features have not grown
 Unrecognized thro' many a starting tear
 More prompt, more glad to fall, than drops of dew
 By morning shed around a flower half-blown;
 Tears of delight, that testified how true
 To Life thou art, and in thy truth how dear!

Wordsworth: To the Author's portrait painted
 at Rydal Mount by W. Pickersgill, Esq.,
 for St John's College, Cambridge.

Quae proxima cernis
 Coctilibus muris, parilique rubentia saxo,
 Qua super alta sedens postarum limina custos
 Arduns auratis tollit se cornibus hircus,
 Margaris erexit, fausto quam Derbia partu
 Edidit.

Giles Fletcher (1633): *Mullinger's University of Cambridge*, vol. ii, p. 637.

A fine piece of sculpture found at Ribchester was built up in one of the walls of Salisbury old hall. It is an altar, dedicated to Apollo.

On one side the deity is represented as elegantly leaning on one elbow, with a quiver on his back, a lyre in his hand, and a loose mantle flowing gracefully behind him. On the other front appear two of his priests, attired in long robes, with the head of a bull between them ready to be sacrificed. It has been conjectured that this was a native altar, erected either to acknowledge or obtain a safe voyage to the port of Ribchester. This fine piece of Roman antiquity Dr Whitaker by favour of Lord Bulkeley, the then owner of Salisbury, was allowed to detach from the wall in the year 1814, and it is now lodged in St John's College, Cambridge.

[See p. 208 of this number.]

Thomas Johnson: *Pictorial Handbook to the Valley of the Ribble* (Blackburn 1884), p. 22.

His education was according to his birth; for as he was born a gentleman, so he was bred like a gentleman. To school learning he never showed a great inclination; for though he was sent to the University, and was a Student of St John's College in Cambridge, and had his tutors to instruct him, yet they could not persuade him to read or study much, he taking more delight in sports than in learning; so that his father being a wise man, and seeing that his son had a good natural wit, and was of a very good disposition, suffered him to follow his own genius.

Margaret Duchess of Newcastle: *Life of William Cavendish Duke of Newcastle* (Fifth edition 1886), p. 193.

Verum cum olim arbitrio elegantiaeque eorum obisti oportuerit, qui Iuvenalem quod perperam interpretabantur aut gibberosum sic ut est et erat aspicere non sustinebant, ideo amputare et excidere cogitarent, nunc cum maxime tempus est adhortari illos, qui verbosas communemque defensiones componendo quasi cum ventis litigant nec quidquam adferunt quod lector saturarum ignorarit, nedum instructus ab Heinrichus Madvicis *Majoribus* existimator, ut reputent quanto graviora et fructuosiora non solum in ceteris litteris sed etiam in ipso Iuvenale nostri saeculi curae studiisque cemandata sint, et ad horum aliquid peragendum ne minore accingantur industria.

Fr. Bücheler: *Jahn's Lucanais saturnae* (second edition), Berlin 1886.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1886.

Prizemen.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class (Dec. 1885).

Fletcher
 Foster, A. E.
 Hill, F. W.
 Pressland }
 Tate }
 Bradford
 Middlemast
 Salisbury
 Greenidge
 Tillyard

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Baker
 Flux
 Norris
 Varley
 Card
 Hancock

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Orr
 Sampson
 Harris, H. H.
 Palmer, J. J. B.
 Carlsle
 Brodie
 Rudd
 Millard
 Nicholson, E. B.
 Salisbury
 Roseveare

CLASSICS.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	FIRST YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Pond	Heath	Brooks <i>Div. 1.</i>
<i>Candidates for Part I.</i>	Pope	Smith, H. B.
<i>Div. 1.</i>	Russell, W. A.	<i>Div. 2.</i>
Paton		Davis, R. F.
Foxley		Forster
		Watson
<i>Div. 2.</i>		
Smith, W. L.		
Ram		

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part II. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	
Evans, F. P.	Rolleston
Rendle	Seward

Candidates for Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	FIRST YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
—	Cowell	d'Albuquerque
	Harris	Groom
	Lake	
	Turpin	

THEOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	FIRST YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Ewing, A. G. C.	Ewing, G. C.	Dean
Williamson		Greenup
Wolfendale		Judson
		Legg
		Macklin
		Scullard

LAW.

SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Grey, G.	{ Bagley
	{ Fernando

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Fagan
Windsor

Prizes.

GREEK TESTAMENT.
3rd year. { Williamson
{ Wolfendale
2nd year. Adeney
1st year. Dean

HEBREW.
3rd year. Davies, Daniel
2nd year. Ewing, G. C.
1st year. Greenup

Recommended for an Additional Prize:
Ewing, A. G. C.

ENGLISH ESSAY.
Schiller

READING.
1st Sheldon
2nd Dudley
Commended
Martin, C.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.

Fletcher
Proxime accesserunt;
Foster
Tillyard

HUGHES' PRIZEMEN.

Fletcher
Rolleston

WRIGHT'S PRIZEMEN.

Paton	Orr
Baker	Brooks
Lake	Groom

HOCKIN PRIZEMAN.

Stroud

HUTCHINSON STUDENT.

Seward

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Bradford	Flux
Foxley	Harris, W.
Middlemast	Lake
Pressland	
Smith, W. L.	
Tate	

PROPER SIZARS.

Cowell
Pope
Russell, W. A.
Palmer, J. J. B.
Salisbury

EXHIBITIONERS.

Brooks	Groom	Palmer, J. J. B.
Card	Harris, H. H.	Paton
Davis, R. F.	Harris, W.	Ram
Fletcher	Hill, F. W.	Rolleston
Flux	Lake	Scullard
Foster, A. E.	Millard	Seward
Foxley	Norris	Varley
Greenidge	Orr	

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Foundation Scholarship of £80.—Monro, A. E., King William's College, Isle of Man.

Minor Scholarships. £75 for two years.—Cooke, A. G., City of London School; and Sikes, E. E., Aldenham School.

Minor Scholarships, £50 for two years.—Backhouse, J., St Bees' School; Kahn, A., Cowper Street School; and Lawrenson, T. A., Liverpool Institute.

Exhibitions, £50 for two years.—Hankin, E. H. and Locke, F. S., St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Exhibitions, £40 for three years.—Box, W. H., University College, Aberystwyth; Humphries, S., Cowper Street School; and Stout, J. F., Private tuition.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Easter Term.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June 1886.

<i>Wranglers.</i>		<i>Senior Optimes.</i>		<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
Fletcher	2nd	Tillyard	13th	Clark, H. <i>brkd</i> 10th
Hill <i>bracketed</i>	3rd	Harris, A. S. <i>brkd</i>	14th	Cleeve, A. " 14th
Foster	8th	Allen, R.	23rd	Symonds
Middlemast "	10th	Jackson, C. W.	24th	Holmes, E. L. " 29th
Pressland	12th	Richards	31st	Barnes 31st
Tate	16th			
Bradford	21st			
Greenidge	25th			
Sainsbury	32nd			

Part II, January 1886 (already published).

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part II, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

—
Darlington
Ds Prowde

Part I, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS.

1st Division.
Paton

1st Division.
Dorbishire
Heath
Russell, W. A.

1st Division.
Hockin
Pugh
Toppin

2nd Division.
Foxley
Smith, W. L.

2nd Division.
Clay, S.
Fedden

2nd Division.
Cumberland-Jones
Livesey

3rd Division.
Ram

3rd Division.
Brereton
Howell
Thornton

3rd Division.
Atherton
Charters
Mandy
Mitchell, W. M.
Sharp, G.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS,
Aulsebrook

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS,

Rolleston (*H. Anat.*
with *Physiology*)
Seward (*Geology*)
Stroud (*Physics*)

Evans, A. J.
Evans, F. P.

Coyle
Leon
Martin, J.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS,

Harris, W.
Lake
Turpin

Chaplin
Cowell
Curwen
Francis, H. A.
Ds Kirby
Notcutt

Herring
Hill, H. H. L.
Wait

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part II, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS,

Ds Ayles (a)* (b)
(with *Hebrew Prize*)

Ds Blaxter (a)
Ds Branscombe (a)

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS,

—
Ds Barlow
Davies, Daniel
Ewing, A. G. C.
Williamson
Wolfendale

Ds Chadwick
Cole, A. R.
Sandys
Whincup

LAW TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS,

—
Ds Bushe-Fox
Clay, I. W.

Jefferis
Barracrough

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS.

Leake
Ds Hughes, R.
Fowler
Tatham

SEMITIC LANGUAGES TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS.

Ds Lewis

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

THIRD CLASS.

Badham

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1886.

FIRST M.B.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY (109).

Basden	Lees
Bindloss	Maxwell
Carling	Parry
Ds Drysdale	Philpot
Mag Edwards, J. H.	Simmons, W. W.
Evans, T. H.	Simpson, H.
Godson	West
Grabham	Young, F. C.
Holman Hunt	

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS (63).

Evans, T. H.	Simmons, W. W.
Grabham	Simpson, H.
Lewis, S.	Ware
Newnham	West

SECOND M.B.

PHARMACY (23).

Heward

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President: Mr W E Heitland.

Treasurer: Mr F. L. Thompson.

Committee:

Mr R. W. Hogg	C. H. Heath (R.U.F.C.) <i>Hon. Sec.</i>
H. A. Francis (L.M.B.C.)	W. Barnett (A.C.)
W. Greenstock (C.C.)	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (L.T.C.)
W. H. Ainger (A.F.C.)	E. Curwen (L.C.)

In pursuance of the decision arrived at last Easter Term, the above Club has been formed, amalgamating the finances of all the Athletic Clubs of the College. For the first term the Club can only be regarded as an experiment, to whose success, however, all members of the College fervently look, in the hope not only of avoiding those financial difficulties which have beset more than one important club in the past, but also that by union we may at once escape useless waste of energy

and money, and keep awake the too often slumbering patriotism of Johnnians as a whole. We look also for great strides in all departments of Athletics, from the wider fields of competition thrown open by the scheme.

Judging from the crowded football games, and from the never-flagging daily succession of rowing enthusiasts bent on enduring cheerfully the hard tasks of the river, we may infer a large initial success for the project. We regret to say that, owing to unavoidable delay in getting the new machinery to work, the Collector was sent late on his errand, and his efforts have not yet made themselves felt by all intending to join; and we are therefore at present unable to give a complete return of the number of members of the Club. But there is evidence that it will be large, and we hope that it will be large enough to make the scheme an immediate success. Once fairly started, we may safely predict a rosy future of growth and prosperity. The necessity of making a good start need not, we hope, be impressed on Johnnians: while the abandonment of the heavy entrance fee to the Boat Club, and the opening of all sports to members for one regular subscription, are advantages which recommend themselves.

The Committee, consisting of the Captains of the several Clubs, with three senior members, according to the vote of a General Meeting early in the term, has since been hard at work framing a set of rules, which will probably be in the hands of members by the time this notice is in print.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain : C. H. Heath.

2nd Captain and Secretary : W. C. Kendall.

Treasurer : R. P. Roseveare.

Our opening practice games this Term gave great promise for the season, as we had an average attendance of 45 in the three practices. Among these were only eight old Colours, H. D. Rolleston, H. S. Ware, C. H. Heath, W. A. Russell, W. Greenstock, W. C. Kendall, C. T. Phillips, and G. D. White. The first two, however, have not been able to play for us, but we had the advantage of W. G. Price at half back after the first few matches, until an accident in the Pembroke match robbed us of his services. We had besides three hard-working forwards in R. P. Roseveare, A. A. Woodhouse, and G. A. Mason; and a quantity of newly available talent shewed itself in the early games—notably L. E. Wilson at three-quarters, B. Noaks at full-back, and among the freshmen, J. Backhouse, E. Prescott, R. H. Stacey, and A. J. Wilson forward, and F. A. Hibbert at half-back. Prescott, who should prove a useful man next year, was unfortunately disabled in the second game, and has consequently never played for us:

Prescott, Backhouse, and Hibbert were chosen to represent St John's in the University Freshmen's Match.

Our scrimmage possesses great weight and shoving power, which it is lamentable to see often frittered away by a slowness in packing, and a deadly holding on to the scrimmage after the ball is out, which, against strong forwards, is quite fatal to the chances of the outsides getting away, while it gives the opposing three-quarters plenty of time to start. Fortunately we shew the old Johnian aversion to letting our opponents over our line, but the only result of this is that we play a stubborn losing game, a losing game which we have made for ourselves by our slackness in pushing an advantage.

Speaking generally, the great thing lacking is *life*, which should be a common life—the forwards are often like nine units, working with nine impulses, instead of a living combination with one motive power and one object in view. They are, however, a hard working lot, and when well together present a formidable front.

The combination behind has greatly improved, but there is room for more unselfishness still. The halves do not use their voices enough, which often explains our sluggish scrimmage, but does not excuse the forwards failing to watch the ball for themselves. Hibbert, if he did not stand too near the scrimmage, and would pass more cleanly, would make a good player.

At three-quarters Kendall has proved very useful and often brilliant, but might pass more with advantage. In the first few matches Greenstock ran too much for himself and passed too late, but has since developed into a really unselfish and generally useful centre three-quarter. L. E. Wilson has proved a valuable substitute in the Captain's absence. In the first six matches Noaks played full back for us; his kicking and tackling were generally good; Beaumont has since proved a surer and quicker substitute.

Our place kicking has been very weak; but White has brought off one or two brilliant goals.

We congratulate Rolleston on playing for the University against the United Hospitals.

On Wednesday, Oct. 20th, we were to have played Trinity, but an inopportune thunderstorm caused the match to be abandoned.

On Friday, Oct. 22nd, we beat Christ's by 4 tries to nil. Pressed once by them at first, as we warmed to the work we played much better together and were never again in danger. For us, Kendall (3 tries), White (1 try), Russell, Mason, Roseveare, and Backhouse were conspicuous.

On Wednesday, Oct. 27th, a strong second XV had a ridiculously easy walk over against Trinity 2nd, winning by 4 goals 6 tries to nil. L. E. Wilson obtained 3 tries, Woodhouse 2, Hibbert 2, and Backhouse 1. Roseveare, Mason, and Stacey 2, A. J. Wilson also played well.

On Friday, Oct. 29th, we went to Caius ground to play Caius, while second XV's of the same Colleges played on our ground.

The 1st XV won a hard-fought game by 1 goal 2 tries to nil. White and Russell played best for us. Phillips, Stacey, and Noaks also deserved mention, while Nicholl put in some hard work. Caius played a rough game, and besides the Captain, who was disabled for 3 weeks by an injury received, there were several other victims. We were very weak at the throw out from touch.

The 2nd team was beaten by 3 goals to a goal and a try.

On Monday, Nov. 1st, Corpus beat us by a dropped goal to a try. If anything we had the best of the game, and suffered defeat from our usual inability to kick a goal from a centre try.

The 2nd XV the same day lost an even match with Sidney by a try. Price, Allen, Forster, and Ashburner played well. Knight as usual spoilt his strong running by trying to force his way through the scrum.

Clare were unable to raise a team for the following Wednesday, but we arranged a match instead for Friday, Nov. 5, when we suffered defeat by 3 goals 1 try to nil. The ground was very wet and it rained hard all the time, and the result by no means represented the game throughout. Clare were playing without Le Fleming and Duncan, but we must ascribe our defeat chiefly to the difficulty some of our backs found in holding the ball, which the Clare backs seemed to pass as accurately as if it were dry. Greenstock and Kendall both played a brilliant defensive game behind, and the forwards played a hard game throughout with great pluck and perseverance. Woodhouse was the best forward, and was well backed up by Russell, Phillips, and Nicholl. White was not at home in his unaccustomed place at three-quarters, and Noaks was evidently non-plussed by the wetness of the ball. One goal was kicked from a fair catch.

On Monday, Nov. 8th, we beat Peterhouse easily by 2 goals and a try to nil. The score should have been much more, but we were demoralised with victory after the first quarter of an hour. Peterhouse were litigious, and our umpire presented them two points to comfort them. We were glad to see Hogg in his old place. He obtained our first try, from which White-kicked a beautiful goal. At first he showed quite his old form, but afterwards want of training had its usual effect.

On Friday, Nov. 12th, we beat Emmanuel by 1 goal 7 tries to a goal. Kendall was the best man on the field and got 4 tries, while Greenstock's passing contributed to nearly every try obtained. L. E. Wilson (2 tries) ran very well. The forwards played much better together, Emmanuel playing a good uphill game; Stacey did a lot of hard work in the scrum. White, Phillips, and Woodhouse also deserve special mention. Our place kicking was lamentable. Price tackled splendidly.

On Monday, Nov. 15th, Pembroke suffered defeat, after a good fight, by 2 goals (placed by Kendall and White from tries by L. E. Wilson and Roseveare) to nil. Price, Kendall, and L. E. Wilson played very well behind, Price particularly shewing quite a return of his old form. He did several strong runs, but at the end of the match he badly injured his knee. The forwards showed their old slowness at the beginning of the match. Of them, White, Roseveare, Woodhouse, and A. J. Wilson played best.

The following day Pembroke 2nd XV scratched just before the time for the match, and on the Wednesday Trinity followed suit. We must strongly protest against this inconsiderate practice, which seems to be taking root in some quarters of the University. There was no reason apparent why Clare, Pembroke, and Trinity might not have given us much more notice than they thought fit of their inability to raise a team. We would point out that apologies or explanations afterwards cannot make up for the inconvenience and disappointment, as well as the loss of practice, caused to the team suffering in consequence of such thoughtless delay.

On Friday, Nov. 19th, against Trinity Hall, the forwards at different times shewed all their faults though when well together they were too much for the good combination of the Hall scrimmage. It was a common thing at first to see the nine Hall forwards, starting with one consent, carry before them the five or six of our forwards who were up in time for the scrimmage. Russell, White, A. J. Wilson, Woodhouse, and Backhouse at times shewed very good and useful work, but were on the whole indifferently backed up. The match was drawn after a hard struggle, no point being scored. Allen played half-back in Price's place with some success, but he was not quick enough in getting on to the opposite halves.

The match *v.* Queens' fixed for Monday, Nov. 22, was scratched at their request, on account of the Bradford match.

R. P. Roseveare (after the Pembroke match), and Woodhouse, Backhouse, and A. J. Wilson (after the Hall match) have received their colours.

We lost an even match with Jesus on Friday, Nov. 26th, by a goal and a try to a goal and two tries.

Mason, Stacey, Hibbert, L. E. Wilson, and Beaumont have since earned their colours.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

As far as we can judge at present, the season, now entered upon, appears likely to prove fairly satisfactory. So far we have won 5, lost 3, and drawn 2 matches; no less than 9 out of 18 matches have been put off, we being the defaulters in one case only, the day on which we played our Cup Tie. The eleven have been materially strengthened by the presence of

H. Hanmer, and the freshmen F. A. Walsh, A. P. Field, whilst H. C. Barraclough, though not in the regular eleven, has on more than one occasion proved himself a valuable substitute. The forwards at the beginning of the Term could not work together at all, chiefly owing to the absence of the Captain, but since the beginning of November have improved wonderfully both individually and collectively, though the passing might still be a little more accurate. The half-backs, though slow, are very fair, but should feed their forwards better, whilst both backs are decidedly good. Though at first it was rather hard to find a goal keeper, T. T. Groom has proved himself thoroughly efficient at that post. Our chief successes were the defeat of Trinity (6—2) in the first round of the Challenge Cup, Jesus (6—1), and the Trinity Harrovians (11—1), whilst the defeats at the beginning of the Term, by Trinity (1—4), Pembroke (0—3), and Corpus (1—2) were chiefly owing to our inability to get a regular team. In both drawn games we may fairly say we had the best of the play. The following is the eleven as at present constituted :

•H. S. Mundahl	} backs.	•W. H. Ainger (<i>Capt.</i>)	} forwards.
•W. Barnett		•H. C. Newbery	
•C. Collison	} half-backs.	•H. R. Armitage	
H. Hanmer		J. K. Jacques	
F. A. Walsh		A. P. Field	
T. T. Groom, goal.			
• Colours.			

The list of matches played at present is :—

Date.	Club.	Goals.	
		Won.	Lost.
S. Oct. 16th	Old Carthusians	2	2
Tu. „ 19th	Trinity	1	4
Th. „ 21st	Pembroke	0	3
S. „ 23rd	Corpus	1	2
M. Nov. 1st	Nondescripts	4	1
Tu. „ 2nd	Trin. Harrovians	11	1
Th. „ 4th	Jesus	6	1
M. „ 15th	Pembroke	2	2
Tu. „ 16th	Trinity (Cup tie)	6	2
S. „ 20th	Caius	2	0

Matches played (10), Won (5), Lost (3), Drawn (2).

Goals won (35), Goals lost (18).

The second eleven have been unsuccessful, losing the only two matches they have played, the victors being Trinity 2nd (6—1) and Sidney (4—1); in the latter match we played 10 men only. However, we wish them success for the future.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Great were the hopes, when in the Lent races the Second Boat carried off the Granta Cup, that the tide of ill luck, by which the L.M.B.C. has been overwhelmed for the last three years, had at last turned. But our hopes were not to be

realised—again we have no great achievements to chronicle—and it is still for a future (but we trust not for a very remote future) generation of L.M.B.C. men to assert the ancient supremacy of the scarlet blazers.

Although the First Boat had to acknowledge defeat from Clare on the fourth night of the races, too much cannot be said for the pluck with which the whole boat rowed; on the second and third nights inches only separated them from Clare at Ditton, and yet they succeeded in getting home in safety. Clare made a bump on every night except those two, and were considered by many as fast as any boat in the division. Great praise is due to Symonds for the magnificent way in which he rowed, for he had never been well the whole Term, and was obliged to go away for a change a few days before the races. Stroke also rowed with great determination and judgment.

The crew were carefully coached by E. H. Craggs.

With great difficulty eight men were found to fill the Second Boat: it is to be hoped that in future members will shew more devotion to their Club. It was not till within a few days of the races that the boat was finally made up, and in consequence they were never able to get together; the result was that they lost four places. They were coached at first by Wilson and afterwards by Bushe-Fox.

The following were the crews:

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
	J. A. Beaumont (<i>bow</i>)	10	2
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	10	10
3	L. E. Wilson	10	10
4	R. R. Hall	11	2
5	W. C. Fletcher	11	12
6	N. P. Symonds	10	10
7	A. C. Millard	12	0
	J. Collin (<i>stroke</i>)	9	12
	C. J. Gibbons (<i>cox</i>)	8	0
<i>Second Boat.</i>		<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
	E. Simmons (<i>bow</i>)	9	6
2	W. Ashburner	10	0
3	G. S. Turpin	10	11
4	H. H. Brindley	11	11
5	J. G. Brodie	11	4
6	R. P. Roseveare	13	6
7	G. A. Mason	11	3
	G. Sharp (<i>stroke</i>)	10	11
	J. B. Sellwood (<i>cox</i>)	7	12

The Freshmen's Sculls, rowed in the May Term, were won by A. C. Millard.

A Four composed of

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (<i>bow</i>), steerer	3	H. A. Francis
2 A. C. Millard		J. Collin (<i>stroke</i>)

began practice on Oct. 2nd, and went fairly well at times; but, with our usual luck, a few days before the races Francis became

unable to row through bronchitis, and it was in consequence decided that we should not enter.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were rowed on November 10th. and produced four entries, viz. A. C. Millard, R. R. Hall, H. H. Brindley, and T. P. Hartley. The former won an exciting race by 5 yards.

The officers of the Club for this Term are :

President—Mr W E Heitland
Treasurer—Mr R. F. Scott
1st Captain—H. A. Francis
2nd Captain—L. E. Wilson
3rd Captain—J. Collin
4th Captain—A. C. Millard

5th Captain—R. R. Hall
6th Captain—R. P. Roseveare
7th Captain—G. S. Turpin
Hon. Treasurer—J. F. Tarleton
Hon. Secretary—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox

CRICKET CLUB.

The cricket season opened with a match, on May 3rd, between the XI and the next XVI, captained by C. Toppin. The XVI went in first and made a feeble show, Noaks and White being the only batsmen able to make any resistance against the bowling. Greenstock took 7 wickets for 41 runs, and the total amounted to 142. The display of the XI was, if anything, worse than that of the XVI, and if it had not been for the plucky batting of Mr Thompson and Barnett, the innings would have been a total failure. The match was left unfinished, the XI having made 127 runs with 2 wickets to fall.

May 4th. The first College match was played against Magdalene. The XI went in first and stayed in all the afternoon. 6 wickets fell and 353 runs were scored. Notcutt headed the list of scorers with 88; Thompson also made 69; Price, 51 not out; Grenfell, 42; Ware, 40; and Barnett, 31.

May 6th. Against Queens' the XI made 215 for 4 wickets (Hanmer, 83; Greenstock, 52; and Ware, 34, not out); Queens' scored 144 (Clark, 30). The XI thus won by 69 runs, with 6 wickets to fall.

May 7th and 8th. A two days' match against Clare ended in a draw. Clare had a strong team, and disposed of the XI for 101 in the first innings. Greenstock, 25; Bourne, 17; and Hanmer, 16, were alone able to resist Rock's bowling. that bowler getting 6 wickets for 43 runs. Clare did not fare much better against Toppin's bowling. and their total amounted to 125 (Butcher, 30; Trask, 30; and Rock, 21). Toppin 6 wickets for 54 runs. In the 2nd innings things were very much changed, as the XI remained at the wickets nearly all day, and ran up 230 for 5 wickets. Greenstock played a long innings of 96, not out, without a chance, while Bourne played a free innings of 40.

May 10th. The XI kept King's in the field all day and made the excellent score of 385 for 8 wickets. Hanmer, 98; Toppin, 52; Greenstock, 50; Price, 39; Notcutt, 33.

May 18th. A close match with Selwyn ended in a draw, though in favour of the XI, who would undoubtedly have won, had time allowed. Selwyn scored 125 (Mott, 38; Leake, 33). The XI came within 4 of their opponents' total, and had 3 wickets still to fall (Chilcott, 26; Harding, 23; and Barnett, 21).

May 19th and 20th. The XI had a field-day with the Assyrians, who brought a weak team, composed chiefly of men at the University. Assyrians, 68 (Villiers, 24). Toppin took 7 wickets for 26, no one being able to play him. In the 2nd innings the visitors lost 2 wickets for 59. The XI scored 396, (Toppin, 117; Chilcott, 129; Ainger, 54).

May 21st and 22nd. The Jesus match ended in an easy victory for our opponents by 10 wickets, which would have been even easier, had not Greenstock kept up his wicket well in the 2nd innings. Jesus scored 207 (Lowry, 59, not out; Orr, 26) and 4 for no wickets. Greenstock got 6 wickets for 48. The XI made a poor show against Clark's bowling in the 1st innings and could only make 60. Greenstock redeemed the 2nd innings from insignificance, and scored 74, not out, out of 149. Clark took 7 wickets for 29 in the 1st innings of the XI.

May 25th. Trinity kept us out all day and scored 220. (Bridgeman, 71; Coulby, 59). Coulby was let off shamefully at the wicket, and several other mistakes allowed our opponents to make a good deal more than they ought to have made. Thompson took 4 wickets for 17 runs, and Greenstock 5 for 55. The XI had half-an-hour to bat and lost 1 wicket for 26 runs.

May 26th. The Corpus match was lost, owing to the feeble display of a weak XI of the College. Corpus 67 and 50 for 5 wickets. (Schiller 5 wickets for 21, and Bourne 4 for 9 runs). The XI could only reach 42. (Dixon 5 wickets for 5 runs).

May 29th. Newmarket brought a team to play the XI, and lost by 200 runs and 8 wickets. Toppin took 8 wickets for 22 runs, and made 142, not out. The XI made 254 and lost 2 wickets. Grenfell, 60; Hanmer, 34, not out.

June 1st. Christ's were kept out most of the afternoon, the XI scoring 219 (Notcutt, 38; Thompson, 38). Christ's made 48 for 3 wickets, the match thus being drawn.

June 2nd. The XI scored 274 against Trinity Hall (Notcutt, 62; Ainger, 62; White, 54; Schiller, 31, not out). The Hall lost 3 wickets for 51, and the match was left unfinished.

June 7th. Pembroke were beaten, owing mainly to the efforts of Greenstock. Pembroke scored 168 (Waggett, 41; Hairland, 31). The XI went in and lost several wickets quickly, but Greenstock with 83 and White with 35, not out, finally won the match.

Thus a fairly successful season ended with the following results: 9 drawn matches, 3 won, 2 lost. The want felt throughout was that of a regular bowler who could be more or less relied upon. We had lots of moderate material, but nothing above the average, with the exception of Toppin.

The batting was by no means above the average, and at times lamentably weak. The fielding was more spirited than in the former season, but we hope to see a great improvement also in this department of the game next May Term.

H. Hanmer was a good captain, and set his eleven a good example of energy in the field; as a bat, was not so successful as last year, though he retained all his freeness in hitting bowling of every description with great impartiality; has lost nearly all his bowling power, but was as good as ever at coverpoint.

C. Toppin, in the few matches in which he was able to help the College, made plenty of runs, compiling two centuries amongst other scores. His average of 55 marks his success in batting, as does his average of 5.5 in bowling.

W. Greenstock was very successful as a bat, and had an average of 58.1 for 9 innings, which speaks for itself. Rarely failed to make runs, and on several occasions was of the greatest assistance to his side. His bowling was useful, but was inclined to become very moderate at the end of an innings. Pretty smart in the field.

J. G. Grenfell very often failed to come off, though occasionally played a good innings. Has a faulty style and plays back at the wrong ball, often thereby losing his wicket. Kept wicket very fairly.

H. S. Ware might be a very decent bat, but was disappointing on the whole last season. Kept wicket at times, though not always as smartly as might have been wished.

S. A. Notcutt was a fairly good bat with a curious style, and made runs frequently, though nervous at the beginning of an innings. A painstaking out-field.

E. W. Chilcott, a free-hitting bat with no idea of defence. Very partial to weak bowling. An energetic out-field and good thrower.

F. L. Thompson played but seldom, but on those rare occasions was of the greatest service as a bat and bowler.

A. A. Bourne made runs freely at times, and bowled well, though he has lost much of his break. Active field.

W. G. Price, a very fair left-hand bat. Fielded well at point, and sometimes bowled.

F. N. Schiller, a fair bat and plain bowler.

W. H. Ainger, as a bat, was fairly successful, and had a decent average. Not so good a bowler as last year, and might bowl faster without harm.

G. D. White, a goodish bat, making runs against weak bowling. Took the wicket sometimes.

Batting Averages.

	No. of Matches.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Most in an inn.	Average.
W. Greenstock.....	8	9	2	407	96*	58.1
C. Toppin	7	7	1	333	142*	55.3
F. L. Thompson	2	2	0	107	69	53.1
S. A. Notcutt	9	9	0	283	88	31.4
W. H. Ainger	9	11	5	148	54	29.4
H. Hamner	12	12	1	315	98	28.4
E. W. Chilcott.....	15	13	2	369	129*	28.5
A. A. Bourne.....	4	4	1	82	40	26.2
W. G. Price	13	10	3	170	51*	24.2
G. D. White	12	12	2	232	51	23.2
F. N. Schiller	4	4	1	61	31*	20.3
H. S. Ware	10	10	3	133	40*	19
J. G. Greenfell	8	8	0	120	60	16

* Signifies 'not out.'

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
C. Toppin	61.1	12	125	24	5.5
A. A. Bourne	36.3	9	71	9	7.8
W. Greenstock	81.1	23	193	17	11.6
E. W. Chilcott	8	0	24	2	12
F. N. Schiller	78	22	158	11	14.4
H. Hamner	105.1	36	199	13	15.4
W. H. Ainger	82.2	20	346	11	22.4

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The L.V.C.C. brought a very fairly successful though rather unsatisfactory season to an end on Aug. 24th—successful inasmuch as no matches were lost, unsatisfactory on account of the large number of draws. We quite held our own with most Colleges, King's and Clare combined, and Christ's, alone clearly overmatching us. In batting we were especially strong, as may be gathered from the fact that there were ten double-figure averages; the fielding was very fair except at times, Harker and Collison particularly distinguishing themselves, but the bowling was uncertain and not tremendously killing. Notcutt, who was most reliable, Ainger, Lees, Price, Fletcher, and Hogg generally did well with the bat, while Schiller and Woodhouse also played some good innings; in bowling, Schiller was distinctly the best, though he did not always come up to our expectations, and Sherrington, towards the end of the season, proved decidedly useful; Harker on several occasions came to our rescue with a magnificent ball, just as the batsmen appeared set, and Newnham and Ainger at times bowled with good effect. As further changes, Hogg, Notcutt, and Lees were most useful.

Our first match, against Corpus and Emmanuel, was left drawn greatly in our favour, Notcutt 109, Lees 67, Price 66, and Hogg 33, all scoring freely. We easily defeated Caius, Ainger 153, Fletcher 98, and Notcutt 52, hitting the very weak bowling of our opponents where they liked, while Schiller did very well with the ball. We drew with Queens' and Peterhouse, Price 55 not out, Hogg 46, and Ainger 34, in the first innings; Lees 60, Notcutt 44, and Woodhouse 35, in the second innings, making most of our runs, while Jerard 41, and Hayter 37, and 41 not out were their highest scorers. For Victoria, H. French, helped by our fielding, knocked up 113, and though their bowling was not strong, Price 38, and Notcutt 22, and 36 not out, alone made any stand for us. We easily won the match against the College Servants, thanks to some careful play by Notcutt 43, and the vigorous hitting of Price 72, and Schiller 41 not out. A fairly even draw was the result of the match with Trinity, Murray 59 and 39 troubling us most, while the bowling of N. K. Stephen was much too good to take liberties with. For us, Schiller 30, Ainger 27, Price 25, and Woodhouse 21 not out, scored best, Schiller also bowling well.

St Catharine's found the bowling of Schiller and Ainger on a sticky wicket too good, which, followed up by some good batting by Hogg and Schiller, who scored 47 and 64 respectively, put the match beyond doubt.

C. A. Trouncer of Jesus gave material aid to Trinity Hall against us, hitting freely, though with some luck, for 81; and, but for the excellent batting of Hogg 50 and 47, and Notcutt 57 in the second innings, we must have come off very badly. Christ's, thanks to North, who made 190, ran up a very heavy score against us, and though Schiller, Lees, and Hogg, with scores of 44, 24, and 21, did their best for our total, we had much the worst of the draw, and no one else seemed capable of making any resistance to the bowling of A. and G. Thornton.

Although we played Pembroke without Ainger, Price, and Schiller, our score, chiefly through Notcutt, who batted most carefully for 192, and some tall hitting by Lees 81, Roseveare 66, and Fletcher 53, reached the splendid total of 513.

In the match with King's and Clare, our batting collapsed miserably under the attack of Rock and Hardwicke on a soft wicket and in a very bad light.

A few minutes more would have converted the match against the Old Perseans into a victory for us; Sherrington on this occasion bowled with tremendous effect, and Newnham also sent down some good balls; with the bat Lees and Woodhouse did best, but the scoring was not large on either side. Our last match, against an Eleven brought by L. C. Burrell, ended in a draw slightly in our favour, the scoring on both sides again being small.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 12; Won, 2; Drawn, 10; Lost, 0.

Date.	Opponents.	S. J. C.		Opponents.	
		1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.
July 26 & 27.....	Corpus and Emmanuel	331	—	128	—
	Drawn.				
" 29, 30 & 31.....	Caius	415	—	159	132
	Won by an innings and 124 runs.				
" 22, 23 & 24.....	Queens' and Peterhouse	196	197	163	55*
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
" 26 & 27.....	Cambridge Victoria	125	67*	279	—
	Drawn; *2 wickets down.				
" 29, 30 & 31.....	Trinity	140	—	212	140
	Drawn.				
Aug. 2, 3 & 4.....	St. Catharine's	209	29*	43	194
	Won by 10 wickets; *no wickets down.				
" 5, 6 & 7.....	Trinity Hall	159	189*	222	—
	Drawn; *7 wickets down.				
" 9, 10 & 11.....	Christ's	145	—	337	—
	Drawn.				
" 12, 13 & 14.....	Pembroke	513	—	31*	—
	Drawn; *no wickets down.				
" 16, 17 & 18.....	King's and Clare	60	15*	178	—
	Drawn; *4 wickets down.				
" 20 & 21.....	Old Perseans	123	11*	49	94
	Drawn; *no wickets down.				
" 23 & 24.....	L. C. Burrell's Team	113	—	72	78*
	Drawn; *8 wickets down.				

Batting Averages.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an inn.	Average.
S. A. Notcutt	13	2	579	192	52.7
W. H. Ainger	6	0	274	153	45.4
H. H. Lees	9	1	328	81	41
W. G. Price	12	3	257	66	28.5
W. C. Fletcher	9	1	206	98	25.6
R. W. Hogg	15	1	322	50	23
F. N. Schiller	12	1	180	64	16.4
A. A. Woodhouse	16	2	196	35	14
R. P. Roseveare	8	0	94	66	11.7
A. Harker	13	1	133	29	11.1
C. Collison	12	2	55	25	5.5
H. T. Barlow	10	1	45	13	5
A. H. Newnham	8	2	28	7	4.4
W. S. Sherrington	8	0	33	12	4.1

J. A. Wait 13, 25, 0 not out; S. Lambert 0, 4; and D. Field 6, 0, also played.

Bowling Analysis.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.	Runs per wicket.
F. N. Schiller	189	45	411	40	0	7	10.5
W. S. Sherrington	85	15	220	19	0	1	11.5
A. H. Newnham	135.1	34	304	19	0	15	16
W. H. Ainger	126	22	271	15	2	0	18
A. Harker	141	35	342	18	3	0	19

Besides the above S. A. Notcutt 11 wickets, R. W. Hogg 10 wickets, and B. Lees 6 wickets, bowled occasionally.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Singles in the May Term were won by G. E. D. Brown, who also carried off the Doubles with C. Foxley. The second prize for the Singles was won by S. F. Card.

During the Long, 7 matches were played, of which 5 were won, viz.—against Trinity Hall (4—0), two against Clare (6—2 and 5—4), two against Caius (7—2 and 8—1), and 2 lost, viz.

against Trinity (3—6), and Christ's (0—9). In extenuation of the latter defeat it may be said that we had a very weak team, and that none of the pairs had played together before.

The following pairs usually composed the team:—G. E. D. Brown and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, G. E. Green and J. Collin, E. E. Atherton and H. Simpson. The first pair had an unbeaten record.

There was a fair number of entries for the ties, which resulted in the Singles being won by W. H. Ainger, the Doubles by G. E. D. Brown and W. Simmons, and the Handicap by G. E. D. Brown, in spite of his owing 30.

This term two matches have been played with Jesus on their cinder courts. In the first we were represented by Brown and Card, Windsor and Field, and lost by 3 to 1. The return ended in a draw, the score standing at 4 all, when darkness put an end to the match; the following played for us, Brown and Bushe-Fox, Windsor and Scutt, Card and Collin.

THE "EAGLE" L. T. C.

A meeting of this Club was held on Nov. 4, in W. H. Ainger's rooms, and officers for the ensuing year were elected:—W. H. Ainger, *President*; W. Greenstock, *Treasurer*, and W. G. Price, *Secretary*. At the same time the following new members were elected:—G. A. Mason, H. W. Knight, S. H. Lambert, J. Collin, J. C. Wright, and W. C. Kendall, still leaving a few vacancies to be filled up next Term.

C. U. R. V.

B (St John's Coll.) Company.

The Company stands second on the Efficiency List for the past Volunteer Year.

Sergts. W. A. Badham and J. C. Wright shot against Oxford in the Wimbledon Eight last July.

H. H. Brindley has been gazetted Lieutenant, vice A. S. Manning, resigned.

The following promotions have also been made:

Pte. W. A. Cousins to the rank of Sergeant.

L.-Corp. A. R. A. Nicol and Pte. A. Hill to the rank of Corporal.

Ptes. D. T. B. Field and S. H. A. Lambert to the rank of Lance-Corporal.

We are glad to be able to state that the total strength of the Company has been maintained by enlistments among the freshmen this Term, and we anticipate again furnishing a strong contingent for the Colchester Camp in the Easter Vacation.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following officers were elected at the first Meeting of the Term, Oct. 30th :—*President*, T. H. Sifton; *Vice-President*, W. A. Russell; *Treasurer*, A. W. Flux; *Secretary*, R. H. Bigg; *Committee*, C. Holman Hunt, A. B. Ward.

The following Motions have been debated :—

Nov. 6th :—"That this House disapproves of Horse-racing."
Proposed by R. H. Bigg, opposed by G. W. Kinman. Carried.

Nov. 13th :—"That this House approves of Cremation."
Proposed by A. W. Greenup, opposed by H. Nunn. Carried.

Nov. 20th :—"That this House would approve of the abolition of the House of Lords." Proposed by A. M. Mond, opposed by F. F. Adeney. Lost.

S. J. C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Musical Society has safely passed through the financial crisis of last year. Through the kindness of the Fellows we have been able to tide over our difficulties and to present this Term a satisfactory balance sheet.

The number of our performing members also has increased, there being about 28 in all, though this is a poor show for such a large College; but we regret to say that there has lately been a considerable falling off in attendance at the practices, especially among the Tenors; we hope, however, that next Term members will try and be a little more regular.

With a view to attracting more subscribers and making the Society in reality a College institution, the Honorary Members' Subscription has been reduced to 2/6.

This is a sum easily within the reach of all Johnians, and we hope that they will emulate the example of other Colleges where the Musical Society is supported by 75 per cent. of the men.

The concert, which will be held in the College Hall, by kind permission of the Council, has been fixed for Thursday, Dec. 2nd.

LACROSSE CLUB.

A meeting was held early in the Term, at which E. Curwen was chosen Captain and C. S. H. Brereton, Secretary; B. D. T. Field and B. H. Lees were elected on the Committee.

There are only three old 'colours' left, but several new members have joined. We hope to have a considerable influx of new members next Term, when the practice for the Lent Races begins.

Practice days are Wednesdays and Fridays; but play has been much interrupted by the wet. We hope to see a St John's Lacrosse team again in the field next Term.

PROPOSED OLD JOHNIAN DINNER.

On August 7th, a meeting was held in Lecture-Room IV to consider the advisability of instituting an annual Old Johnian dinner. The Chair was taken by Dr Mac Alister, and after speeches by Messrs Pressland, Francis, Shore, Mundahl, and others, the following resolution was carried unanimously, viz.—

“That this meeting considers it desirable to hold an annual reunion of Old Johnians, such reunion to take the form of a dinner.”

A Provisional Committee, consisting of Dr Mac Alister, and Messrs Bushe-Fox, Francis, Mundahl, and Pressland, with power to add to their number, was elected, to obtain and consider the opinions of members of the College, and to report to a meeting to be called early in the Michaelmas Term. To this Committee, Messrs Scott, Hogg, Shore, and Rapson were afterwards added; and a circular was drawn up, copies of which were sent to no less than 1440 graduates of the College. So far, 420 replies have been received, and, when all circumstances are considered, this proportion must be regarded as indicating a wide-spread interest in the movement. Of the replies, 12 were opposed to the proposal, and of the rest, 80 sent answers decidedly in favour, but explained that they would be unable to attend in any case. Replies in favour have been received from a number of well-known Johnians, and among others from the Earl of Powis, the Bishop of Hereford, Professors Babington, Hudson, Kennedy, and Pritchard, Messrs Rothery and Leonard Courtney, M.P. The suggestions as to time and place, which, as may be imagined, were very various, were all carefully classified, and it was found that there was a considerable majority in favour of holding a dinner alternately in Cambridge and London, and at some time during the Easter Vacation.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Dr Mac Alister, who kindly superintended the work of sending out the circulars, and classifying the answers received.

On Nov. 3rd, a second meeting was held to report on the replies received; but, in consequence of the scant attendance, nothing very definite could be done, and it was merely decided “That the Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, be requested to consider the replies to the circular sent out, and to take such action as shall seem to them advisable.” We hope to be able to announce in our next number the result of their deliberations.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

WITHIN the last few months the prospects of the Mission have developed to a considerable extent. At the end of the May Term no decision had been arrived at with regard to the new buildings which will have to be erected shortly to take the place of our present temporary abode. Some were in favour of a Mission room, to be used for all purposes; others wished a permanent Church to be made the great object in view.

At the beginning of July six members of the Executive Committee paid a visit to the Bishop of Rochester at Selsdon, and consulted him on this point. The Bishop's advice then, repeated since at a meeting in the College, was strongly in favour of a permanent Church. This practically decided the matter, though no actual decision was arrived at until the beginning of this Term. The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Governing Body of the Mission, held on Oct. 18:

That this Meeting expresses its satisfaction at hearing of the progress which the work of the Mission has made during the past year, and its approval of the decision of the Executive Committee to endeavour to build a permanent Church.

There were several weighty reasons for coming to this decision. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as owners of most of the property in that part of London, will provide us with a site for a Church free of all expense; and when the Church is built and has a separate district assigned to it, they will provide an endowment of £300 a year. And though the cost of the Church will be heavy, a good deal of help will be forthcoming for it which we should not get for a mere Mission room. But, beyond this, a Church set apart for sacred uses only is necessary for the work of our Mission, where worship is made the central object. In this fact, as the Bishop reminded us a short time ago, is to be found the explanation of a great part of our success. Other buildings will be required at the same time; a parish room, for Sunday School, lectures, classes, &c., with caretaker's house attached, and also a vicarage house; for the latter the Commissioners will practically provide both site and funds. A very good site in Chatham Street has been offered to us, large enough for all our buildings; and we hope soon, when our architect has been selected, to have it definitely assigned to us. Then will come the appointment of Building Committees, and the heavy work of raising funds.

Several members of the College, both senior and junior, visited the mission during the Long Vacation; and it is hoped that a good many will avail themselves of the opportunity of studying South London in the coming Vacation.

At the end of July a Fête was held in the College Gardens under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee. In spite of the unpropitious weather, it was acknowledged to be a success; two things in particular being marked—the interest shewn by the townspeople, and the willingness of the college servants to give every assistance in their power. And a word of thanks is especially due to the Misses Mason, who by their indefatigable efforts contributed much to the success of the day.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of this Term; the senior members being the same as before, while D. T. B. Field and A. C. Millard take the place of E. T. Sandys and T. L. Palmer, who have retired. The latter in particular will be a great loss, having been a member of the Committee from the foundation of the Mission.

By an unexpected piece of fortune the services of Mr Watson are again secured on the Committee, as for the present he is coming to reside in Cambridge. The two Secretaries and the Treasurer were re-appointed.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 7, the Bishop of Rochester preached in Chapel, and late in the evening a meeting was held in Lecture-Room II. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic, the President occupying the Chair. The speakers were: Mr Whitaker, as Senior Secretary; Rev. F. H. Francis, the Junior Missioner; T. L. Palmer; and the Bishop. The latter in his speech strongly supported the proposal to build a Church. He also spoke of the good work to be done by men going to stay at the Mission, and mixing with the people; and of the use of lectures, &c. given them. With regard to this last point (though arrangements are not yet complete), it is hoped that a course of really good lectures will be given by different members of the College during this winter at the Mission.

TOYNBEE HALL.

Professor Marshall presided at a large and influential gathering in connexion with Toynbee Hall, held in the College Hall on Saturday, Nov. 27th. The Rev. S. A. Barnett, the Warden of Toynbee Hall, in introducing the subject, said that the fundamental aim was to bring about an atonement between the centres of industry in the large towns, and the centres of learning as represented by the Universities. He proceeded to illustrate this by the saying of Ruskin, 'that life without industry is guilt, and industry without art, brutality.' He strongly urged those present to consider the utter joylessness of the lives of the vast number of toilers in our great cities, and it was therefore their duty to go among the poor and share with them the benefits of their own lives. Toynbee Hall indeed was one expression of this feeling, but he hoped that the seed would multiply, and that in course of time there would be many Toynbee Halls, each the centre of varied social thought and effort. The thought seemed to be gaining ground that the East end was getting pampered by having so much done for it, but he would ask them to reflect for a moment on the size of London, seeing that in the Tower Hamlets Division alone there were 500,000 persons. Much indeed had been done, but a great deal more required to be done, and for this purpose both men and money were greatly needed.

Mr Barnett was followed by the Rev. T. G. Gardiner, the Sub-Warden, who gave an eloquent sketch of the aims and workings of the different clubs in and around Toynbee. Dr Roberts also addressed the meeting. After various questions had been put and answered, the Treasurer (Dr Vines) read his report, which shewed a deficit of £117, owing to marked falling off in donations, and after expressing a hope that such a discreditable state of affairs would not be allowed to occur again; he said that he felt it his duty to dispel one possible misconception with regard to Toynbee Hall. They had been told that it was their duty to pour out their vast wealth of learning into the East end: now they must not regard 'wealth' in anything but a relative sense, and undergraduates need therefore feel no alarm. Everybody could do some good at Toynbee Hall, and all sorts and conditions of men were welcome, even the man whose only accomplishment was the playing of a one-stringed banjo—not so much perhaps from the intrinsic value of this accomplishment, but from the expression of sympathy which it contained—and he would therefore advise people to go and see for themselves.

After a vote of thanks to Mr Barnett and Mr Gardiner, to the College for lending its Hall, and to the Chairman, had been put and carried, the meeting closed.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

Dienger (Dr. J.). Grundriss der Variations- rechnung. 8vo. Braunschweig, 1867. Xx. 34.58	
Jullien (P. M.). Problèmes de Mécanique Rationnelle. 2nd Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1866 to 1867. Xx. 34, 54 and 55.	
Gretschel (Heinrich). Organische Geometrie. 8vo. Leipzig, 1868. Xx. 34.52	
Serret (J. A.). Cours de Calcul différentiel et intégral. 2 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1868. Xx. 34, 56 and 57	Mr. Scott.
Housel (M.). Introduction à la Géométrie supérieure. 8vo. Paris, 1865. Xx. 34.53.	
Petzval (Dr. Joseph). Integration der Lineä- ren Differentialgleichungen. 2 Vols. 4to. Wien, 1853 to 1859. Xx. 32, 63 and 64	
Proceedings of the Royal Society. Vols. 37, 38 and 39. Xx. 2	Dr. Parkinson.
Lunn (John R.). The Arrangement of Parish Churches. A paper read at a Meeting of the Lincoln and York Architectural Societies, July 3, 1884.....	The Author.
Lagrange (J. L.). Leçons sur le Calcul des Fonctions. 8vo. Paris, 1806. Xx. 38..	Mr. Hicks.
Lucy (Ernest). A loyal Whig's Reflections upon the late Elections. A Tract. 8vo. Cambridge, 1886	The Author.
Bartholomaei Anglici De Proprietatibus Rerum. 4to. Nuremberg, 1483. L. 7.29	
Jacquet (And.). Elementa Geometrie. 8vo. Amstelodami, 1683. Ff. 13.62	
Cambridge University Calendar for 1856. E W 8	
Möbius (A. F.). Gesammelte Werke. Band II. 8vo. Leipzig, 1886. Xx. 35	Mr. Pendlebury.
Chapman (George). Dramatic Works of. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1873. Xx. 37, 12-14	
Herlinus et Dasypodius. Analyseis Geome- tricae sex librorum Euclidis. 4to. Argent. 1566. Aa. I	
Nature. Vol. XXXIII. November, 1885 to April, 1886. Xx. 14.51.....	
Lamb (Andrew Simon). The Church and the Franchise. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Y. 17.34	The Author.
Martialis (M. Valerii) Epigrammata cum Commentariis Matthæi Raderi. fol. In- golstadii, 1611. E. 6.16	Professor Mayor.

- Spratt (Devereux) Autobiography of,—from his own Manuscript. Ed. by T. Spratt. 8vo. Lond. 1886 The Editor.
- The Toynebee Journal. Vol. i. Numbers 7, 8 and 9. 1886 The Editor.
- The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. April, 1886. Xx. 24.31
- Klein (Dr. E.). Micro-Organisms and Disease. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 29.30 Dr. D. Mac Alister.
- Phillips (Dr. Chas. D. F.). Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 25.26 Dr. D. Mac Alister.
- Dictionary of Practical Surgery. Ed. by Christopher Heath. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 24, 29 and 30 Dr. D. Mac Alister.
- The Practitioner. Vols. 17, 18, 19, 21 to 27. 10 Vols. Xx. 25 Dr. D. Mac Alister.
- Massa Ba' Arab, or Romanelli's Travels in Morocco. Ed. Dr. S. M. Schiller-Szinessy. Part I. Hebrew Text. 8vo. Camb. 1886 The Editor.
- Cicero (M. T.). De Natura Deorum. Vol. II. Ed. Professor J. B. Mayor. 8vo. Camb. 1883. Zx. 16.28 The Editor.
- Rolleston (Professor George). The Harveian Oration, 1873. 8vo. Lond. 1873. Mm. 13 H. D. Rolleston, Esq.
- Bonney (Professor T. G.). Reprints of Geological Papers. 1885 to 1886. The Author.
- Hall (Asaph). Observations and Orbits of the Satellites of Mars with data for Ephemerides in 1879. 4to. Washington, 1878 The Master.
- Taylor (Dr. Charles). The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles with Illustrations from the Talmud. 8vo. Camb. 1886. Z. 4.49
- Davidson (Dr. Samuel). An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1882. Z. 4, 50 and 51. Mr. Warren.
- Horton (S. David). Address "On the Interest of the United States in the Silver Question." 8vo. Lond. 1881. The Author.
- The Position of Law in the Doctrine of Money, and other papers. 8vo. Lond. 1882 The Author.
- Besant (Dr. W. H.). Notes on Roulettes and Gissettes. 8vo. Camb. 1870. Xx. 37.46
- Solutions of Examples in Conic Sections treated geometrically. 8vo. Camb. 1881. Xx. 38 The Author.
- Elementary Hydrostatics. 10th Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1882. Xx. 38 The Author.
- A Treatise on Hydromechanics. Part I. Hydrostatics. 4th Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1883. Xx. 38 The Author.
- Conic Sections treated geometrically. 5th Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1884. Xx. 38 The Author.
- A Treatise on Dynamics. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Xx. 38 The Author.

Additions.

- Ambrosii (Sancti) Opera Omnia. Vol. VI. Ed. P. A. Ballerini. fol. Mediolani, 1886. Z. 14.
 Annual Register for 1885. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy. 18.39.
 Aristotelis Metaphysica. Ed. W. Christ. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1886.
 Calendar of Documents. *Ireland*. 1302—1307. Ed. H. S. Sweetman and G. F. Handcock. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy.
 Calendar of Letters and Papers. *Foreign and Domestic*. Henry VIII. Vol. IX. 1535. Ed. James Gairdner. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy. 1.14.
 Calendar of State Papers. *Spanish*. 1534—1535. Ed. Pascal de Gayangos. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy.
 Cases in the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission. Ed. S. R. Gardiner. Camden Society. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy. 17.144.
 Chaucer's "Boece." Ed. F. J. Furnivall. Chaucer Society. 8vo. Lond. 1886.
 ——— Ed. Richard Morris. Chaucer Society. 8vo. Lond. 1886.
 Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XIV. 8vo. Vindobonæ, 1886.
 ——— Vol. IX. Eugippii Opera. Pars II. 8vo. Vindobonæ, 1886. Z. 35.
 Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. VI. Ed. Leslie Stephen. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Zz. 4.6.
 Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XX. 4to. Edinburgh, 1886. X. 2.20.
 Felix (M. Minucius), Octavius. Ed. A. Baehrens. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lips. 1886.
 Hefele (Carl Joseph von). Conciliengeschichte. V. Band. Ed. Dr. Alois Knöpler. 8vo. Freiburg, 1866. Z. 16.
 Historical Manuscripts Commission. Tenth Report. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Yy. 33.
 ——— Report on the Manuscripts of the Family of Gawdy. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Yy. 33.
 Justinii (M. Juniani) Epitome Historiarum Philippicarum Pompei Trogi. Ed. F. Ruehl. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lips. 1886.
 Juvenci (C. V. Aquil.) Libri Evangeliorum IIII. Ed. C. Marold. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lips. 1886.
 Martialis (M. Valerii) Epigrammaton Libri. Ed. W. Gilbert. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1886.
 Nouvelle Biographie Générale. 46 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1854—1866. Zz. 37.
 Palæontographical Society. Works of. Vol. XXXIX. 1885. 4to. Lond. 1886. Xx. 15.38.
 Peckham (J.). Arch. Cant. Registrum Epistolarum. Vol. III. Ed. C. T. Martin. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Yy.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
 Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1884. 8vo. Washington, 1885. Xx. 16.44 ... Smithsonian Institution.
 Geiger (Dr. Wilhelm). Civilization of the Iranians in Ancient Times. Translated from the German by Dastur Darab Peshotan. Vol. I. Ethnography and Social Life. 8vo. Lond. 1885. V. 27..... The Translator.

- South (John Flint). *Memorials of the Craft of Surgery in England*. Edited by D'Arcy Power. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 25.27...
 The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. July, 1886. Xx. 24.31
 The Practitioner. Vol. XXXVI. (January to June, 1886). Xx. 25
 Ἐργασίαι καὶ Καθημερινὴ Ὀμιλία of Julius Pollux. Ed. A. Boucherie. 4to. Paris, 1872. Zz. 13.....
 Matthes (Karl). *Allgemeine Kirchliche Chronik*, 1885. 8vo. Dresden, 1886....
 The Cambridge Review. Vol. VII (October, 1885 to June, 1886). $\frac{E}{W}$ 6.....
 Thomas a Kempis. *De Christo Imitando*. 12mo. Cantab. 1688. (a copy formerly in the possession of Henry Kirke White). (A. case).....
 Index to the Catalogue of the Statistical Society's Library: completed to 31st Dec. 1883. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Ww. 31
 Studies from the Biological Laboratories of the Owens College. Vol. I. Edited by Professor Milnes Marshall. 8vo. Manchester, 1886. Xx. 18.31
 Rae (John). *Contemporary Socialism*. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Ww. 37
 Report of the Industrial Remuneration Conference, 1885. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 36
 Babington (Dr. Churchill). *Catalogue of the Birds of Suffolk, with an Introduction and remarks on their distribution*. 8vo. Lond. 1884—1886. Xx. 28.23
 Illustrated Handbook of Victoria, Australia. Edited by James Thomson for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. 8vo. Melbourne, 1886
 Dr. Donald Mac Alister.
 Professor Mayor.
 Mr. Hill.
 J. E. Foster, Esq.
 The Statistical Society.
 The Council of Owens College.
 Mr. Foxwell.
 The Author.
 The Royal Commission for Victoria.

Additions.

- Aristotelis qui ferebantur Librorum Fragmenta*. Collegit Valentinus Rose. 8vo. Teubner Text. Lipsiae, 1886.
Ausonius (Dec. Mag.). *Opuscula*. Recens. Rudolfus Peiper. 8vo. Teubner Text. Lipsiae, 1886.
Busolt (Dr. Georg). *Griechische Geschichte bis zur Schlacht bei Chaironeia*. Bd. I. 8vo. Gotha, 1885. Ww. 2.
 Cambridge University Examination Papers, 1885—1886. 4to. Cambridge, 1886. $\frac{E}{W}$ 4
Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française. Ed. O. Lorenz. Tom. IX. Fasc. I. 8vo. Paris, 1886.
Cartularium Monasterii de Rameseia. Edited by W. H. Hart and P. A. Lyons. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Rolls Series. Yy.
Chronicon Abbatiae Ramesiensis. Edited by W. Dunn Macray. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Rolls Series. Yy.
Dexter (Henry Martyn). *The Congregationalism of the last 300 years as seen in its Literature*. 8vo. New York, 1880. C. 5.39.

- Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. VII. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Zs. 48.
 Ellis (A. J.). Report on Dialectal Work from May, 1885 to May, 1886.
 8vo. English Dialect Society, Lond. 1886.
 English Historical Review. Ed. Prof. Creighton. July, 1886. 8vo. Lond.
 1886.
 Euclidis Opera Omnia. Ed. J. L. Heiberg et H. Menge. Elementa,
 Vol. III. 8vo. Teubner Text. Lips. 1886.
 Holland (Robt.). Glossary of Words used in the County of Chester. 8vo.
 English Dialect Society, Lond. 1886.
 Jacobi (C. G. J.). Gesammelte Werke. Band. IV. Ed. K. Weierstrass.
 4to. Berlin, 1886. Xx. 32.
 Lawson (Robt.). Upton-on-Severn Words and Phrases. 8vo. English
 Dialect Society, Lond. 1884.
 Merguet (H.). Lexikon zu den Schriften Cäsars. Lief. VI. 4th. Jena, 1886.
 Notes and Queries. Sixth Series; Vols. XI. and XII. and Seventh Series.
 Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1885-86. Yy.
 ——— General Index to Sixth Series (1880 to 1885). 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy.
 Schiller (Hermann). Geschichte der Römischen Kaiserzeit. Band. I. 8vo.
 Gotha, 1883. Ww. 2.
 Tacitus (P. Corn.). Opera. Edited by J. G. Orellius. Vol. II. Fasc. V.
 4to. Berlin, 1886.
 Westermann (Antonius). Index Graecitatis Hyperideae. 4to. Lips. 1860-64.
 Zz. 14.
 Willems (P.). Le Droit public Romain. 8vo. Louvain, 1883. K. 5-33.

The series of Cambridge University Calendars is now complete to date.

The Library Committee have decided on adding the printed Catalogue of the British Museum Library to our other works of reference, and the first fourteen parts have already been placed on one of the tables in the Upper Library. The work cannot fail to be of great use to all engaged in literary or scientific research, for not only does it enable the investigator to ascertain at leisure what the British Museum does or does not possess to aid him in his labours (at least down to the date of publication of the Catalogue), but it also enables him, by the press mark supplied with each title, to fill up his book tickets as soon as he arrives at the Museum, or even to write for the works he requires beforehand. He is thus to a great extent spared what is otherwise frequently a laborious and lengthened hunt (and this often just when time is most valuable) through the heavy and numerous folios of the original Catalogue.

The following are the alphabetical limits of the parts already in the College Library: ACA—ADD, AGE—ALA, ALB—ALF, ARC—ARI, AUD—AUR, AUR—AZZ, B.—B.yS., BUR, CHR—CIC, CLA—CLE, DIS—DOL, FOI—FOR, FOR—FOS, FOS—FRA.



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIV. page 218.)

THE present Catalogue of Founders, &c., whilst arranged in approximately chronological order, has yet its groups of benefactions of similar character. The wants and fashions of each age are reflected in the predominating type of its gifts and endowments.

The half century which followed the Foundation of the College, and the erection of the buildings necessary for its existence, witnessed chiefly the endowment of additional Fellowships and Scholarships—a large and important acquisition of what were called Bye-Foundations.

The Second Court and the Library are monuments not only of the bounty of the Countess of Shrewsbury and of Bp. Williams, but also of the growth of the College during the 16th century.

Gifts of books were frequent after the completion of the Library.

The Third Court commemorates the Restoration of the Monarchy, the zeal of Bp. Gunning and other Royalist members of the College, and at the same time marks a period when a change in habits and manners was taking place, so that men were no longer content to be herded together in the same apartment so thickly as heretofore.

The commencement of a Fund for the purchase of Advowsons towards the close of the 17th century,

followed by a rapid succession of bequests of Advowsons or of money wherewith to purchase them, made the next half-century remarkable as the time when more patronage was acquired by the College than during all the rest of its history.

An account of the livings in the order in which we received them, of the conditions under which they were given, and of the men who have been sent to serve them, would have a historical value all the greater because it could be largely compiled from independent records within the College, and would thus serve to supplement and not infrequently to correct statements in some works of acknowledged authority. For the present the following summary will suffice to illustrate what has been said.

One living only, namely Horningsea, came to the College from the Ancient Hospital. Six we owe to Bp. Fisher and other executors of Lady Margaret, chiefly obtained from the suppressed religious houses. These are Aldworth, Higham, Ospringe, North Stoke, Sunninghill, and Thorington. For a hundred years the College possessed no other livings, until Sir Ralph Hare and Rev. Rd. Whittington gave each one, and Bp. Williams four about the reign of Charles I. Sixty years more passed and then began the series of bequests described in this and in our last paper, which added thirty (or more than half our livings) within fifty years, and left us with a fund out of which most of the subsequent purchases of the kind have been made.

GEORGE BAKER, ESQ., of Crook, Co. Durham, left £1300 with which the 'Baker' Exhibitions were founded.

He and his younger brother, Thomas Baker, the eminent historian of the College, were admitted, the former Fellow Commoner, the latter Pensioner, at the same time, June 13, 1674. They were sons of George Baker of Crook, in the parish of Lanchester, and grandsons of Sir George Baker, sometime Recorder of Newcastle, who bravely defended that place against the Scots in 1639, and was knighted in 1643 for his devotion to the Royalist cause.

The benefaction came to the College through the influence of Thos. Baker. Geo. B. died August 1699, leaving the money to charitable purposes. His executors were the Hon. Chas. Montague of Esington, the historian, and another brother, Francis. With their concurrence Butler's Hall and Willey's Farm in Sawbridgeworth, and Thorley, Herts, were purchased and made over to the College, on condition that the clear profits of the estate, deducting taxes, &c., should be divided amongst six scholars, share and share alike. The executors were to have the nomination of the scholars during their lives. Preference was to be given first to the Founder's name or kin, and then to pupils of Durham School. Scholars of the Founder's kin, or any nominated by the executors might enjoy two shares of the estate. In the election special regard was to be had to the piety and good manners of the person to be elected. At every voidance there was to be a vacancy of six months, the income for that time being for the use of the College. The deed of conveyance to the College is dated 1710. Ten or fifteen years later we find the exhibitions, sometimes double shares, held by members of the family, some apparently nephews of the founder.

Two other George Bakers, the son and grandson of the above, were Fellow Commoners of the College, the latter having entered shortly before the death of Thomas Baker, the historian, was chief mourner at his funeral.

By a special statute of 1861, there are to be so many 'Baker' exhibitions as the funds of this benefaction shall suffice to maintain at the rate of £30 per an. each, preference being given to candidates who have been scholars of the Free School of Durham for one year at the least.

*†HUMPHREY GOWER, D.D., 24th Master, endowed the Mastership with an estate at Thriplow, left his books to the Library and £500 to purchase Advowsons, and founded two Scholarships of £10 a year.

He left his estate at Thriplow to his nephew, Stanley West, for his life, then the rents were to be paid to the Bursar until he had received £500 for the purchase of an advowson; then to go to the Master on condition that £20 annually should be paid to two scholars, the sons of clergymen, orthodox and regular, educated (if possible) at St. Paul's or Dorchester, the sons of deceased clergymen to be preferred. On every vacancy the College to receive half a year's stipend.

The advowson of the Rectory of Lilly, Herts, was purchased with Dr. Gower's money.

H. G. was born about 1638, the son of Stanley G., Rector of Brampton Brian, Heref., one of the Westminster Assembly of Puritan Divines; he was educated at Dorchester and St. Paul's, admitted 21 May 1655, was Spalding Scholar the following November. In 1658-9 he was 2nd Wrangler, the Senior

* The mark (†) is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May 6.

being Joseph Cutlove of Emman. Coll. The same year he was elected Fellow. He held in succession the livings of Hamoon, Dorset, 1663; Paklesham, Essex, 1667; Newton, Isle of Ely, 1675; and Fen Ditton, 1677. He was Dean 1669—1678, and also lectured in College. In 1679 he was appointed in rapid succession Master of Jesus College, Canon of Ely and Master of St. John's. He was Vice-Chancellor, 1680-1, Lady Margaret's Professor from 1688 to his death in 1711. He died in his Lodge, March 27, 1711, and was buried in the College Chapel, on the site of which there still remains a flag stone bearing his arms and the following inscription:—*M.S. | Depositum | Viri admodum Reverendi | Humfredi Gower | S. T. P. | Coll. Div. Johannis | Præfecti | S. Theol. pro Dna Margareta | Professoris | Ecclesiæ Eliensis | Canonici | Qui Collegium per annos | Triginta et amplius | Strenue et feliciter | Rexerat | Obiit xxvii. Martii annoque | Dom MDCCXI. | Æt suæ 74.* This monument is nearly covered by the Lecture Room buildings, only the uppermost lines and the Arms being accessible.

There is a portrait of Dr. Gower in the Lodge, and his arms are in the windows of the Hall.

Dr. Gower has been called 'one of the best governors the College ever had.' At a time of intense political excitement, his great aim seems to have been to steer the College safely through the conflicting storms. Zealous partisans charged him with trimming, because he preached obedience and the divine right of kings before King James at Newmarket, and afterwards consented to take the oaths to William and Mary. Yet he appreciated and esteemed those whose scruples were greater than his own. He screened the non-jurors who were amongst the best and most influential of the Fellows. In 1693 a mandamus was issued to compel him to eject 20 of them. The grand jury threw out the bill, and they continued to enjoy their Fellowships. Francis Roper, ejected from his Rectory and Canonry, was welcomed in College, and, as Tutor, was one of the most influential of the residents. The esteem in which Dr. Gower was held by his predecessors, Bps. Gunning and Turner, the tribute to his memory in the inaugural address of Dr. Jenkin, his successor in the Mastership and Professorship, the references to him in the letters of Ambrose Bonwicke, alike point to him as a man of commanding personal influence, of enthusiastic devotion to the College, and zeal for the good of all its members.

Like Dr. Gunning, he was desirous that the College should possess a Chapel more worthy of the foundation and better able to accommodate its increasing numbers. In 1687 we find 'a new ground plott modell of ye old and new designed Chappell,' prepared by Robert Grumbold, but nothing further was done at the time, and although complaints were often made of the inadequacy of the Old Chapel it was not until nearly two centuries later that the hopes so frequently expressed were at length realised.

THOMAS NADEN, of Hothersall, Lancs, Clerk, left nearly all his property for three Students in Divinity.

He was of Ribchester, Lancs, the son of Edmund N., yeoman, admitted June 5, 1669, from Manchester School. Gregson Scholar, Nov. 1669, B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676.

He bequeathed an estate at Alston-cum-Hothersall, and £800, part of the purchase money of our Shelford property. His will is dated 27 Ap. 1712. In electing students he desires that preference should be given first to Sancrofts related to the deprived Archbishop, 'my patron being poor'.... afterwards to his own kin.

The Studentships are now regulated by Statute 34, and by an order of the College Council, made Dec. 4, 1883. They are tenable for three years, they may not be held with Fellowships, but may, at the discretion of the Council, be held with Scholarships. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, not being of sufficient standing for the M.A. degree. An election takes place in the Lent Term of each year. The students are in general required to reside the major part of each term.

†SIR RICHARD RAINES, of Greenwich, Kt., left £30 per annum.

His will provided that subject to certain contingencies there should be paid after his wife's death £100 per an. to Christ's Hospital, and £30 per an. to 'maintain poor ingenious scholars' at St. John's Coll.: such as the then present Master should recommend. Lady Raines died Aug. 1729, and the son, Dr. Hy. Raines, took not the least notice of the above bequest, until by his will in 1732 he devised a house in Greenwich and £4000 to trustees to purchase lands to fulfil his father's wishes. Dr. Hy. Raines died in 1734, and in 1738 the Court of Chancery settled £30 per an. upon the College out of an estate at or near Charlton, Kent, together with £240 to be paid to the College as arrears since the death of Lady Raines. This added £4. 12s. 1d. per an. to the income, the whole of which was usually divided amongst five Bachelors of Arts to defray part of the expense of their degrees.

Rd. Reanes of Melton, Leics., was admitted Sizar 11 Oct., 1654; Rd. Raynes was Hare Exhibitioner 1661. Rd. Raines was Fellow from 1654 to 1667.

Hy. Raines, son of Rd. R. of Greenwich, *miles*, was admitted Jan. 7, 1693.

HUMPHREY SANDFORD, of the Isle of Upper Rossall in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, sometime Fellow, who died in 1712, left £100.

The second son of Richard S. of Whitechurch, he was born in 1650, educated at Shrewsbury School, entered the College Jan. 16, 1668-9, graduated and became Fellow in 1672, succeeded to the family estates at the death of his elder brother Richard in 1676, and resigned his Fellowship in 1681. He died unmarried in 1712, and was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. His estates passed to his cousin, Humphrey Sandford, ancestor of the present owner of the same name, who possesses two portraits, one being a copy of the other, of our benefactor.

THOMAS THURLIN, D.D., for 30 years President, left nearly all his property to the College.

He bequeathed upwards of £1000. £480 was devoted to the purchase of the advowson of Lawford in Essex; an exhibition of £6 per an. was founded for a poor scholar; and more than £300 given to the Library.

T. T. was born and educated at King's Lynn, of which town his father was a merchant, admitted Sizar 3 Feb, 1650-1, æt. 15; B.A. 1654-5; Fellow 1656-7. He was 50 years Rector of Gaywood near Lynn, where he died in 1714. He was the whole of this time also a resident Fellow, and during most of it President.

THOMAS WATSON, Bp. of St. David's, gave the Advowsons of Brinkley and Fulbourn St. Vigors in Cambs, and of Brandsburton in Yorks.

The son of John W., seaman of N. Ferriby, a village at that time included within the limit of the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, he was five years at the Hull Grammar School, was admitted Sizar here 25 May 1655, æt. 18, and elected Ashton Fellow 1660. He proceeded D.D. 1675, was Rector of Burrough Green, and consecrated Bp. of St. David's 1687, when he quitted his Fellowship, but continued to hold his Rectory 'in commendam.' He desired his friend Thos. Baker, the historian, to accompany him to Wales as his chaplain, but although the proposal was couched in most gratifying terms and suggested hopes of valuable preferment in the diocese, Baker declined.

In 1699 Dr. Watson was deprived of his Bishopric for simony and other crimes. It is out of our province to discuss the justice of his condemnation. On the one side Bp. Burnet, who was one of his judges, says 'He was one of the worst men in all respects that ever I knew in holy orders: passionate, covetous, and false....' On the other side his friends considered the prosecution a political persecution, on account of Watson's Jacobite opinions, the hostility to him in his diocese being also due to his zeal in promoting good discipline in his diocese and in enforcing the residence of the country clergy and of the cathedral canons. Those who desire to examine into this matter for themselves will find several authorities referred to in Mayor-Baker, p. 697, to which may be added Howell's 'State Trials,' Vol. xiv, 447-472, Journal of the House of Lords, pp. 593, &c.

Our task is the more pleasing one of chronicling instances of the Bp.'s generosity. In so doing we may call attention to the conditions annexed to his gift of advowsons, as in their degree a confirmation of what is said of the Bishop's care for the efficiency of the Church.

Reserving the presentations to himself for his lifetime Bp. Watson gave us Brinkley in 1691, Fulbourn in 1695, and Brandsburton in 1711. The conditions he annexed were similar, but made more definite in each successive case. If the Fellows refused to accept one of these benefices the College was to give two months' notice to the Mayor and Corporation of Hull, who might present any member of the College who was a native of that town. In the case of Brinkley nothing more is said as to the time allowed the College for presenting to the living, but to Fulbourn and Brandsburton they were to present within a month after the vacancy became

known. In each case the Rector was to give the College a Bond that he would resign his Fellowship at the expiration of twelve months, and reside at his cure. No amount is specified for the Bond for Brinkley, that for Fulbourn was to be £500, that for Brandsburton £1000. When Dr. Rutherford accepted Brinkley in 1751, he gave a Bond for £50.

Besides his munificence to the College, the Bishop gave liberally to the Hull Grammar School where he was educated, and restored, or rather re-built from the foundations the Hospital (*i.e.* Almshouses) which still stands on the N. side of the Hull parish church. The inscription preserved in Mayor-Baker, p. 276, has long ago been obliterated from the slab over its entrance. The Bishop's brother William afterwards gave an endowment to this Hospital. He, Wm. W., died Dec. 1721, æt. 84, at Cherry Hinton and was buried there in the Chancel, which he had assisted in beautifying.

Bp. Watson after his deprivation retired to Wilbraham, Cambs, where he died in 1717.

FRANCIS ROPER, Canon of Ely, sometime Fellow, bequeathed all his property to the College.

The son of Robt. R., farmer of Kellow, Durham, he was educated at Darnton (Darlington) School, admitted, æt. 16, 21 Sept. 1658, scholar 1660, B.A. 1662-3, Fellow 1666. He is constantly referred to in the published letters of his pupil, Ambrose Bonwicke, with great esteem and affection. Amongst his other pupils may be mentioned Bp. Bowers of Chichester, Dr. Jenkin, 25th Master, and Rd. Hill, a Benefactor. Bp. Gunning presented him to the Vicarage of Waterbeach, 1677-8, and made him Canon of Ely in 1686. He resigned Waterbeach for the Rectory of Northwold, Norfolk, in 1687. About this time he quitted his Fellowship. In 1690 he was deprived of both his preferments for refusing the new oaths. After this he returned to College, and though no longer a Fellow, was a Tutor of much influence. In 1715 he paid £700 to the College, and subsequently made his will in its favour, stipulating that £42 per an. was to be paid to him during his life, after which five scholarships of £6 per an. each were to be founded; the scholars were to be chosen first of his name and kindred and then from the sons of clergy beneficed in the northern counties, who had been Fellows or graduates of the College. The scholars 'to be examined every year that it may be known what proficiency they will make.'

In his books now in the Library is the following inscription:

'Dono dedit Reverendus Vir, FRANCISCUS ROPER, S. T. B. hujus Collegii per multos annos Socius dignissimus, Ecclesiæ deinde Eliensis Canonicus &c. Aprime Literarum sciens, peritus rerum, egregia morum suavitate, totiusque vitæ sanctitate conspicuus. Sagaxque adeo fuit Ingeniorum explorator, mira ut facilitate, teneros animos erudita Pietate imbueret. In rebus secundis Modestia in adversis constantia enituit. Sibi parcus, sumptuosus aliis, huic imprimis Collegio: quod quidem hæredis loco habuit, & luculenta Hæreditate locupletavit. Obiit 12, April, 1719.

FRANCIS ROBINS, B.D., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave an estate for the purchase of Advowsons, £600 for Exhibitions, and more than 1000 books.

Money was also left for an annual commemoration in Lent. Much more was intended both for the purposes above mentioned and towards building a new chapel, but either by mismanagement or misfortune a great part of the legacy was lost.

F. R., son of John R., husbandman, was born at Chart, near Sutton Valence, Kent, educated at Sutton School, admitted here June 1685, æt. 18, B.A. 1688, Fellow 1691, Dean 1699 to 1707, Proctor 1700. In 1708 he was appointed Rector of Cockfield, the patronage of which benefice had been purchased in 1694 from Sir Thos. Spring and others. Two former Rectors, Fellows of the College, Rd. Longworth, 12th Master, and John Knewstubb, benefactor, received their presentations from Sir William Spring, Lord of the Manor of Cockfield Hall. The Spring family appear to have left Cockfield some time before the advowson was sold.

Mr. Robins died in 1719, and was buried in Sutton Valence Church.

Besides his bequest to the College he left small benefactions to the parishes of Sutton Valence, Cockfield and Lenham.

†MATTHEW PRIOR, Poet, left books to the Library.

The books occupy most of Class B.

M. P. was born 21 July 1664, according to one account, in London, where his father was a citizen and joiner; according to another, at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire. The entry of his admission here, 2 April 1683, states that he was the son of Geo. P., of Winburne, educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster School. His father died when he was young, and his uncle Samuel, who kept the Rummer Tavern, near Charing Cross, would have brought him up to his own business, but the Earl of Dorset, who frequented that tavern, was struck by his classical attainments and sent him to St. John's. He graduated in 1686, and was elected Fellow in 1688. He signed the Register as of the County of Middlesex. In college he contracted an intimacy with Charles Montagu, afterwards Earl of Halifax, in conjunction with whom he composed 'The country mouse and the city mouse.' It was this intimacy which led to Prior's promotion in the diplomatic service. He was secretary to the embassy at the Hague, gentleman of the King's bedchamber, secretary to the plenipotentiaries who concluded the peace of Ryswick. Diplomacy became his profession, he was at this time 'only a poet by accident.' From 1710 to the death of Queen Anne he held a prominent place in all negotiations with the French Court. When the Whigs came into power after the Queen's death he was impeached on account of his share in the peace of Utrecht, and confined to prison for three years. During, and after his imprisonment, he wrote some of his longer poems. The income of his Fellowship, which he retained until his death, the subscriptions for his poems, upwards of 4,000 guineas, and the patronage of Lord Harley were the support

of his later years. He died, 18 Sep., 1721, at Wimpole, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument may be seen in Poet's Corner.

His genius has been variously estimated. Johnson, who speaks with justice of the variety and uniform excellence of his poetry, considers that he never rises high above mediocrity. On the other hand, he has received the enthusiastic praise of two men so different as John Wesley and Mr. Swinburne. For his numerous odes to distinguished persons or upon notable events he is ranked high among, perhaps chief of, English Society poets.

Attention may here be called to some verses framed and hung up in the Library, which he wrote when Lady Harley came from Wimpole to visit the Library in 1719.

†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD HILL, LL.D., F.R.S., obliged his heirs to present Fellows of the College to five livings in Norfolk.

The livings are Alburgh, Ditchingham, Fornsett, since divided into two, Lopham and Starston. In case the patron fails to present a Fellow the advowson becomes the property of the College. In 1871 the Earl of Effingham failed to present to Alburgh; a lawsuit ensued, which decided that the advowson passed to the College.

Rd. H., sometimes spoken of as the 'great' Hill, the son of Rowland H. of Hawkstone, Salop, was born Mar. 23, 1656, educated at Shrewsbury and Eton, admitted here under Mr. Roper in 1675, Ashton Scholar, 2nd Wrangler 1678-9, Rd. Duke (Trin.) being Senior, Fellow 1679. He travelled abroad as Tutor to the sons of the Earl of Burlington, and to Hy. Hyde, afterwards Earl of Rochester. The King ordered, 1687, that whilst so engaged he should retain his Fellowship and 'be dispensed with from performing any exercise &c.' This employment led to his entry into the diplomatic service. He resigned his Fellowship in 1691, the year in which he became Paymaster General of the army in Flanders. After holding this office 9 years he returned home and became one of the Lords of the Treasury. He was also Envoy to the Elector of Bavaria and other Princes during the reign of William III. Under Queen Anne he was one of four Privy Councillors of Prince George of Denmark, and Envoy Extraordinary to all the Italian Princes except the Pope. In the fulfilment of the last mentioned office he accomplished what is commonly regarded as the great work of his life, the conclusion of a peace with Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sicily, in the interests of the Vaudois and the persecuted Church of the Waldenses.

It is recorded of him that at the accession of George I., when many ministers and diplomatists of the former reign (*e.g.* Matthew Prior) were prosecuted by the House of Commons, not a breath of calumny was uttered against Mr. Hill. He had however begun to retire from political life. In 1710 he declined office on account of failing health. He had been created LL.D. at Oxford in 1708. He resumed his clerical office, which he had laid aside whilst engaged in political life.

"In 1714 he was admitted Fellow of Eton, upon the translation of Bp. Fleetwood to Ely, which latter Preferment he missed off, tho' great interest

was made on his behalf. Archbp. Tenison opposed his promotion to a Bishopric." This quotation is from Baker's MS. Vol 32, where it is also said as if to correct a statement in Burnet's History:—"his 'Bayley' Fellowship obliged him to be a Priest within the year as he was."

He lived the latter part of his life at Richmond in Surrey. He is said to have entertained hopes of being made Provost of Eton.

He died 11 June 1727. A monument in Hodnet Church, Salop, contains a brief account, from his own hand, of the employments of his life. A somewhat similar epitome, also by himself, is inscribed in the *Liber Memorialis*, where his gifts to the Library are acknowledged.

There is a portrait of Mr. Hill in the Lodge.

Much of the above is taken from Blakeway's 'History of Shropshire,' and Blackley's 'Diplomatic correspondence of the Rt. Hon. Rd. Hill.'

(To be continued.)

A. F. TORRY.



THE IMPROVEMENT OF LANGUAGE.

THERE are few things in which the individual feels himself so completely the creature of time and circumstance as in the matter of language; yet the object of this essay will be to express my belief that language is no less completely the servant of Thought, and that when we assign any other function to language we leave it like a skin without a body, which may indeed be dressed into very tough leather by the professional tanners of literature, but cannot ever be the living and growing exterior of an organic whole. I am persuaded that that mysterious energy called will, which, as we are beginning to find out in these days, works under certain restrictions, but yet has a perceptible power of modifying the sum of existence, acts in this matter of language also, and though the individual may feel himself impotent enough before the great mass which is the expression of the thoughts of a people and the product of the thoughts of countless antecedent and parallel races, the energy of his own spirit if called into play cannot but leave its mark upon the whole. If I throw up a stone, the stone falls to the earth, but the earth also falls to the stone.

Looking at language from this point of view, I am prepared to take very little account of what I consider pedantic attempts to replace some little piece of floating wood in the position it occupied in the stream an hour ago, to see if it will stay there and arrest the progress of the flood; but I have not therefore

any desire to neglect an accurate study of the details of language and the manners of style in their subordination to the great purposes of the age. I rather think that such a study in its proper place will give a lifelike clearness to the picture of thought in language, and prevent a language, which is at present adequate to express innumerable shades of differentiated thought, from degenerating into a superfluous, and therefore cumbrous, heap of expressions for a few simple ideas. To a true poet, no less than to a good speaker or writer of prose, these were better expressed by their own proper words than by a great mass of indigestible synonyms. To increase a man's vocabulary without sharpening his perceptions of the details of language is a real cruelty to himself as well as to his neighbours. The art of drawing finds place for a similar refining. Let any ordinary and not specially gifted person begin the habit of taking likenesses of his neighbours, and, according as he makes his drawings from memory or from life, he will be surprised to find how blurred hitherto and inexpressive has been his mental ideal or his direct vision of those with whom he has associated every day. But if one practised in the art gives him a hint here and a hint there concerning the proportions of the features, the position of the ears, the way in which the hair takes hold of the temples, the appearance of the space between the eyelids and the brow, and the like, he will then return to his likenesses with new weapons, he will have an ideal form in his mind, and will appreciate and classify the various deviations of different characters from the type; and, though without genius he never will be a good portrait painter, he will at any rate have acquired a habit of observation and a familiarity with technical details of drawing. The influence of a careful analysis of the form and style of the best speakers and authors will have the same

effect upon our speaking and writing; we shall see first the *how* then the *why* and then perhaps the *wherefore* of their works. The *how* will include grammar and analysis, which latter is not half enough taught in our higher education. Syntax or the arrangement of words and clauses in combination will be the correlative of grammatical analysis. These studies will never make an author, but they will sharpen his tools and prepare his way for authorship. The study of the *why* will be the bridge from the author's thoughts to his intention: the want of this study often makes us unable to grasp the principle of thoughts and speeches, and consequently only equal to aping never to reproducing style.

I remember that as a schoolboy I often wondered what was the use of learning dead languages, but I now see that my educators have been wiser than I; for this study is exceedingly valuable, first for teaching that "language is not thought" and "words are not things," secondly for arming the student with the methods of exact attention and classification of divergences which he may apply to his own language. Pedantry, or the being enamoured of words instead of things, is by all means to be avoided, but the day when the study of facts shall have utterly displaced the studies of form and expression in this University will be a day of lamentation. I cannot too highly recommend the habit of reading aloud constantly in all languages of which one knows anything, for the training of the ear as well as the eye must never be neglected. Through the ear we learn that full flood of sound, that subtle harmony of rhythm, which we seek in vain in the silent thirsty waste of printed paper. Translation and retranslation from one language into another will be found to be of incalculable benefit, first in revealing our inaccuracies and deficiencies, secondly in the formation of a plastic subject-matter of expression which will serve us in much better stead than the dry hardened

fragments which come to us from mere practice in writing and speaking without constant reference to our models. I think these methods of study are very fairly taught at Cambridge now; and I hear that Cambridge is charged with over-refining—I rejoice in the accusation—let us continue to refine. If I may humbly make a single suggestion, I should say that a careful study of the bearings and aspects of prepositions should be more accurately taught; the Greek language affords unbounded facility for such instruction, and the study would enable us to return to our own language, treading the ground with firmer steps and picking our way without sinking in the bog of unnecessary controversies, which the deficiencies and ambiguities of those little parts of speech occasion in our own tongue.

These studies of the *how* and *why* in language will reveal various different classes of authors with their various excellencies. Some advance upon us with an extended front of words, and a few good thoughts behind each; these are particularly attractive to rapid readers, and should be imitated in order to gain facility in popular addresses and the like; but I confess that I am myself more impressed with those authors who charge in column, like the great Epaminondas, backing up each word with a long file of thoughts to those who have eyes to see them. This style must be imitated in exact and scientific works, and I confess I prefer it in poetry. English verse composition is an excellent thing. If it were more encouraged we young men should obtain a greater power of appreciating our national poets, and there would not be so much danger of every one of us that takes it up imagining that he is himself going to take his rank among them. Foreign verse composition is very good with certain safeguards, but the *Gradus ad Parnassum* ought to be buried in the four cross roads with a stake through it. I wonder that more people do not try English

verse translation from foreign authors. It is very improving and to myself I must say the most interesting kind of composition. Let our student also study modern languages, such as French, German and Italian, that he may see how language is advancing and deteriorating in the parallel races of these days. Sanskrit ought to teach a man much about his own language; and for thoroughly taking him out of the externals and removing him to a remoter centre from which to make his deductions, I should say Hebrew or any other language of a race that has developed thought upon a widely divergent line will give him great stability. But one man cannot learn everything, and over-reading is bad not only for the eyes but also for the language. The old collect which prays that we may read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, is an excellent prayer for a student who intends to leave his mark upon the language for good. These rules about reading should be supplemented by parallel and equally important rules about talking, which rules I should be very glad to see or hear. But we know a good talker when we hear him, and we should endeavour to imitate him, not by aping him (heaven preserve us!), but from investigating his principles, and so reproducing his art in a different material and according to the requirements of that material. What are called figures of speech may be profitably studied, but not over much, as they will produce formalism. I think this is a danger among some ardent students in Cambridge. They hang on the letter and not on the spirit.

And this brings me back to what I said at the beginning, the spirit is completely master of the letter. These literal studies are only valuable in so far as they prepare us to be taken out of the cave of shadows into the pure sunlight of ideal truth, whence we shall return at first it may be dazzled and hesitating, but afterwards being transformed into

a far healthier and clearer state of cognition, as our statements, our classifications, our decisions will no longer be the result of those prejudices which I have heard called "crystallised enthusiasms," but perpendiculars thrown out at points from a progressive line, true *deductions*, drops from a current which springs from a perennial fount and tends to an illimitable ocean.

And as for the preparatory studies they have their object, and that not the gathering of the literal information, though we may by and by find these collections useful, but the moulding of a plastic substance prepared for the reception of the impress of truth. Of them we may say what Plato says of the mathematics: *Δι' ἐκάστων τῶνδε τῶν μαθημάτων ὄργανόν τι καθαίρεται τῆς ψυχῆς, δι' οὗ καθορᾶται ἡ ἀληθεία.*

Regarding language not as a mummy but as a living organism I shall not be careful to prescribe rules for the preservation of its details from corruption, such as "Mind your aspirates," and the like. But while on this subject I will throw out one hint, that I am sure that a reformed phonetic spelling would materially tend as well to the preservation of the monuments of our literature intact as to the improvement of our language, if at least by language we mean the words, and not the ciphers by which we choose to express them; to anyone who means the latter by 'language,' I would strongly recommend the study of Chinese orthography.

As to special rules, I do not hesitate to say for instance that it will be utterly hopeless for all the scholars in Oxford and Cambridge to condemn the use of the word 'like' with a verb where they would say 'as,' because the stream of language has already gone so far that these back-waters will only be matters of curiosity, not permanent reversals of the direction of the water. Nor can I see any intrinsic demerit in the change, unless there be those who would quarrel with Lord Tennyson for

not writing in the style of Chaucer. I once saw a stream with a backwater about 50 yards long and occupying in one place two out of the three arches of a bridge that spans the water, but yet the current had its way.

We are most of us shocked when we turn to the pages of Mark Twain and Bret Harte, but once get over this first impression, and I think we may come even to believe that the Americans are developing the English of the future, and are none the worse for developing it in their own way.

I regard the labours of Cicero on language as partly wasted because proceeding from a mistaken principle, and yet there is something praiseworthy in the attempt to raise the literature of his own nation to a high level, since he seems honestly to have tried to persuade himself that the Latin language had greater capabilities than the Greek. And he had his reward in the literature of the Augustan age, which is clever, copious, ornate, often witty, and sometimes majestic, but just wants the true ring, because it proceeds too much with the conscious purpose of the literature-monger—the “*exegi monumentum aere perennius.*” Now I think the men who have done the most to the improvement of language are the men who are thoroughly in earnest; they need not neglect technicalities, but it is their great force of character, their high aspirations, their firm purpose in life that form their style. It has become the fashion since Shilleto’s time greatly to admire and imitate the style of Thucydides at Cambridge, and I think with reason, because his genius made him terse and expressive; but I thoroughly agree with Cicero’s criticisms of him as a model for imitation in the *Orator*. His attempts at style are crude and confused. So too Herodotus when he consciously pursues his one hobby, the Antithesis, is absurd, but his character as a good story-teller was such that he could not help writing in a beautiful style, though he had but few models to follow. Why

then should somebody say that Prudentius for instance makes false quantities? If the words were so pronounced in his day, leave him alone. He was an earnest man and compares very well with the erudite Ausonius, who is himself, by the bye, often betrayed into error as anyone will be who tries to make broth of the fossil bones of a bygone age.*

From these great men of originality, fair rules of style may be deduced for us to follow, but let us remember the style did not make the men, but the men made the style. Who in the last century could have imagined any canon of poetic style which should have included that of Shelley. It was a new creation, but is it not beautiful? Has it not form and character? Is it not carefully executed? Is it not made a model for imitation? Has it not amidst all its apparent irregularity a more subtle harmony of rhythm than anything that went before? Something of the same kind might be said for the style of Browning.

Let the spirit form the letter and the organic beauty of the letter react upon the spirit and stimulate it to the search for fresh harmonies. Every word of the literature of a nation is the product, the extract of thoughts and thoughts of bygone generations and epochs and men. Let us study our models of literature with this in view, and we shall see something of the *wherefore*, as I called it above, of the inner purpose, of the imprisoned meanings of ages struggling for expression, an expression which therefore far transcends the individual will of the author; and thus we shall best set ourselves to the task of thinking and speaking so as to enrich our language, inventing new words where our instinct urges us, but mainly drawing out the treasures of the past. If the permutation of

* For delightful essays on style which avoid pedantry and yet maintain purity, see some of Hare's *Guesses at Truth*, notably those on personal pronouns.

a few notes of the gamut can give us such varied harmony of sound, what of the use of the materials of language? and all this task will be undertaken in a reverent feeling of subordination to a great whole, and a cheering thought of coordination with our fellow speakers and writers, which will leave us not idle and indistinct, not exact and yet wanting in force, but now boldly sketching out great principles in firm and strong outline, now photographing on a sensitive substance the minutest details of thought, details some of which our own naked eye could never detect, but which the magnifying glass will reveal on our paper; now, if we are so fortunate, painting in grand and suggestive colours the highest realities of existence. According as these arts are inspired by those beginnings so will they enrich the sum of existing images and prepare the way for the growth of those that are to be: till our language becomes better, because more akin to truth and more exact in the delineation of it.

Thus I would propose to check the deterioration and realise the improvement of our language, as of other languages, by the maintenance of a class of earnest students of truth, and if this class could become a mass, if the common people should become not as now either passive recipients or wanton murderers of beauty in style, but themselves interested in the attainment of knowledge in itself and the due and appropriate clothing of it in language, I should feel that many of my truest aspirations as a student of language were brought into practice.

C. FOXLEY.



AN ASCENT.

POSSIBLY some of the readers of the *Eagle* may know the Lake of Lucerne, if so, they may have observed a double-peaked mountain, called the Uri Rothstock, directly opposite to Brunnen. It was this peak which my two brothers and I, accompanied by a friend, determined to ascend one fine day in the latter part of August last.

We accordingly procured a guide, a little wizened-up fellow, and after duly crossing the lake under a broiling sun, were landed at Isleten, whence a steep and winding path led us to Isenthal, where we halted for lunch. Here we were joined by a Russian with two guides, one of whom carried the necessary implements for the ascent, while the other was burdened with so many wraps, rugs, and shawls, yea even a quilt, that we all concluded he must have gone mountaineering with one of the fairer sex. However, we afterwards discovered that our Russian friend (for we subsequently made his acquaintance) had determined to rough it; this of course explained the matter satisfactorily. After a somewhat wearisome climb through a not particularly interesting valley we arrived at the Hangbaum Alp, where we intended sleeping for the night. It was the usual kind of Swiss chalet, the ground floor divided by a partition into a kitchen and a cow-house, the upper consisting of a loft furnished, as the immortal Baedeker puts it, "with straw and cleanly blankets."

The bill of fare was not very extensive, but we did full justice to it, and were moreover much amused

by an incident which occurred during the course of it:

“Und dough no von will gife any gredit
To dis part of mine dale, shdill id's drue.”

The Russian solemnly proceeded to produce a piece of tallow-candle from his pocket, and after having mumbled some words, which we took to be grace, dipped the candle into the coffee and contentedly munched it.

About eight we retired to the straw. The last we saw of the Russian was the tallow-candle peering out of his mouth as he lay snoring. At first we all tried hard to sleep, but after a time one of my brothers said, “what a strange smell!” Profound silence followed, broken suddenly by curious squeals which seemed to proceed somewhere from the depths below. Squeal followed squeal, and at last we realised the situation; we were sleeping over the compartment forming the cow-house, which was also a pig-sty; and some goats having strayed in the occupants were waging a fierce war with the intruders. If all the devils had been let loose out of Pandemonium they could scarcely have made night more hideous than did these domestic pets. Sleep was of course out of the question, as in addition there were other slight drawbacks, popularly supposed not to occur above 6000 feet: this is an error.

At about 2.20 a.m. the guide came in with the lantern, and after a hasty meal we set out *en route* for the summit, guided only by the ‘moonbeams’ misty light.’ It was rough work at first; the ground was broken and shingly (‘disintegrated rocks’ as the guide-book hath it). On we stumbled, however, slipping, groping, and swearing occasionally, till we reached the snow, where we halted, and became aware of the fact that we had been reinforced by a Senn with his dog, the latter rejoicing in the highly suggestive name of Muffi.

The first indications of the sunrise were just visible. First a dull crimson glow in the east, which gradually deepened, lengthened and brightened till the clouds seemed to be tinged, as it were, with molten gold.

On we trudged over snow slopes, sinking in often to our knees, while gradually the light got brighter and brighter, as the rays of the rising sun touched peak after peak, bathing them in glittering silver.

At every halt the guides dosed us with sugar soaked in *eau-de-vie*, which sustained us wonderfully; the guides did not require sustaining, and accordingly left out the sugar.

At last we reached the summit, and forgot all the hardships and swearings of the early morning in the glorious nature of the view. Right below us lay the Lake of Lucerne shrouded in a faint mist, hiding its face like the Veiled Prophet; opposite, rising like an island from the sea, bathed in gloom, the Frohnalp, while behind that appeared the giant of the Linthal, the Tödi, flanked by the serrated peaks of the Grosse and Kleine Windgelle. On the right were Titlis and Engelberg, while far away in the distance we could see the whole of the Bernese Oberland, with the Jungfrau, its peaks Mönch and Eiger, and the silvery needle-pointed Silberhorn, and the Finsteraarhorn standing out prominently.

After leaving our names in the regulation bottle, with chattering teeth and frozen lips, we commenced the descent. Instead of skirting the side of the mountain as on the way up, we reached the snow-fields by a far shorter and more delightful route. In the absence of a convenient glacier to take us down, the whole party, led by Muffi, who tucked up his hind legs and slid down most gravely on his belly, glissaded to the bottom amid great glee and ominous cracks. The rest of the journey was only enlivened by one of my brothers falling down a crevasse; if it had not been for the rope he would have been far 'away in de Ewigkeit.' The spine-jolting agony was over at last, and we all felt we had earned our rest as we reclined full length in the boat which sped back to Brunnen just as the evening shadows began to lengthen and the stars to appear. F. N. S.



“SAINT JOHN OF ROCHESTER.”

BY a decree of the Congregation of Sacred Rites at Rome, ratified in the early part of this year, fifty-four Englishmen who suffered death in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth for professing the Roman Catholic faith and maintaining the authority of the Apostolic See, have been declared *beati*, worthy of *cultus* or perpetual veneration. The words of the decree run thus :

“In this most noble band of martyrs nothing whatever is wanting to its completeness or its honour : neither the grandeur of the Roman purple, nor the venerable dignity of bishops, nor the fortitude of the clergy both secular and regular ; nor the invincible firmness of the weaker sex. Eminent among them is John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, whom Paul III speaks of in his letters as conspicuous for sanctity, celebrated for learning, venerable by age, an honour and an ornament to the kingdom and to the clergy of the whole world. With him must be named the layman Thomas More, Chancellor of England, whom the same Pontiff deservedly extols as excelling in sacred learning and courageous in the defence of truth.”

No Johnian will need to be reminded that this John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, may be deservedly regarded, equally with the Lady Margaret, as founder of St John's College, and thus we may take an especial interest in the decree which enjoins on so large a portion of the Christian world the duty of

venerating him as a saint and martyr. The name of another Johnian, William Greenwood, is also to be found among the fifty-four.*

Nor is Christ's, our sister College, without its representatives: Richard Reynolds and William Exmew, who appear in the Vatican decree, were both Christ's men.†

This is not the first time that the Church of Rome has paid honour to those Englishmen who died for their belief in the Papal Supremacy. As early as 1584 Gregory XIII had caused their sufferings to be pourtrayed in fresco on the walls of the English Church of the Most Holy Trinity in Rome; he had also permitted their relics to be used in consecrating altars, "when the relics of ancient holy martyrs were not to be had," as the decree somewhat quaintly puts it. For nearly three centuries their claims on Rome remained in oblivion, but in 1860 a petition was forwarded by Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman, and the other Catholic Bishops in England, praying the Pope to include in a general festival the English martyrs who had not yet been canonized. Owing to a stringent rule of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, by which only *beati* are allowed to enjoy the honour of a festival, this petition was necessarily refused. But of late years fresh efforts have been made by Cardinal Manning and others, which have resulted in the beatification of the fifty-four. Though included in the Hagiology, they are not yet Saints, in the strict sense of the word, but when some are selected for canonization, John Fisher will certainly not be forgotten, and the title of this article will be justified.

* Lykewife out of the College of St. John came that famous martyr Doctor Greenwood, who suffered death vnder kinge Henrie for ye supremacie.

† For in our time we may remember that famous learned father Mr. Richard Reynolds, doctor of divinitie and monke professed in Sion, of the rule of St. Brigett, and Mr. William Exmewe, a Carthusian professed in London, both which came out of *Christes College* and suffered martyrdom in the time of kinge Henrie the VIIIth.—*Life and Works of B^p Fisher*, vol. ii, E. E. T. S.

Certainly of all the fifty-four martyrs, the names of More and Fisher are by far the most prominent. More's character has always been deeply appreciated by Englishmen. The noble meekness with which he met his death condones, in their eyes, for all the errors into which his zeal of controversy may have betrayed him. But though he was not possessed of More's striking personality, the active works of Fisher's life have been far more potent for good.* He was as anxious to encourage learning in others as to acquire it himself. To him Cambridge owes both Christ's and St John's, and the influence Fisher has through those foundations exercised on the development of England cannot be estimated lightly.

Any discussion of the question whether the death of Bishop Fisher was legally justifiable lies outside the scope of this article. That question has been often discussed before and will be discussed again. His eulogists may revere him as a martyr; his detractors can only urge against him that at the beginning of the greatest controversy that has ever divided men, after a life spent in works of active benevolence, and when enfeebled by advanced age, he allowed himself to be used as a tool by bigots who sympathized with neither his disinterestedness nor his liberality of thought. This at least we may advance: if unaffected piety, modest learning, and thorough singleness of heart entitle a man to reverence, we may revere John Fisher. Placed in a position of the greatest influence as Confessor to the Lady Margaret, he remained quietly content with the preferment which came to him, and chose to further the cause of learning rather than his own interests. He might have played the part that Wolsey played, and risen to the height which Wolsey gained: he abstained deliberately. Educated

* For an account of the foundation of St John's see 'Johniana' of this number (p. 326).

as he had been in the religious tenets of the Church of Rome, he saw and tried to remedy some of her worst abuses, but he could not at the bidding of a king throw aside those principles which he had defended alike as a preacher and writer; and the death on the scaffold, which was his reward, he met in a meek but steadfast spirit, equalled but not surpassed by his friend and fellow-sufferer Sir Thomas More. Such was the man whose memory the Church of Rome has lately so fittingly enshrined. One might almost wish that the English Church could honour her champions in a similar fashion. But Fisher needs it not. Veneration, in the religious sense of the word, will never be paid him in England. But here, in his own Cambridge, and especially in those two great Colleges over whose foundation he watched with such loving care, and for whose good government he provided with such wise forethought, the memory of John Fisher will ever be kept green, and his name be revered and cherished.

C. P.

Obituary.

THE REV. HENRY CORY CORY.

WE have recently lost a member of our College whose death must not be allowed to pass without a notice in the *Eagle*. He may not have been a great scholar or mathematician, although he took a good degree in mathematics, but he has made a decided mark in the world.

He was born on July 8, 1826, at Green Lane, Redruth, Cornwall, being the son of Mathew Henry Eade and E. W. (Cory), his wife. He took the name of Cory in place of Eade on the death of his uncle, to whose property at St Keyne he succeeded. He was educated at Plymouth New Grammar School, and King's College, London. He entered St John's in 1845, took his B.A. degree in January 1849, having obtained the position of first Senior Optime, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. In 1882 he had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. He was curate of Crawley, Hants, under Archdeacon Jacob in 1849, where he met the Rev. A. Dallas, who, finding that he had conceived a great love for Ireland, obtained him as his helper in the great movement of which the Irish Church Mission to the Roman Catholics is the result. A mission was soon established in Connemara, Co. Galway, and also in Dublin, towards the success of which Mr Eade proved himself a most valuable helper. He worked at Clifden, in Connemara, with the Rev. H. D'Arcy, the rector, who had lost his property in that district through the disastrous famine which desolated Ireland.

Mr D'Arcy, having taken Holy Orders, became the pastor of the parish where he had recently been the landlord. Mr Cory, then Eade, became one of the most efficient officers of the Society for Irish Church Missions, and spared no labour or expense in travelling about England to attend meetings in support of the cause, to which he devoted a large part of his private income, working also as a successful missionary, especially in Connemara. He also took a large part in the training of the agents employed by the Society. As a speaker he was well known in Cambridge, where he drew much attention to the cause, and greatly promoted its pecuniary success.

On the death of Mr D'Arcy he was appointed to be rector of Clifden, where he worked for many years and obtained the affection and respect of all classes, Romanist as well as Protestant, and he found much to attach him to that remote but beautiful place and its interesting inhabitants. The peasantry as well as the gentry esteemed him highly. A Roman Catholic curate was sent to Clifden to oppose him in every way, and for a time succeeded; but that success soon came to an end, and the priest in question was removed to some other place. Then Cory at once recovered his position in the hearts of the people—a position which he retained fully until it pleased God to take His servant to Himself. A few years since an ambitious man, newly introduced into the work of the Society, appears to have thought that Dr Cory stood in his way, and propagated reports against him injurious to his character. False reports, even though he may have believed them to be true, for when examined into they have been proved to be totally unfounded by the evidence of those who were best able to judge. All the Protestant gentry resident at and near to Clifden unanimously and spontaneously and publicly stated them to be devoid of any foundation; and the Roman Catholic gentry expressed the

same conviction by their conduct towards him. These charges were spread abroad in such a manner as not to allow any opening through which the action of the law could be appealed to for their refutation. Dr Cory has been therefore unable to clear his character *before the public* by refuting these calumnies, which might have been easily done if any legal mode could have been discovered by which to do it. The writer and others, who did take pains to discover the truth, arrived at the conclusion that they were devoid of all foundation. Dr Cory was a Canon of Tuam Cathedral. He was returning home with two of his nieces, who were to live with him at Clifden, when he was taken ill at Dublin in December last, and died there on January 9, 1887.

During H. C. Eade's residence as an undergraduate he took much interest in the Lady Margaret Boat Club, of which he was elected a member in October 1845. He rowed bow in the 2nd boat in the Lent races of 1847, and bow in the 1st boat in the Easter races of the same year, when the boat was second on the river. He was bow of the University crew in their match with the "Captains," and was Secretary of the Club during the Easter and October Terms of 1847 and the Lent Term of 1848. There was no Inter-University race in 1848, or he would probably have been one of the crew. He was captain, and rowed bow again in the Easter Term of 1848. In the October Term of that year he was again captain, and also in the early part of the succeeding Lent Term, but then resigned. The present writer is much indebted to Mr Bushe-Fox for this information concerning the boats, which he has kindly extracted from the minute-book of the Club.

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

1886.

Rev George Henry Ainger, D.D. (B.A. 1842), who died October 6th at Whetton Tower, Rothburg, aged 67. He was Tutor of St Bees' College from 1849—1857, Principal from 1858—1870, Rural Dean of Rothburg, Northumberland, and Procurator for Lind's Garne.

Rev William Allen, M.A. (B.A. 1871), who died June 10, aged 39.

Rev Edward Samuel Bagshawe (B.A. 1857), who died December 9th at 22, Seafeld Road, Brighton, aged 52.

Rev William Barnes (B.D. 1851), who died on October 7th. He was the Author of Poems of Rural Life in the Dorsetshire 'Dialect.' An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 231—236.

Ven. Edward Birch, M.A. (B.A. 1831), who died August 9th at Southport, aged 78. He was Vicar of Blackburn; Hon. Canon of Manchester 1862—1866, 1868—1878; Canon of Manchester 1866—1868; Rural Dean of Blackburn 1868—1877; Archdeacon of Blackburn 1877—1885.

Rev Jonathan Blackburne, M.A. (B.A. 1829), who died November 22nd at Leamington, aged 86.

Rev Edward Boden, M.A. (B.A. 1850), who died December 4th. He was Head Master of Clitheroe Grammar School; formerly Vice-Principal of Huddersfield College School.

Rev Thos. James Boys, M.A. (B.A. 1835), who died March 23rd at The Grange, Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames.

Rev Thomas Butler, M.A. (B.A. 1829), who died December 29th at Shrewsbury, aged 81. He was Canon of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev Albert Nelson Butterworth (B.A. 1850), who died July 4th at Leamington, aged 59.

William Caister, LL.M. (B.A. 1877), who died May 8th, aged 30.

Edmund Thos. Chipp, Mus.D. (Mus.B. 1859), who died December 16th at Nice, aged 62. He was Organist of Ely Cathedral.

Rev Charles Whishaw Clubbe, M.A. (B.A. 1845), who died July 18th, aged 62, was Rector of Sigglesthorne, Hull.

Right Rev Henry Cotterill, D.D. (B.A. 1835), who died April 15 at Edinburgh, aged 74. He was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and First Class Classical Tripos; Bishop of Edinburgh; Chaplain at Madras 1836—1847, Principal of Brighton College 1851—1856, Bishop of Grahamstown 1856; translated to Edinburgh 1872. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 170—173.

Rev Arthur Gifford Durnford, M.A. (B.A. 1836), who died at Hindolveston on December 22nd, aged 77, was Vicar of Hindolveston, Norfolk.

Rev Charles Easter, M.A. (B.A. 1839), died November 10. He was Vicar of Kirburn, Great Driffield; formerly second Master of Richmond Grammar School 1839—1843, Headmaster of Kirkby-Ravensworth Grammar School 1843—1845, and Beverley Grammar School 1845—1878.

Rev John Edwards, M.A. (B.A. 1849), who died May 17th, was Vicar of Minety, Malmesbury.

Rev John Hammond Fiske, M.A. (B.A. 1815), who died June 4th at East Cliff House, Hastings, aged 93.

Rev William Gilder, M.A. (B.A. 1845), who died June 22nd at Margate, was Vicar of Mackworth, Derby.

Rev Clotworthy Gillmor, M.A., who died September 23rd, was Rector of Bow, Devon.

Rev Charles Dashwood Goldie, M.A. (B.A. 1847), who died January 11th, aged 60, was Vicar of St Ives, Hunts. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 106, 107.

Rev Arthur Conrad Graystone, LL.M. (B.A. 1859), who died March 29th, aged 50.

Rev William Lane Hardisty, M.A. (B.A. 1843), who died October 17th, aged 67, was Rector of Everdon, Daventry: Assistant Master at Eton College 1852—1876.

Rev Robert Harkness, M.A. (B.A. 1848), who died November 22nd, was Rector of Wimborne, St Giles', Salisbury.

Charles Harris Ker Harper (B.A. 1880), who died January 16 at Cowper Villa, Westhill, St Leonards-on-Sea.

Rev George Edward Haviland, M.A. (B.A. 1846), who died November 30th, was Rector of Warbleton and Prebend of Hova Ecclesia in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev Richard Hibbs, M.A. (B.A. 1841), who died March 26th at 13, St Lawrence Road, North Kensington, aged 74, was Chaplain at Rotterdam and Utrecht 1876—1878.

Rev Augustus George How, ten-year man (B.D. 1868), who died April 23rd at Doynton, Bath, aged 72.

Rev John Frederick Isaacson, B.D., who died August 19th at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 83. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 236—241.

Rev James Chapman Isard, M.A. (B.A. 1851), who died March 3rd at Dover, aged 59.

Thomas Hymers Jackson (B.A. 1856), who died December 28th in London. He was formerly Master at Alston College, Preston.

Rev John Jessopp, M.A. (B.A. 1837), who died September 20th, aged 71, was Vicar of St Gregory's, Norwich. He was Consular Chaplain, Ostend, 1840—1844; and Chaplain to the King of the Belgians 1842—1865. Author of *Woman: in eight chapters*, 1851.

Rev Henry William Kirby, M.A. (B.A. 1853), who died in December, aged 67.

George John Laidman, who died November 23rd at Bournemouth, was a Member of the Bengal Civil Service.

Rev Samuel Webb Lloyd, M.A. (B.A. 1850), who died November 10th. He was Rector of Barham, Canterbury.

Rev Aaron Manby, (B.A. 1847), who died January 27th at Parkstone, Dorset, aged 61. Rector (1870) of Cotteret-with-Broadfield, Herts.

John Lewis Merivale (B.A. 1838), who died December 14th at Seagrove, Dawlish, aged 71, was formerly Senior Registrar of the Supreme Court.

George Moody, M.A. (B.A. 1856), Barrister-at-Law, who died November 22nd at Brixton, aged 54, was called to the Bar in 1862 and joined the Midland Circuit.

Rev Henry Morgan (LL.B. 1822), who died on November 3rd at Great Malvern, aged 88.

Professor John Morris, who died January 7th in London. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 104, 105.

Rev Francis Morse, M.A. (B.A. 1842), who died September 18th at The Park, Nottingham, aged 68. He was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School and graduated 7th Classic and 14th among the Senior Optimes in 1842. In 1863 he was Hulsean Lecturer, and in the following year was appointed to the Vicarage of St Mary's, Nottingham. Subsequently he became Rural Dean and Prebend of Norwell Overhill in Southwell Cathedral. He was also Chairman of the first Nottingham School-board.

Rev William Martin Mungeam, (B.A. 1837), who died July 29th, was Reader at Christ Church, Newgate Street, London.

Henry Roberts, M.A. (B.A. 1859), who died September 25th at Oakmount, Burnley, Lancashire.

Rev William Muskett, M.A. (B.A. 1872), who died November 11th, was Rector of Newbiggin, Temple-Sowerby, Penrith.

Rev William Kay Robinson, M.A. (B.A. 1853), who died May 16th at the Rectory, Walwyn's Castle,

Haverfordwest. He was sometime Head Master of Wymondham School.

Rev John Stephenson Rugely, M.A. (B.A. 1841), who died November 10th at Cambridge, aged 72. He graduated 8th among the Senior Optimes.

Rev Robert Matthew Sharpe, (B.A. 1841), who died April 14th, aged 71, was Vicar of Anslow, Burton-on-Trent.

Rev Alpheus Slight, M.A. (B.A. 1845), who died December 2nd, aged 73, was Vicar of Alkmonton, Derby, from 1848.

Rev Thomas Dusautoy Sampson Smith, (B.A. 1845), who died December 12th, aged 64, was Rector of Hannington, Basingstoke, from 1869.

Rev Edwin Story, M.A. (B.A. 1853), who died February 1st at Stoke Newington, aged 58.

Rev John Tatham (B.A. 1850), who died April 19th at Streatham, aged 65, Perpetual Curate of Rydal (1857).

Rev Thomas Isaac Walton, M.A. (B.A. 1855), who died October 2nd at St Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 57. He was formerly Rector of Ickleford, Herts.

Rev John Watson, M.A. (B.A. 1838), who died January 3rd at Orton Longueville, aged 76, was Rector there from 1863.

Rev John Cordeux Wetherell, M.A. (B.A. 1861), who died July 26th, aged 51. He was Vicar of St Peter's, Brockley.

Rev Edward Whieldon, M.A. (B.A. 1847), who died September 1st at Hales Hall, Cheadle, aged 61, was appointed Perpetual Curate of Croxden in 1863.

Rev John Whitehurst, M.A. (B.A. 1860), who died December 4th, aged 48, was Rector of Farnborough, Wantage.

Rev William Whitworth, M.A. (B.A. 1839), who died December 6th, was Rector of Taxall, Stockport.

Rev Edward Chapman Wilshire, M.A. (B.A. 1842), who died April 14th, aged 68, was Vicar of Wiloughton.



THE BACHELOR'S BRIEF.

(Suggested by the present depression).

A LADY fair, whose good advice
Much weight with me doth carry,
Advises me to "break the ice"—
In other words, to marry.
She tells me that a blooming bride
Would all my troubles finish,
And that the marriage-knot, once tied,
Would all my bills diminish.

She tells me that a single life
Than sword and famine worse is,
And that a sympathetic wife
Would much admire my verses.
That all my worries she would share,
And all my pleasures double,
Would for my health and comfort care,
And save "a world of trouble."

But what if haply one mouth more
Should mean another twenty?
How should I for the hungry score
Provisions find in plenty?
Their little bills would from the nest
For food and raiment clamour;
And then big bills would do the rest,
And bring me to the hammer.

And so, if nothing raise the price
Of wheat and oats and barley,
'Tis safer *not* to break the ice,
Nor with fair dames hold parley.
When good wheat in the market makes
Scarce one pound ten the quarter,
The wise man, ere he takes a wife,
Will ask, "Can I support her?"

No! Better far to bear the ills
We know than rush to others:
The butcher's and the baker's bills
No doubt are endless bothers;
But if to these should added be
The bonnet and dressmaker,
Ere long the bailiff I should see,
And then the undertaker.

Therefore I tell the lady fair
Her cure is far too drastic,
And therefore cheerfully I bear
My solitude monastic.
Yet 'neath the monkish robe severe
There beats a heart still human,
Which grieves to own that far too dear
Is the dear love of woman.

CÆLEBS.



UNDER THE PALMS.

PALERMO, *March* 25, 1883.

Under the palms at eve
resting at last,—
cooled is the noonday heat,
stilled is the blast;
freed from the heaving deck,
sickness and qualms,
here I sit, here I rest
under the palms.

Corsican mountain-tops
yesterday rose,
sky-pointing rugged rocks
holding the snows:
now the world-weary soul
everything calms
in soft Sicilian groves
under the palms.

Far from the fogs awhile
here let me be,
orange and lemon leaves
whispering to me,
where all with savour sweet
nature embalms,
hazily, lazily,
under the palms.

O sunny southern land,
some day should I
see thee again and here
sicken to die,

send me not home to rest,
sing me no psalms;—
lay me here, leave me here,
under the palms!

IN THE BALCONY.

SIRACUSA, *April 16, 1883.*

'Tis the Great Harbour, Syrakuse:
the midnight seems so clear and still
that yonder temple-shafts of Zeus
may almost greet me from the hill.
My soul within me stirs to-night,
and back to old time wanders free,
while I look down on moonbeams bright
that dance along the flickering sea.

And lo the waters fill with ships,
quaint galleys of the Greeks of old,
and many a sweeping oar-blade dips,
and many a helmet gleams with gold;
and many a paeon rises high,
the wild mad voice of war let loose,
from champions sworn to win or die
for Athens and for Syrakuse.

I see the tortured eager throngs
that line the walls or crowd the strand:
to them more cruel fear belongs
than those who combat hand to hand;
to them the ever freshening swell
of battle cries the breezes bear,
and shrieks of pain too surely tell
stern bloody work is doing there.

And loud the cheers 'On, Dorians, on!
save wife and child from bondage vile,
and smite them, slay them, sire and son,
who dared assail our sacred isle!
'Hurrah for Pallas' chosen seat!
now shew whose trueborn sons ye be,
Athenians!—if ye lose the fleet,
how shall ye cross the homeward sea?'

There, there,—'tis o'er:—the Dorians press
with charging' beaks and yell of scorn
on Attic barks in dire distress
and wild disorder backward borne.
O sea-queen of the violet crown,
whose walls obedient waters kiss,
must then thy glory all go down
in such an agony as this?

'tis o'er indeed, and sword and spear
this day at least their work have done;
and back they hie to festive cheer
for whom night falls on victory won;
and while 'mid wine and merry sound
they tell their doughty deeds with pride,
full many a corpse the haven round
is drifting on the reckless tide.

Day dawns again, no battle raves,—
these steeped in wine and those in woe,—
and on the shore the gentle waves
the dismal wrecks unheeded throw.
Yon shattered hulls and riven spars,
worthy no more the name of fleet,
tell of the grim and deadly jars
when Dorian and Ionian meet.

COLLEGE BILL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PALACE, HEREFORD,
28 Dec. 1886.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

I think you will find that Mr Thos. Hutchinson's son, whom you have not succeeded in tracing (Editorial note on Wordsworth's letter published in No. 81 of, the *Eagle*; p. 244), is beneficed in my diocese, at Kimbolton near Leominster, his address being

Rev. T. Hutchinson,
Grantsfield,
Leominster.

I suppose him to have taken his B.A. degree in 1838 (from St John's), and his M.A. in 1841. His son is a solicitor in Hereford.

Faithfully yours,

J. HEREFORD.

I *think* H. H. Hughes was his Tutor.

[Dr Hymers writes to the same effect, adding, that Mary Hutchinson, the poet Wordsworth's wife, was Mr Hutchinson's aunt.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1887.

An interesting memorial of a well-spent life has been sent us by the Rev Professor Pritchard, one of our Honorary Fellows. It is entitled *Annals of our School Life* (Oxford: printed for private distribution only), and is addressed to the 'old boys' of the Clapham Grammar School. Dr Pritchard was the founder and first Head-master of this school (1834—1862), which under his guidance rose to high distinction, numbering among its alumni Dean Bradley, Sir George Grove, Mr. Hemming Q.C., George and Francis Darwin, and others of note in many walks of life. Last May nearly a hundred of the 'old boys' entertained their old Schoolmaster at a dinner in London, the Dean of Westminster presiding. The proceedings were of a very touching and gratifying kind, and the affectionate relations between guests and hosts spoke much for the character of the old school life. The immediate occasion of the gathering was stated to be the recent award to Dr Pritchard of the Astronomical Society's Gold Medal and his election to the Honorary Fellowship of St John's. The *Annals* have been compiled by way of commemorating these events and putting on record the principles of education that were adopted or introduced at Clapham half a century ago. Incidentally Dr Pritchard gives us the history of his own early education at Merchant Taylors', Christ's Hospital and elsewhere, and of his progress through St John's to a Fellowship in 1832. Details are given of the old college methods of instruction and examination—not always changed for the better nowadays. Here is one specimen. "Our lectures were *vida voce*; not truly lectures in the usual sense of the term, but strictly catechetical, and on subjects for the most part prepared beforehand. We sat on chairs ranged round the walls of the room, with the tutor at a small table in the midst. We had nothing in our hands excepting an unannotated copy of some classical author, or were presented in our turns with a cardboard on which diagrams were drawn relating to the mathematical subject before us. Then came the logomachies between the tutor and the undergraduate; often amusing enough, and frequently very instructive to those who came seriously to learn;

VOL. XIV.

U U

sometimes they were tedious, the results varying with the skill of the tutor and the capacity of the examinee. One consequence of this arrangement was that both tutors and students became in due course well acquainted with the attainments and mental capacities of the men in each year, and we could always make a reasonable guess at each man's final place in the Tripos." Dr Pritchard had the insight and foresight to introduce into the educational work of Clapham, which was based on sound classical and mathematical training, so much of science as might lead to accurate thinking on and sympathetic observation of the facts of nature. Dean Bradley has gratefully owned (*Nineteenth Century*, March 1884) the value of these lessons: "we gained," he says, "if not any very large amount of scientific knowledge, yet a sense of the greatness and importance of the world of science, whose door was at least set ajar for us, a sense that once given us nothing could efface. It became impossible for any one of us to look henceforth on science as a foe."

Many are the expressions of loyal attachment to our 'venerable College' to be found in Dr Pritchard's pages, and every Johnian should feel his own devotion quickened as he reads them.

The Rev J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow of the College and now Sur-master at St Paul's School, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the current year.

The report that Dr Pearson, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, was about to return to this country seems to have been at least premature. Another appointment to the Vicarage of Blackburn, which the newspapers said he had accepted, was lately announced.

The legacy of nearly £10,500 left by our late Fellow, the Rev E. G. Hancock, to the Council of the Senate for University purposes, is to be devoted to the building of a new wing of the University Library, and the Senate have agreed that Mr Hancock's name shall be permanently associated with that portion of the structure.

The Rev W. Warren (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos 1877), late Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the Vicarage of Horningsey, vacant by the institution of Mr Rudd to the Rectory of Freshwater.

Ds H. H. B. Ayles, Naden Divinity Student, has gained the Crosse Theological Scholarship, tenable for three years.

Ds J. L. A. Paton, Scholar of the College, has gained the second Chancellor's Medal for Classical Studies.

At the recent Examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of the University of London, C. A. M. Pond (one of our Editors) gained the University Scholarship in Classics, and G. S. Turpin the University Scholarships in Physics and in Chemistry.

M. A. Fenton, B.A., has been appointed Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy to the University.

Dr Parkinson and **Professor Liveing** have been elected Members of the Financial Board. **Mr Henry Wace** has been appointed an Examiner for the Le Bas Prize; **Mr J. T. Ward** an Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships; **Mr Heitland** an Examiner for the Members' Latin Essay Prize; **Mr Wace** and **Mr W. F. Smith** Examiners for the Previous Examination; **Mr Haskins** for the General, and **Messrs Cox** and **G. C. Moore Smith** for the Special Examination; **Mr Whitaker** for the Carus Prizes; **Dr Besant** an Elector to the Plumian Professorship, **Dr D. Mac Alister** an Elector to the Professorships of Zoology and of Experimental Physics; **Prof. A. Macalister** an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; **Prof. Marshall** and **Rev J. B. Mayor** Electors to the Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic.

Ds H. T. E. Barlow, Second Class Classical Tripos, Part I, 1885, and Second Class Theological Tripos, Part I, 1886, has been elected a Naden Divinity Student in the room of **Ds C. A. A. Scott**.

Mr Ashe, the companion of **Bishop Hannington** in Uganda, has returned in safety to England. He has been holding meetings in various parts of the country on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, and giving an account of the events which led to the murder of the Bishop, and of his own escape. **Mr Ashe** has kindly promised us a paper on his African experiences for the June number of the *Eagle*.

The Rev W. H. Browne (B.A. 1870) has gone out to Kurdistan on a mission to the remnant of the ancient Assyrian Church of the Nestorians. "In spite of all the persecution they have suffered, and the tyranny that continually galls them; in spite of the temptation to apostatize to Mohammedanism for the honour and wealth that would accrue to the converts to Islam; in spite of large bribes offered to the Patriarch, and advantages for lesser individuals which might induce them to submit to the Papacy—this gallant, though impoverished and oppressed people have retained their ancient belief and organization up to the present day." They have sent an appeal for the assistance of one or two English clergymen to aid them in establishing schools and otherwise improving the education of their clergy, and with the sanction of the Archbishop a Mission has been founded for carrying out this fraternal work.

Mr R. W. Hogg, Fellow of the College, has been appointed a Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital, London.

The Rev W. S. Kelley M.A., formerly curate at St Peter's, Eaton Square, joined the Cambridge Mission at Delhi last autumn; he is the fourth member of the Mission supplied

by St John's. Mr Allnutt, who has been at Delhi since 1879, is Principal of the Mission College and High School, and a Fellow of the Punjáb University, to which the College is affiliated. In a letter from him published last year we notice that he received an invitation to act as umpire at a public discussion between supporters of orthodox Hinduism and a champion of the Arya Samáj. A popular addition to the athletics of the students has been made by the starting of a cadet company, which appears to be a novelty in India; and a successful conversazione for members of the College Club and their friends is quaintly described in an extract from a native newspaper.

On the second and third Wednesdays of Lent Special Services consisting of an Address and the latter part of the Communion have been held in the Chapel at 9.30 p.m.

Under the title of *An Easter Vacation in Greece* Dr Sandys is about to publish an account of his visit to Greece during the Spring of 1886. The volume will consist of a Journal, followed by two Appendices: (1) on the literature of Greek travel and topography, and (2) time-tables of Greek steamers and railways. The latter have never before been published in a collected form. It will also include a Map of the principal routes of travel, and a Plan of Olympia.

A handsome volume, bearing the College arms on its light-blue cover, has been presented to the Library by the Syndics of the Clarendon Press, Oxford. It is called *The Pilgrimage to Parnassus, with the two parts of the Return from Parnassus: three Comedies performed in St John's College, Cambridge, A.D. MDXCVII—MDCI*, and is edited from MSS newly discovered in the Bodleian Library by the Rev W. D. Macray. The interest of the plays as illustrating University manners at the end of the 16th century is great, but it is enhanced by certain references to "sweete Mr Shakespeare" that help us to estimate the position he held in popular favour. We must not further anticipate in the Chronicle the paper on this Johnian trilogy which Mr Mullinger has promised us for next term. Meanwhile we refer our readers to an article on the subject in the *Cambridge Review* (Jan. 26 and Feb. 2, 1887).

The following books by Members of the College have recently appeared:—*Catalogue of the Birds of Suffolk, with an introduction and remarks on their distribution* (Van Voorst), by Churchill Babington, D.D.; *Chapters on English Metre* (University Press), by Prof. J. B. Mayor; *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev J. J. Milne; *A Junior Course of Practical Zoology* (Smith, Elder and Co.), by Prof. A. Milnes Marshall, F.R.S.; *School Readings in the Greek Testament* (Macmillan), by Rev A. Calvert; *The Gospel of St John: a*

verbatim translation from the Vatican MS (Sonnenschein), by F. A. Paley; *Thirteen Satires of Juvenal, with a commentary*: fourth edition, revised and enlarged (Macmillan), by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. The first number of the *Classical Review* has been published; it is edited by Prof. J. B. Mayor.

The following awards were made at the Annual Election to Open Scholarships and Exhibitions in December 1886.

Foundation Scholarships :—

- J. H. Reeves, Surrey County School, £80 a year for Mathematics;
- T. Nicklin, Shrewsbury School, £60 a year for Classics;
- J. T. Hewitt, South Kensington, £60 a year for Natural Science;
- E. T. Bennett, University College School, £50 a year for Mathematics;
- W. J. Dobbs, Wolverhampton School, £50 a year for Mathematics.

Minor Scholarships (£50 a year) :—

- L. B. Radford, Mansfield School, for Classics;
- R. A. Lehfeldt, private tuition, for Natural Science;
- O. W. Owen, Liverpool Institute, for Mathematics;
- S. B. Wynne Willson, Cheltenham College, for Classics.

Exhibitions :—

- J. J. Alexander, Queen's College, Belfast, for Mathematics;
- F. F. Blackman, St Bartholomew's Hospital, for Natural Science;
- B. Constantine, Bradford Grammar School, for Classics;
- T. Neal, private tuition, for Hebrew.

The following members of the College were elected Members of Parliament last year, 1886. -

- John Bigwood (Con.) *Middlesex, Brentford.*
- Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart. (Con.) *Cheshire, Altrincham.*
- Leonard H. Courtney (Un.-Lib.) *Cornwall, Bodmin.*
- Sir John Eldon Gorst (Con.) *Chatham.*
- Rt. Hon. W. T. Marriott (Con.) *Brighton.*
- Francis Sharpe Powell (Con.) *Wigan.*
- Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. Selwyn-Ibbetson, Bart. (Con.) *Essex, Epping.*
- Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers (Un.-Lib.) .. *Wolverhampton, S.*

Mr. Leonard Courtney is Chairman of Committees; Mr. Marriott is Judge Advocate General; and Sir John Gorst is Under Secretary of State for India.

JOHNIANA.

We arrived at Cambridge on the first of May, and I was admitted member of St John's College on the day following. First I was examined by my tutor, then by the senior dean, and then by the Master, who all made me but construe a verse or two apiece in the Greek Testament, except the Master, who asked me both in that and in Plautus and Horace too. Then I went to the registerer to be registered member of the College, and so the whole work was done. Our master they say is a mighty high proud man, but God be thank'd, I know nothing of that as yet by my own experience. His name is Doctor Gower, and it was him that first brought up the having of terms in the College, without the keep of every one of which we can have no degrees.

He came from Jesus Colledge to be made Master here, and he was so severe there that he was commonly called the divel of Jesus; and when

he was made master here some unlucky schollars broke this jest upon him—that now the divel was entered into the herd of swine; for us Ionians are called abusively hoggs.

Abraham de la Pryme: Diary (1690);
Surtees Society, No. 34 (Extracted
from the Michaelmas number of the
Christ's College Magazine).

.... That most famous and fortunate nurse of all learning, Saint John's in Cambridge, that at that time was an University within itself shining so farre above all other Houses, Halls and Hospitals whatsoever, that no College in the Towne was able to cōpare with the tithe of her students, having (as I have heard grave men of credit report) moe candles light in it, every winter morning before foure of the clocke, then the foure of the clocke bell gave strokes: till she (I say) as a pittying mother, put to her helping hand, and sent from her fruitful wombe sufficient scholers, both to support her owne weale, and also to supply all other inferior foundations defects, and namely, that royal erection of *Trinitie* Colledge, which the Universitie Orator in an Epistle to the Duke of Somerset aptly termed *Colonia deducta* from the Suburbs of St John's.

Robert Greene: Arcadia (preface) 1616;
(Extracted from Hartshorne's "*Book
Rarities in Cambridge*," p. 256).

S. John's did then so flourish, as Trinity College, that princely House now, at the first erection was but *Colonia deducta* out of S. John's, not only for their Master, Fellows, and Scholars, but also (which is more) for their whole both order of learning and discipline of manners. And yet to this day, it never took Master but such as was bred up before in S. John's, doing the duty of a good *colonia* to her *Metropolis*, as the ancient cities in Greece, and some yet in Italy, to this day, are accustomed to do.

Ascham: Schoolmaster, pp. 167, 168
(edition 1711).

Nor do I wonder at the worthy Schoolmaster, Roger Ascham, when he says in one of his letters from Germany to Mr John Raven, of John's College, "Tell Mr Mader I will drink with him now a carouse of wine; and would to God he had a vessel of Rhenish wine; and perchance, when I come to Cambridge, I will so provide here, that every year I will have a little piece of Rhenish wine."

Longfellow: Hyperion, i, 8.

It has been for a long time my practice, due to a hint from the late Mr Todhunter, always to require to see an attempt and an exact statement of his difficulty from a pupil of any problem that he says he is unable to solve, and which appears to me to be within his reach. The reason is, first, that I may see where the precise difficulty is, and so know what it is that I have to explain; and, still more, because in the act of setting forth the difficulty the obscurity has a habit of disappearing.

W. H. H. Hudson: Address to
Education Society (Journal of
Education, March 1887).

Haud secus lustrī Lupa Vaticanī
Romulī faecem bibit et bibendum
Porrigit poclo, populisque et ipsis
Regibus aureo.

Non ita aeterni Wittakerus acer
Luminis vindex patriaeque lumen
Dixit aut sensit.

[William Whitaker, 16th Master, 1586—95.]

Andrew Melville: Anti-tami-cami-
categoria (1620).

When the funeralls of the lady Margaret were ended and donne, the executors began further to confulte for execution of her will. Specially towchinge the Statutes of Chriftes College, and erection of St. Johns

College in Cambridge, wherin because my lord of Rochester had alwaies before more largely dealt then any other, they thought no man so fitt to accomplish that business as he, who being the only meane and first mover of her to such godly enterprises, was also best acquainted with her meaning therein: wherupon the other executors by generall consent and assent resigned vnto him the whole authoritie, by publicke instrument in writinge: which he for the great desire he had to satisfie that vertuous ladies last will in so meritorious a cause did not vnwillingly accept. And therefore returning to Cambridge he proceeded in that godly purpose with great dilligence. And because Christes College was cleane furnished in her life time (as before is declared) the cheefe care that remayned was for the College of St. John ye Evangelist, which was in manner nowe to be builte wholly after her death, cheefly at her coit and charges, as by her testament she had willed, although he added thereto no small some out of his owne purse, for although she of her meere liberalitie gave by her last will and Testament to this College a portion of land for maintaynance of a maister and fystie schollers in vertue cunning and service of god, (as her will mentioneth) with all kinds of furniture & servantes needfull in every office, after ye manner and forme of other Colleges in Cambridge, yet did he not only beare a portion of the buildinge vpon his owne charge, but also much augmented it in possessions, foundinge there four fellowships, a reader of an hebrew lecture, a reader of a Greeke lecture, four examiner readers, and four vnder readers to helpe the principall reader; and because the price of victuals and other things began fast to ryse he gave to every one a some of money to be weekly divided in augmenting the fellowes commons. Thus did this godly man not only bestowe his labour, care, and studie in executing the will of the noble ladie the foundresse; but also adde much thereto of his owne purse, to the accomplishment and making perfect of that fair College, besides the wholesome statutes and ordinances most prudently by him penned, and many godly deeds by him executed. For the continewall observacion and maintaynance whereof he gave good landes to the College for ever, as most cleerly maie appeare by ye auncient record which he left in wrytinge, and ye statutes of the same college, if since that time they be not altered, and corrupted. Lykewyse his librarie of bookes (which was thought to be such as no Byshop in Europe had ye lyke) with all his hangings, plate, and vessell, for hall, chamber, butterie, and kitchin, he gave longe before his death, to the said College of St. John by a deed of guisse, and put ye house in possession thereof by guisse of his owne handes, and then by Indenture borrowed all the said bookes an stufte of them againe, to have the vse therof during his life. But at his apprehension all these things were converted an other way and spoiled by certaine Commissioners sent from the king for the same purpose. And for a perpetuall memorie of his hartye good will and love borne towards the college, he caused a little Chappell to be builded neere to the high Altar of the great Chappell, sett therein a Tombe of white marble finely wrought, minding there to have reited his bodye amonge them, yf god had not afterwarde disposed him otherwise, and for as much as of the two regions the North and the South, into which England is divided he noted the North to be more barraine of learninge, and so ruder in manners then the South, he provided in the same Statutes that the greater part as well of the fellowes, as of the schollers should alwaies be received out of the North partes: not of parcialite and affection that he being borne in the north might seeme to beare to his native country, but in respect of the need which he of his great wifdome and providence did easily see to require, wherby it is come to passe, that these two Colleges (by which Cambridge is since that time much bewtifed) have not only in short space brought forth a great number of learned men, well instructed in all sciences and knowledge of the three learned tongues, to the singular benefit of the Church of god, and commonweith of this realme, but have also sent out of them some holy martyrs.

*Author unknown: Life and Letters of
Bishop Fisher, vol. ii (Early Eng-
lish Text Society)*

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1886.

FIRST M.B.

Chemistry and Physics (48).

Mag Edwards, J. H.	Horton-Smith
Ds Evans, F. P.	Ds Mason
Godson, A. H.	Wright
Hankin	Young, F. C.
Holman Hunt	

Elementary Biology (29).

Ds Evans, F. P.	Newnham
Hankin	

SECOND M.B.

Anatomy and Physiology (41).

Ds Chaplin	Punch
Ds Curwen	

Pharmacy (63).

Ds Chaplin	Simmons, W. W.
Cowell	Ds Wait
Ds Lloyd, G. T.	Ds Ware
Philpot	

THIRD M.B.

Part I (21).

Ds Harrison	Ds Shore
Ds Jones, H. R.	Ds Williams, A. H.
Ds Kerr	

Part II (22).

Mag Bond	Mag Nicholls
----------	--------------

BACHELOR OF SURGERY (13)

Mag Bond	Ds Kerr
Ds Jones, H. R.	Ds Shore

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The scheme has now been one Term on trial, and if its present promise is realised its success is assured. Last Term it numbered 215 members, while the confidence inspired by the new general organization cannot be better exemplified than in the fact, which if prophesied a year ago would have only met with ridicule, that for the first time for many years the Clubs of the College, including the L.M.B.C., are free from debt, and this without drawing on the new fund. For this result we have to thank the patriotic energy of the President, and of the Treasurer of the Boat Club, whose efforts resulted in raising the required sum of £260. The Committee has lost the services of Mr Hogg, who has gone down, and of L. H. K. Bushe Fox, Mr Harker taking the place of the former, and the Lawn Tennis Club being represented by G. E. D. Brown. Subscriptions have come in well this Term, and so far there is no sign of their falling off. We hope the time is not far off when the names of all resident members of the College will appear on the Club books.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr W. Barnett.

Committee—Messrs H. D. Rolleston, H. S. Ware, C. S. H. Brereton, H. C. Barraclough, C. H. Heath, F. W. Philpot, L. E. Wilson, H. H. Brindley, W. C. Kendall, H. C. Newbery, C. Collison, and L. Norman.

Hon. Sec.—Mr W. Greenstock.

The meeting was held on Monday and Tuesday, February 14th and 15th, under favourable circumstances. The Strangers' sprint (which was judged by Messrs Eliot and Fardell) yielded some splendid racing, especially in the second round and final heat. The most notable performance among the closed events was Kendall's wide jump of 20ft 6½in, which bids fair to his getting possession of the colours later on. Philpot secured the distance races, though he left his effort in the mile almost too long. Kinman came to the front in three events.

100 Yards Race.—*First Heat*: H. S. Mundahl, 1; C. S. H. Brereton, owed 1yd, 2; C. E. Halstead, o. Won easily by a yard and a half. Time, 11½sec.—*Second Heat*: G. W. Kinman and W. Gregory, w.o.—*Final Heat*: Kinman, 1; Brereton, 2; Mundahl, o; L. Norman, o. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 11sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: T. W. Parry, 7yds, 1; W. C. Kendall, 3yds, 2; C. S. H. Brereton, scratch, o; W. Harris, 6yds, o; F. G. Cole, 7yds, o. Won by nearly two yards. Time, 12½secs.—*Second Heat*: A. H. Bindloss, 3½yds, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 2yds, 2; S. Lewis, 4yds, o; J. A. Beaumont, 4½yds, o; C. E. Halstead, 7yds, o. Won by a yard. Time, 12½secs.—*Third Heat*: W. H. Spragg, 10yds, 1; L. Norman, scratch, 2; W. Gregory, 5½yds, o; W. H. Verity, 9yds, o. Won by two yards and a half. Time, 12½secs.—*Final Heat*: Spragg, 1; Parry, 2; Kendall, 3; Mundahl, o; Bindloss, o. Won by a yard; two yards between second and third. Time, 12½secs.

Wide Jump.—W. C. Kendall, 20ft 2in, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 18ft 5½in, 2; C. S. H. Brereton, o. Kendall afterwards jumped 20ft 6½in.

Half-Mile Handicap.—A. E. Monro, 45yds, 1; M. H. Hayward, 45yds, 2; H. S. Mundahl, scratch, o; L. Norman, 11yds, o; S. Lewis, 25yds, o; B. Ellis, 30yds, o; W. Gregory, 35yds, o. Ellis stopped whilst leading four hundred yards from home. Monro won by five yards. Time, 2min 10½secs.

Hurdle Race, 120 yards, 10 flights.—W. C. Kendall, owed 1yd, 1; G. D. White, 2; H. S. Mundahl, scratch, o. The last-named retired at the third hurdle, White fell at the seventh flight, and Kendall won very easily. Time, 20½sec.

Quarter-Mile Race.—G. W. Kinman, 1; C. S. H. Brereton, owed 5yds, 2; L. Norman, o; W. Gregory, o. Brereton, finding victory impossible thirty yards from home, did not keep himself fully extended to the end, and Kinman won by six yards; no others finished. Time, 54½sec.

Putting the Weight.—L. E. Wilson, penalised 1ft, 31ft, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 24ft 1in, 2.

One Mile Race.—F. W. Philpot, owed 20 yds, 1; W. A. Russell, 2; W. F. Moulton, 3; M. H. Hayward, o. When two laps had been traversed Moulton was leading Philpot by a yard. The former drew away a few yards coming up by the wall, but on getting into the home stretch Russell came unexpectedly to the front, and looked like winning, but Philpot was equal to the occasion, although he left his effort almost too long, and, forging in front in the last two strides, won by half a foot. Time, 4min 50sec.

Strangers' Race, 120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: H. M. Fletcher, Trinity, 1yd, 1; E. O'F. Kelly, Caius, 6yds, 2; H. J. Davies, Trinity, 4yds, 0; A. W. Thompson, Emmanuel, 9yds, 0. Davies nearly fell at the start, and was not in the hunt. Kelly was leading up to the last few strides, but Fletcher won on the post by a few inches. Time, 12½sec.—*Second Heat*: F. P. Owen, Jesus, 5yds, 1; F. T. Galsworthy, Trinity, 6yds, 2; R. Knight, Emmanuel, 7yds, 0; O. Seligman, Trinity Hall, 8yds, 0; E. S. Fardell, Trinity, scratch, did not start, owing to an injured knee. Won by scarcely a foot. Time, 12½sec.—*Third Heat*: R. W. Turner, Trinity Hall, 5yds, 1; J. Le Fleming, Clare, 4yds, 2; H. G. Woolf, Trinity, 7yds, 0. Le Fleming got fast away, but Turner beat him twenty yards from home, and won by a yard and a half. Time, 12½sec.—*Fourth Heat*: A. W. T. Perowne, King's, 3yds, 1; Hon. E. A. Pomeroy, Trinity, 5yds, 2; H. J. Mordaunt, King's, 6yds, 0; C. N. Roberson, Emmanuel, 7yds, 0. Won easily by two yards. Time, 12½sec.—*Fifth Heat*: C. H. Cordeux, Clare, 6yds, 1; C. C. Mott, Selwyn, 6yds, 2; E. J. Barff, Trinity Hall, 3yds, 0; T. Carlyon, Emmanuel, 7yds, 0; W. M. Grimley, Caius, 9yds, 0. A bad start. Won by a yard and a half. Mott finished barely a foot ahead of Barff. Time, 12sec.—*Second Round—First Heat*: Cordeux, 1; Perowne, 2; Le Fleming, 0; Turner, 0; Galsworthy, 0. A splendid race, and won by a foot; the rest close up. Time, 12sec.—*Second Heat*: Fletcher, 1; Pomeroy, 2; Owen, 0; Kelly, 0; Mott, 0. Another grand race, Fletcher winning very cleverly by half a foot. Time, 12½sec.—*Final Heat*: Cordeux, 1; Perowne, 2; Pomeroy, 3; Fletcher, 0. Cordeux was never caught, and won by two feet from Perowne, who challenged Pomeroy twenty yards from home, and secured second honours by a few inches. Fletcher was unable to get up to his men this time. Time, 12sec.

Freshmen's Race, 200 Yards.—L. Norman, w.o.

High Jump.—T. W. Parry, 5ft, 1; H. Hanmer, 4ft 10in, 2; W. C. Kendall, 0; H. S. Mundahl, 0.

Boating Men's 100 Yards Race.—G. W. Kinman, 1; J. A. Beaumont, 2; W. Harris, 3; G. Godwin, 0. Won by half a dozen yards; a good race for second place, which Beaumont gained by half a foot. Time, 11sec.

350 Yards Handicap.—W. C. Kendall, 8yds, 1; C. S. H. Brereton, scratch, 2; H. S. Mundahl, 5yds, 3; A. H. Bindloss, 8yds, 0; W. Gregory, 10yds, 0; J. A. Beaumont, 13yds, 0. Won by four yards; three yards between second and third. Time, 40sec.

Three Miles Handicap.—F. W. Philpot, scratch, 1; C. T. Phillips, 250yds, 2; C. S. H. Brereton, 250yds, 0; B. Ellis, 300yds, 0. Ellis and Brereton retired after going a mile. Philpot took the lead from Phillips at rather more than half the distance, and won easily by one hundred and fifty yards. Time, 16min 9½sec.

Consolation Race, 300 Yards.—Bindloss, 1; Mundahl, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 35½sec.

Gyps' Handicap, 200 Yards.—*First Heat*: Kirby, scratch, 1; Newns, 5yds, 2. Won easily.—*Second Heat*: G. Diver, 20yds, 1; H. Clare, 30yds, 2. Won rather easily by two yards.—*Third Heat*: G. Bowman, 25yds, 1; W. N. Coulson, 10yds, 2. Won by three yards.—*Final Heat*: Bowman, 1; Diver, 2; Coulson, 3; Kirby, 4. Won by two yards; a similar distance between second and third. Time, 23sec.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At the time the last account went to press the Rugby team was playing at its best. With a regular succession of matches and the full team playing, we shewed a better combined game and better condition as a whole.

On Friday, Nov. 26th, we had an even match with Jesus, well contested from beginning to finish, and had somewhat hard luck in being beaten. The usefulness of a large enthusiastic crowd was proved by the spirited play shewn. During the second half we were rarely out of our opponents' XXV, and had the game lasted a few minutes longer, could hardly have failed to score again. Jesus led off with a goal and 2 tries, against which we could only get 1 goal and one try. Both tries were obtained by Kendall, who was in his best form. Greenstock's punts were very useful and well judged, Hibbert also played well and the forwards worked hard without exception.

Monday, Nov. 29th, we again defeated Caius on our ground, after a rather slow match, by one goal to nothing. Roseveare, by a good run, obtained the try, which Greenstock converted into a goal. A. J. Wilson, Hibbert, Mason, Russell, and Stacey played well.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, we played Leys School on their ground: a bad pass of Hibbert's gave them a try, by which they won the match, though we had all the best of the game. Greenstock made two feeble drops at goal when he might have passed or run in himself. White particularly, Kendall, and L. E. Wilson played a hard game and Stacey did good work in the scrum-mage.

This was practically the end of our season, as our next few matches had to be abandoned owing to the frost. A team very much weakened by the Examination epidemic was badly beaten by the Occasionals on Dec. 6th, and, of matches played this term, we had the worst of it against Leake's team and Occasionals, but won against Bubble and Squeak.

During these matches several of the team were engaged in rowing, whilst the rest were in indifferent training.

On March 1st we played the old Millhillians, who beat us pretty easily by a goal and 4 tries to nil.

- J. A. Beaumont—When in form a fairly good back; fast, and cool with his punts; but is inclined to stand too far back, and at times muffs the ball.
- C. H. Heath—A most energetic captain, always working hard for the benefit of the team. Was unfortunate in being badly hurt at the beginning of the season; since then his play has been variable; fast three-quarters, but should learn to dodge at the proper time. Kicking very poor.
- W. C. Kendall—A thorough wing three-quarters, dodges prettily and punts well; has gained the majority of our tries. Has gone off in tackling, and tries to collar high, for which he is too light.
- W. Greenstock—At one part of the season a model centre three-quarters, but often passes too late and sometimes not at all. Tackling bad. Good all round kick, his long punts being especially brilliant.
- W. G. Price—A sterling half-back, playing a consistently cool and brilliant game. Uses his voice well. Has been a great loss to the team since his accident.
- F. A. Hibbert—On his day plays a good half-back game. Runs well; inclined to pass wildly and generally too late; stands too near the scrum; should learn to punt.

- W. A. Russell—Hard working forward; shoves hard, plays well on the ball, and tackles vigorously. Inclined to lose his head and kick too hard on the opponents' goal line.
- G. D. White. Sterling forward with plenty of life. Follows up and tackles well; very useful substitute at half, but is sometimes slow to pick up, and does not kick enough. Good place kick.
- C. T. Phillips—First-rate in scrum, carrying the ball well with him. Slow in loose and often out of condition.
- R. P. Roseveare—Very good at the line-out and in loose; runs well and passes coolly; does not shove his weight, and is slack in a losing game.
- G. A. Mason—Slew in loose, but works and shoves hard in scrum. Tackles well.
- L. E. Wilson—Good three-quarters and forward; tackles well and runs with judgment. Weak passing and kicking.
- A. A. Woodhouse—Brilliant on his day, especially in the loose; dribbles well, but often out of condition.
- J. Backhouse—Very good in the loose; punts, tackles, and passes well, but often lurks instead of shoving in the scrum.
- A. J. Wilson—Good dribbler, playing a grand loose game, but rather too small for scrum.
- R. H. Stacey—Works well in the scrum; slow, and inclined to shirk in loose.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We may fairly look back upon the winter just finished as a prosperous season. Altogether the first eleven have played 21 matches, of which 12 have been won, 6 lost, and the remaining 3 drawn, a very creditable record, more especially so considering that often we were unable to place our full strength in the field, as Ainger and Newbery were playing for the 'Varsity on several days on which we had matches; we heartily congratulate each on having obtained his 'blue,' and hope they are the first of many more Johnian 'blues' in this department. Jacques also was badly hacked and unable to play after the early days of November. Though our record for this Term is good, having won 5 matches and lost 1, we cannot say that the eleven as a whole have improved this Term, the form is decidedly variable, the combination one day being greatly above the average, while on another day no work seems to be done at all; we have noticed this fact more especially in the forwards, who are occasionally very lifeless. Of the latter, however, in excuse it may be said that nearly all have changed their places this Term, Newbery going from centre to left outside, Field taking inside and Barnett centre; the shooting at goal on the whole is fair, but at times unaccountable mistakes have been made. All three halves go in for dribbling too much, and, with the exception of Mundahl, should learn to use their heads and pass more correctly to their forwards; they should also be careful to follow up their forwards closer and keep off their opponents while the backs get rid of the ball. The chief fault in the backs, a very pardonable one, is the want of weight,

though perhaps more judgment might often be used while kicking. Groom in goal has been of great service, and has been considerably above the average of College goal-keepers. The goals won are more than double those lost, the numbers reading 64—31. Below will be found reports of matches since our last issue.

Tuesday, Nov. 23rd, *v.* Corpus. Lost, 2 goals to 1. Corpus winning the toss elected to play with wind and hill, and before half time had scored 2 goals, owing to bad misses on the part of our goal-keeper (a substitute). We had considerably the best of the game after change of ends, but could only get through once.

Monday, Nov. 29th, *v.* Trinity Harrovians. Played on Trinity ground in second round of the Inter-Collegiate Cup Ties. Ainger winning the toss played with wind, sun, and hill in his favour, but our team playing loosely all the way through were defeated by 2 goals to 1.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, *v.* Trinity Hall. Little comment is necessary on this game, as it consisted of a series of attacks on the Hall goal, which was captured no less than 10 times, but the off-side rule being infringed on two occasions we won by 8 goals to nil.

Thursday, Dec. 9th, *v.* Orchids. Won, 1—0. All play was totally spoilt by a regular gale blowing right down the ground. Playing against the wind first we could rarely force the ball more than half way up the ground, and, it being almost as hard to score with as against the wind, our opponents failed to do so. On change of ends we were successful in gaining one point, and thus won by one goal to nil.

Tuesday, Jan. 25, A. C. Nixon being kind enough to bring a team, a fast game on our ground ended in our favour by 2 goals to one.

Thursday, Jan. 27, *v.* Caius. A foggy and wet day caused a slack and uninteresting game which we finally won by 2 goals to nothing.

Thursday, Feb. 3, *v.* E. J. Carson's XI. During the first half the game was pretty even, though, having the hill in our favour, we secured 2 goals. After half time, however, we had matters all our own way, and finally left the field victors by 6 goals to 1.

Thursday, Feb. 10th, *v.* Peterhouse. A somewhat slow but interesting game ended in our favour by 3 goals to 1, though play was somewhat confined to one side, owing to the wind blowing across the ground.

Friday, Feb. 11th, *v.* Emmanuel. Played on the Amalgamation ground, resulting in a draw, each obtaining 2 goals.

Wednesday, Feb. 16th. Though far from being fully represented, we succeeded in defeating Christ's by 3 goals to nil.

Saturday, Feb. 19th, *v.* King's. For this match we could only engage the service of four 'colours,' and consequently

were defeated by the holders of the Inter-Collegiate Cup by 4 goals to none.

The following are the eleven :

- W. H. Ainger (Capt.)—Outside right. Has improved wonderfully this season, though still a trifle slow at times. Plays and passes with great coolness and judgment. Our good record will speak to his ability as captain.
- H. C. Newbery—Has played left outside since the end of last Term; a good and fairly fast forward; dribbles and passes well; good shot at goal; does not centre quite soon enough.
- H. R. Armitage—Inside right. Heavy forward; dribbles and passes fairly well, perhaps pays too much attention to his outside man, when middling would be more advantageous.
- W. Barnett—Centre forward, with plenty of pace; should feed the wings more; a good and hard shot, though apt to be careless.
- H. S. Mundahl—A good half-back; tackles and uses his head very well; plays well to his forwards, but should be careful not to dribble too much.
- C. Collison—A slow but very fair back; kicks well in any position; should learn to use his head.
- T. T. Groom—Has made a very good goal-keeper, and has saved some hard shots; is cool and clears the goal well, but would be better if he could fist out.
- H. Hanmer—A plucky and hard-working half; dribbles too much, and should play to the forwards; tackles well, but should use his head more.
- H. C. Barraclough—Full-back, fast and light; tackles and kicks well, the latter often wildly; should make up his mind to go for the ball at once if he means to try for it.
- A. P. C. Field—Left inside, but plays better as an outside; should be careful not to pass behind; fairly fast and works hard; poor shot at goal.
- T. A. H. Walsh—Slow but fair half-back; uses his head well; dribbles too much, and should follow up and play more to his forwards; fair tackler.
- J. R. Jacques—Played inside left till injured; fairly fast; passes well and judiciously; medium shot at goal.

Below will be found a list of matches :

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	Goals	
				Won.	Lost.
1886.					
S., Oct. 16th	Old Carthusians	St. John's	Drawn	2	2
Tu., " 19th	Trinity	"	Lost	1	4
Th., " 21st	Pembroke	"	Lost	0	3
S., " 23rd	Corpus	"	Lost	1	2
M., Nov. 1st	Nondescripts	"	Won	4	1
Tu., " 2nd	Trin. Harrovians	"	Won	11	1
Th., " 4th	Jesus	"	Won	6	1
M., " 15th	Pembroke	Pembroke	Drawn	2	2
Tu., " 16th	Trinity	St. John's	Won	6	2
S., " 20th	Caius	"	Won	2	0
Tu., " 23rd	Corpus	"	Lost	1	2
M., " 29th	Trin. Harrovians	Trinity	Lost	1	2
W., Dec. 1st	Trinity Hall	St. John's	Won	8	0
Th., " 9th	Orchids	"	Won	1	0
1887.					
Tu., Jan. 25th	A. C. Nixon, Esq.'s XI	St. John's	Won	2	1
Th., " 27th	Caius	"	Won	2	0
Th., Feb. 3rd	H. J. Carson, Esq.'s XI	"	Won	6	1
Th., " 10th	St. Peter's	"	Won	3	1
F., " 11th	Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Drawn	2	2
W., " 16th	Christ's	Parker's Piece	Won	3	0
S., " 19th	King's	St. John's	Lost	0	4

Matches played, 21. Won, 12; Lost, 6; Drawn, 3. Goals won, 64. Goals lost, 31.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We may safely say that our prospects on the river are at last beginning to improve. The L.M.B.C. has, thanks to the untiring exertions of Mr Heitland and J. F. Tarleton, no longer a heavy debt to cripple its resources, it can no longer bewail its want of material, and cold indifference to its doings has, judging from recent scenes on the towpath, given place to interest as widespread as it is hearty.

Our First Lent Boat deserves great praise for its performances, as it most undoubtedly proved itself the fastest boat in its division. On the first night they bumped Peterhouse early in the Long Reach; on the next night they had not gained much on 1st Trinity I until round Ditton, when they spurted grandly and scored their bump half-way up the Reach. On the third night they made a splendid race of it with Jesus I; when straight in the Reach they were a length behind, but this they gradually decreased so that at the Railway Bridge they were only about seven feet to the bad, and it seemed as if the bump must be made, but the Jesus stroke here quickened magnificently and the efforts of our men to further decrease the gap proved unavailing. Jesus got within a few feet of Corpus, so that our boat gained a bumping distance and a half on the latter. On the last night we gained considerably on both the boats in front, but did not get quite so close as in the previous race.

With regard to the rowing the most satisfactory features were the long steady swing and well-covered blades, this latter especially stood them in good stead against the strong head winds which prevailed during the races. Stroke, considering he had but one day's practice at the post, performed most creditably; he rowed in the most plucky manner, but he would have been better able to spurt over the latter half of the course had he not worked so hard at first. Seven and six rowed tremendously hard all through, and well backed up stroke. Five has improved considerably since last year; he should be careful to use his weight at once, and not to feather under water. Four is a hard worker, but is inclined to get unsteady in his swing and does not grip the water behind the rigger at once. Three was very variable in practice, but rowed hard in the races and is always neat. Two greatly improved, but lacks life both at the beginning and finish. Bow is a consistent worker and uses his legs well, but he does not row his shoulders far enough back, and, in consequence, his recovery is cramped and his swing frequently hurried.

The Second Boat went well in practice, but never seemed to get together in the races; the boats (Jesus II and Caius II) which bumped them were however exceptionally good. Stroke, seven, six, and three showed to most advantage.

The First Boat was coached by L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and the Second Boat by L. E. Wilson.

The following were the crews :

P. H. Brown (<i>bow</i>)	A. J. Robertson (<i>bow</i>)
2 P. J. Fagan	2 A. G. Cooke
3 H. Hanmer	3 P. E. Shaw
4 J. F. Tarleton	4 E. H. Hankin
5 R. P. Roseveare	5 H. H. Brindley
6 H. A. Francis	6 T. P. Hartley
7 G. A. Mason	7 W. Ashburner
R. H. Forster (<i>stroke</i>)	W. Harris (<i>stroke</i>)
A. Hill (<i>cox</i>)	J. T. Edwards (<i>cox</i>)

The Third Boat under the new regulations had to race for its place; they were well coached by J. Collin, and rowed pluckily; their want of success was no disgrace, as the boats trying for places were unusually good.

The unprecedented number of ten crews rowed in the October Term Trial Eights; among the five Seniors we were glad to see a Rugby Football Eight.

The Seniors' race was won by Bushe-Fox's crew :

A. B. Baldwin (<i>bow</i>)
2 E. N. Marshall
3 E. A. Anthony
4 E. H. Hankin
5 W. Ashburner
6 R. A. Sampson
7 P. E. Shaw
J. Goodman (<i>stroke</i>)
W. H. Verity (<i>cox</i>)

The Juniors' race was won by Barlow's crew :

S. H. A. Lambert (<i>bow</i>)
2 H. E. H. Coombes
3 E. W. Strouts
4 C. E. Halstead
5 E. B. Nicholson
6 E. Prescott
7 R. M. Pope
G. W. Kinman (<i>stroke</i>)
J. Welding (<i>cox</i>)

Trial Eights also took place this Term; three crews raced, and the following, coached by Bushe-Fox, were victorious :

A. B. Baldwin (<i>bow</i>)
2 A. E. Monro
3 E. W. Strouts
4 J. Backhouse
5 G. D. White
6 G. P. B. Kerry
7 E. Prescott
J. Goodman (<i>stroke</i>)
J. T. Edwards (<i>cox</i>)

Thirteen crews entered for the Scratch Fours, which were rowed on November 30; the final resulted in a dead heat between the following:

Coombes (<i>bow</i>)	Buxton (<i>bow</i>)
2 Monro	2 Cooke
3 Mason	3 Harrison
Hancock (<i>stroke</i>)	Beaumont (<i>stroke</i>)
Gregory (<i>cox</i>)	Shawcross (<i>cox</i>)

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following motions have been discussed since the last notice of the Society appeared:

Nov. 27th:—"That this House rejoices in the spread of Vegetarianism." Proposed by G. J. Turner. Lost.

Jan. 29th:—"That the phrase 'Good Old Times' has no foundation in fact." Proposed by E. H. Hankin, opposed by A. W. Flux. Lost.

Feb. 5th:—"That the influence of the Stage is beneficial." Proposed by H. S. Mundahl, opposed by A. M. Mond. Carried.

Feb. 12th:—"That Lying is a Fine Art." Proposed by F. N. Schiller, opposed by T. H. Sifton. Lost.

Feb. 19th:—"That this House disapproves of the Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee." Proposed by A. M. Mond, opposed by G. W. Kinman. Lost.

Feb. 26th:—"That a little Natural Science is a dangerous thing." Proposed by H. F. Baker, opposed by F. S. Locke. Lost.

The first meeting of the Term was held Jan. 22nd, when the following officers were elected:—*President*, W. A. Russell; *Vice-President*, R. H. Bigg; *Treasurer*, W. Harris; *Secretary*, T. F. Howell; *Committee*, E. H. Hankin, C. Holman Hunt.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Musical Society has this Term made a new experiment in the way of Smoking Concerts. Permission was kindly granted by the Council for the use of Lecture Room IV, and two Concerts have been given.

The first, on February 16, was under the presidency of the Rev J. T. Ward, M.A., President of the Musical Society, and must be pronounced in every way an unqualified success. The quality of the performances was high, and the large and appreciative audience incessant in its demand for encores. Want of time precluded these being granted, with but two exceptions.

The Society is not a little indebted for the success of this inaugural effort to the Rev J. T. Ward, whose kindness and geniality throughout ensured that smoothness and harmony with which the meeting passed off.

The second Concert took place on Tuesday, March 1. From a variety of causes several radical changes had at the last moment to be made in the programme, but fortunately no hitch occurred. This was in no small degree due to the audience, who expressed—somewhat enthusiastically—a desire to assist the Society, not merely in a pecuniary but in an artistic sense. We would remind members that the Society is in want of recruits to its chorus for the May Term Concert, and that their vocal efforts will there meet with the appreciation they merit. Mr Scott made a very popular chairman, and the meeting was graced by the presence of a considerable number of the Fellows.

Considering the nominal honorary subscription, it is to be hoped that every member of the College will support the Society, and so enable it to maintain the reputation its May Term Concerts have acquired, St John's being the only College holding a Concert in the Guildhall during the May festivities.

The work selected for performance this year is Hiller's "Song of Victory." Members and Hon. Members who have subscribed for two Terms will receive two tickets, with the option of purchasing more at a low price.

LACROSSE CLUB.

At an informal meeting held at the beginning of the Term B. H. Lees was elected Secretary in the place of C. S. Brereton, resigned. For many reasons the matches arranged have been few, and of these only one has been played as yet, but in it we came off victorious against Trinity by three games to two, Lees scoring for us.

Our numbers have increased since last Term, and some of the new members show great energy, promising well for a good team next season.

D. T. B. Field, F. G. Cole and H. W. Shawcross have gained their colours.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MISSION.

The question of building gets more pressing every day, as from personal inspection we can testify that the present Mission and Club premises are in a state of great decrepitude. The want of suitable and cheerful rooms is a great hindrance to the secular side of the work in Walworth, as the present Club is such a dreary and miserable-looking building that the men can hardly be expected to make much use of it. The lease will soon expire and is not likely to be renewed (the site being wanted for further building operations), so that it seems hardly justifiable to incur the very heavy expenses which would be necessary for the thorough renovation of the Club premises.

During the Christmas vacations the Senior Missioner, the architect, and the two Secretaries met for an inspection of the

site, and a ground plan of the proposed buildings has been drawn and sent up for the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Ladies' Committee, which has been formed at Cambridge, has already given generous help to the Mission, and a visit was paid to Walworth by one of its members. To them our best thanks are due for their valuable assistance at a time of special distress in the district, the present winter having been an exceptionally trying one.

The soup kitchen has been a very welcome help to the poor, as also the blankets lent during the cold weather.

Several members of the College, both senior and junior, visited the Mission at Christmas; and we hear of several others likely to do so at Easter. It is earnestly to be hoped that men will go down and see the Mission for themselves, even if they can only manage an hour or two there, for the Mission will then need no other recommendation, to them at least.

Lectures and concerts have not been wanting, and have been very much appreciated by the people.

The Mission has suffered a loss in the person of Mr Rudd, our late Treasurer, who has gone to the Isle of Wight, but, fortunately, Mr Watson, an old and tried friend of the Mission, has consented to take his place. The Rev H. J. Elsee, the Junior Secretary, has retired, and his place has been taken by F. W. Parker.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 17th, the Annual Meeting was held in the Hall. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic, the Master taking the Chair. The speakers were: Mr Whitaker, as Senior Secretary; Rev F. H. Francis, the Junior Missioner; Rev G. T. Palmer, Rural Dean of Newington; and the Rev J. Foxley, who came fresh from a visit to the Mission. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That in view of the pressing need of new buildings at Walworth, a building committee be formed and a subscription list opened forthwith."

The Rural Dean, in a very happy speech, cordially supported the motion, and the Rev J. Foxley suggested that the name of the future church should be "The Church of the Lady Margaret" or "St Margaret."

It is greatly to be hoped that while all supporters of the Mission will heartily respond to the call for aid in erecting permanent buildings, they will not forget that this extraordinary call does not make any the less necessary continuous support for the present ordinary expenses of the Mission.

TOYNBEE HALL.

The College has been represented at Whitechapel this Term by Prof. Macalister, who gave a lecture, and by Mr Courtney and Mr Foxwell, who took part in certain set discussions of pressing social questions.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. October, 1886	Dr. D. Mac Alister.
The Practitioner. October, November, and December, 1886	
Ziegler (Ernst). A Text Book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis. Part II. Translated and Edited by Dr. Donald Mac Alister. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 27.17.....	
Todhunter (Dr. Isaac). History of the Mathematical Theory of Probability. 8vo. Camb. 1865. (copy presented by Author to Dr. Whewell). Aa. 1	
—— History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the Strength of Materials. Edited by Karl Pearson. Vol. I. 8vo. Camb. 1886. Xx. 35.49.....	J. E. Foster, Esq., M.A.
Greenwich Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations for 1884. 4to. Lond. 1886. Xx. 12.56.....	Mrs. Todhunter.
— Spectroscopic and Photographic Results, 1884. Xx. 12	The Astronomer Royal.
Cape of Good Hope Meridian Observations made during the years 1879 to 1881. Xx. 23	
—— Observations of the Great Comet, 1882. II.	
Moinerie (Professor A. W.). Preaching and Hearing and other Sermons. 8vo. Edinb. and Lond. 1886. Y. 17.36	The Author.
—— Belief in God. 8vo. Edinb. and Lond. 1886. Y. 17.35	
Machometes Bagdedinus: de Superficierum Divisionibus. Ed. Joannes Dee. 8vo. Pisauri, 1570. Aa. 2	Mr. Pendlebury.
Carnot (L. N. M.). De la Corrélation des Figures de Géométrie. 8vo. Paris. Aw IX = 1801	
Bachet (Claude-Gasper). Problèmes plaisants and délectables qui se font par les Nombres. Ed. A. Labosne. 8vo. Paris, 1874	
Butcher (Samuel). The Ecclesiastical Calendar: its theory and construction. 4to. Dublin and Lond. 1877. Z. 15	
Nature. A weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. Vol. XXXIV. May, 1886—October, 1886. Xx. 23.....	
Apollonius Pergæus. de Sectione Spatii. Ed. M. G. Grabow. 8vo. Frankfort, 1834..	
—— Ed. Dr. W. A. Diesterweg. 8vo. Elberfeld, 1827	

- Willis (Robert).** The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton. Edited with large Additions and brought up to the present time by John Willis Clark. 4 Vols. 8vo. Camb. 1886. C. 5.40—43
- Molbech (C.).** Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Historie, 1742—1842. 8vo. Kiöbenhavn, 1843. Yy. 28.
- De Rozière and Chatel:** Table Générale des Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, et de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. 4to. Paris, 1856. Ee. 10.35
- P. P. Pii VI.** Bullarum &c. contra Constitutionem Civilem Cleri Gallicani Collectio. 8vo. Lond. 1821. F. 9.51
- Aguesse (L.).** Histoire de l'Établissement du Protestantisme en France, 1551—1599. 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1882—1886
- Lenormant (François).** Les Origines de L'Histoire d'après la Bible et les Traditions des Peuples Orientaux. 2 Vols. in 3 parts. 8vo. Paris, 1880-82
- Gesamt-Verlags-Katalog des Deutschen Buchhandels.** Band. I.—XIV. 4to. Munster, 1881—1884
- The Commentaries of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian.** Translated with Notes by J. T. Abdy, LL.D. and Bryan Walker, LL.D. Third Edition by Bryan Walker. 8vo. Camb. 1885. K. 10.37
- Sinclair (Sir John).** History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1803. Ww. 33
- Dyer's (Sir J.).** Cases. Henry VIII. to Elizabeth. 8vo. Lond. 1592. I. 5.36...
- The Claims of Labour:** A Course of Lectures by John Burnett and others. 8vo. Edinb. 1886
- Carpmael (Charles).** On the Law of Facility of Error in the sum of n Independent Quantities, each accurate to the nearest unit. A paper read May 26, 1882. Royal Society, Canada
- On the determination in terms of a definite integral &c. A paper presented May 28, 1885. Royal Society, Canada
- Sylvester (Professor J. J.).** Spring's Début. A Town Idyll. 8vo. Jan. 1880. (private circulation)
- Old Herbert Papers at Powis Castle and in the British Museum.** 8vo. Lond. 1886. (privately printed). Yy. 35.51
- Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia.** 1886. Edited by E. D. Price. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Library Table
- Scott (Robert Forsyth).** A Treatise on the Theory of Determinants. 8vo. Camb. 1880. Xx. 36.62
- Rev. Dr. Parkinson.
- Professor Mayor.
- Dr. Bryan Walker.
- Mr. H. S. Foxwell.
- The Author
(per Dr. D. Mac Alister).
- The Author.
- The Earl Powis.
- Hazell, Watson & Viney, Lim.
- The Author.

- Four Manuscripts illustrative of the personal History of William Wordsworth with two Autographs Rev. Dr. Hymers.
- Charles George Gordon. A Sketch by Reginald H. Barnes and Charles E. Brown. 8vo. Lond. 1885 St. John's College Book Club.
- Chalmers (Patrick). Submission of The Sir Rowland Hill Committee. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1886 The Author.
- Thorbecke (August). Geschichte der Universität Heidelberg. Abth. I. 8vo. Heidelberg, 1886 The Librarian.
- Demosthenes. Select Private Orations of. Edited with Introductions and English Notes by F. A. Paley and J. E. Sandys. 2nd Edition. 2 parts. 8vo. Camb. 1886. Zz. 31 Dr. Sandys.
- Thomson (Sir William). Mathematical and Physical Papers. 2 Vols. 8vo. Camb. 1882. Xx. 37.48 and 49 Mr. Love.
- The Pilgrimage to Parnassus: with the two parts of the Return from Parnassus. Three Comedies performed in St. John's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1597—1601. Edited from MSS. by W. D. Mackay, M.A., &c. 8vo. Oxford, 1886. Yy. 29.28 }
 Price (John Edward). A descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of London: its History and Associations. fol. Lond. 1886. Aa. } The Delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- The Quarterly Journal of Economics. October, 1886. Vol. I. No. 1 The Corporation of the City of London.
- Cambridge Philological Society. Proceedings of. Lent Term, 1882 to Michaelmas Term, 1885. 8vo. Lond. 1882—1886 S. David Horton, Esq. (per Mr. Foxwell).
- Transactions of. Vols. I. and II. 1872—1882. Edited by J. P. Postgate. 8vo. Lond. 1881—1883 The Council of Cambridge Philological Society.
- Sweet (Henry). Spelling Reform and English Literature. 8vo. Lond. 1884.....

Additions.

- Abbey and Overton. The English Church in the Eighteenth Century. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1878. Yy. 29.20 and 21.
- Aeschines Orations. Ed. Ferdinandus Schultz. 8vo. Leipzig, 1865. Zz. 17.21.
- Barnes (William). Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect. 8vo. Lond. 1883. X. 39.21.
- British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books. 14 parts. 4to. Lond. 1881. Library Table.
- Britten and Holland. A Dictionary of English Plant-Names. 8vo. English Dialect Society, 1884. Zz. 35.10.
- Bullocus (Henr.). Oratio ad Archiep. Eboracensem. 4to. Cantab. 1521. Reprint with a Bibliographical Introduction by the late Henry Bradshaw. 4to. Cambridge, 1886. A. 2.51.
- Cambridge University Calendar, 1886.

- Cayley (Professor Arthur). *An Elementary Treatise on Elliptic Functions.* 8vo. Camb. 1876. Xx. 35.48.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. VI. Pars. 3. fol. Berolini, 1886. Ee. 9.
- Darwin (Charles). *The formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms.* 8vo. Lond. 1882. Xx. 29.32.
- *The different forms of Flowers on Plants of the same Species.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1880. Xx. 29.31.
- *A Naturalist's Voyage round the World.* 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 29.33.
- Delitzsch (Franz.). *Biblical Commentary on the Prophecies of Isaiah.* Translated by James Martin. 2 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1886. Z. 4.52 and 53.
- *Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.* Translated by T. L. Kingsbury. 2 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1886. Z. 4.54 and 55.
- Dictionary of National Biography.* Ed. Leslie Stephen. Vol. VIII. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Zz. 4.8.
- Duhem (P.). *Le Potentiel Thermodynamique.* 8vo. Paris, 1886. Xx. 35.51.
- Encyclopædia Britannica.* Ninth Edition. Vol. XXI. 4to. Edinburgh, 1886. X. 2.21.
- English Historical Review.* Ed. Professor Creighton. October, 1886.
- Epistola cujusdam Fidelis Christiani ad Christianos omnes, &c.* 4to. Cantab. 1521. Reprint 4to. Cambridge, 1886. A. 2.52.
- Fragmenta Poetarum Romanorum.* Collegit et emendavit A. Bachrens. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1886. Ii. 11.
- Gardiner (Saml. R.). *History of the Great Civil War. 1642—1649.* Vol. I. 1642—1644. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy. 37.48.
- Geminus (Papyrius). *Hermathena.* 4to. Cantab. 1522. Reprint 4to. Cambridge, 1886. A. 2.53.
- Godefroy (Fred.). *Dictionnaire de L'Ancienne Langue Francaise.* Tom. IV. 8vo. Paris, 1885. Zz. 3.
- Godet (F.). *Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke.* Translated by E. W. Shalders and M. D. Cusin. 4th Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1884. Z. 4.56 and 57.
- *Commentary on the Gospel of St. John.* Translated by M. D. Cusin and S. Taylor. 3 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1884. Z. 4.58—60.
- *Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.* Translated by A. Cusin. 2 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1886. Z. 4.61 and 62.
- Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament: being Grimm's Wilke's Clavis Novi Testamenti.* Translated, revised, and enlarged by Joseph Henry Thayer, D.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1886. Zz. 2.27.
- Head (Barclay V.). *A Guide to the principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1881. V. 35.23.
- Hermijnard (A. L.). *Correspondance des Réformateurs dans les Pays de Langue Francaise.* Tom. VII. (1541 à 1542). 8vo. Genève, 1886. Z. 35.37.
- Journal of the Chemical Society.* January to December, 1886.
- Lorenz (Otto). *Catalogue Général de la Librairie Francaise.* Tom. II. Fasc. II. 8vo. Paris, 1886.
- Magdalen College and King James II. 1686—1688.* A series of Documents collected and edited by J. R. Bloxam, D.D. 8vo. Oxford Historical Society, 1886. Yy. 26.
- Nicholas Papers (The).* Edited by George F. Warner. Vol. I. 1641—1652. 8vo. Camden Society, 1886. Yy. 17.145.
- Public General Statutes.* 49 and 50, Vict. 1886. Ss. 13.46.
- Quarterly Journal of Mathematics.* Vol. XXI. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 20.34.
- Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne.* Vol. II. 1707—1710. Edited by E. Doble. 8vo. Oxford Historical Society, 1886. Yy. 26.
- Rogers (James E. Thorold). *Six Centuries of Work and Wages.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Ww. 36.
- Ruskin (John). *The Seven Lamps of Architecture.* 4th Edition. 4to. Orpington, 1883. V. 33.19.

- Schanz (Dr. Georg). *Englische Handelspolitik*. 2 Vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1881. Ww. 36.
- Scotland. *The Exchequer Rolls of*. Vol. IX. *Addenda, 1437—1487*. Edited by George Burnett. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1886. Yy. 32.9.
- Series Episcoporum Ecclesie Catholicae*. Ed. Gams. 4to. Ratisbonæ, 1873—1886. Z. 15.8.
- Supplementum Aristotelicum*. Vol. I. (Aristophanes. Priscianus Lydus). 8vo. Berolini, 1885-86. Zz. 13.
- Tyery (Nicholas.). *Proposals to Henry VIII for an Irish Coinage*. Edited by G. O. White-Cooper and F. J. H. Jenkinson. 8vo. Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1886.
- Van der Waals (Dr. J. D.). *Die Continuität des gasförmigen und flüssigen Zustandes*. Ed. Dr. Friedrich Roth. 8vo. Leipzig, 1881. Xx. 28.24.
- Vergilius Grammaticus. Edited by J. Huerner. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1886. Ii. 11.
- Wordsworth (William). *Poetical Words of*. Edited by William Knight, LL.D. 8 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1882—1886. X. 36.16—23.
- Wyclif (John). *Tractatus de benedicta Incarnacione*. Edited by Edward Harris. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Y. 16.6.
- Year Books of the Reign of King Edward III. Years XIII. and XIV.* Edited and Translated by L. O. Pike. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Rolls Series. Yy.
- Zeller (Dr. Edward). *Plato and the Older Academy*. Translated by S. F. Alleyne and A. Goodwin. 8vo. Lond. 1876. Ww. 29.33.
- *The Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics*. Translated by C. J. Reichel. 8vo. Lond. 1880. Ww. 29.34.
- *A History of Greek Philosophy from the earliest period to the time of Socrates*. 2 Vols. Translated by S. F. Alleyne. 8vo. Lond. 1881. Ww. 29.35 and 36.
- *A History of Eclecticism in Greek Philosophy*. Translated by S. F. Alleyne. 8vo. Lond. 1883. Ww. 29.37.
- *Socrates and the Socratic Schools*. Translated by O. J. Reichel. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Ww. 29.38.

[A list of the very valuable but little-known collection of early editions of the classics in the possession of the College is presented with this number as a supplement.]



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIV. page 290.)

TIMES of depression are fruitful in changes, sometimes in important reforms. And the middle of last century was a time of great depression in the College. The number of entries, which had long been declining, reached the lowest limit of which we have any record. To what extent this condition of affairs contributed to the changes that ensued, and to the events which characterised the history of the College in the latter half of the century, is not always obvious, but the sequence deserves notice.

No additional buildings were erected, but some of the old ones were defaced. Had funds permitted most of our red brick walls were to have been Italianised, like the S. side of the First Court.

The relations between Tutor and pupil entered upon a new phase. Hitherto all, or nearly all, the Fellows had received pupils, who were for the most part 'pensioned' upon them, living with them in the same chambers. The introduction of the modern system led to the greater independence of the pupil, his further separation from his Tutor, and the withdrawal from the bulk of the Fellows of personal responsibility and care, which was henceforth concentrated upon two or three of the more prominent members of the Body.

In connexion with the foregoing changes we place the letting of second floor rooms by a separate tenancy from those immediately below them, and the construction of independent access to those of the First Court. We have been unable to discover precisely when the requisite structural alterations were made. They may have been part of that large plan of Dr. Powell's, now so universally condemned because its prominent features are the stone facing, sash windows, and other incongruities of the First Court.

Dr. Powell instituted at St. John's a system of regular College Examinations, which he strenuously urged, and long urged in vain, the rest of the University to adopt.

The Benefactions of this period were few.

*†ROBERT LAMBERT, D.D., left the College £300, and such of his books as were wanting in the Library.

His legacy of £300 was added to the fund for the purchase of Advowsons. He also left £100 to the University.

The son of the Rev. Josh. Lambert, also of this College, he was born at Beverley and educated at the Grammar School there, of which his father was Master; admitted here 21 Ap. 1693, æt. 16, he was elected scholar the same year and Fellow in 1699. Besides lecturing at different times in Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics and Divinity, he was 13 years Dean and 7 years Bursar before being elected Master. Perhaps it is to him we owe the arrangement of the List of Benefactors in three divisions. He made the copy now in the Bursar's custody, which, with another made from it in 1838, was used in the terminal Commemoration Services until 1860. He seems to have been most painstaking in his attention to all departments of College business. His beautiful handwriting may be seen in numerous papers, and in marginal notes on others' MSS in the College Treasury.

During the short period, less than 8 years, of his Mastership he was twice Vice-Chancellor. On the second occasion, 1729, he gained the office only by one vote, 84 against 83. His opponent, Dr. Mawson, of Corpus, 'stood in the Liberal interest and got a Bishopric (Llandaff), Dr. Lambert got nothing' except the honour the Tories obtained for him of having a public commencement during his year of office. Dr. Lambert died suddenly, 24 Jan. 1734-5, and was buried in the College Chapel. There is a half-length portrait of him in the Lodge.

* The mark (†) is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May 6.

†RICHARD HOLMES, of Lowther, clerk, gave in 1735
£100 for a poor scholar.

The son of Jas. Holmes, he was educated at Sedbergh, admitted here,
æt. 16, in June, 1672, as a sizar, B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679.

The Benefaction belongs to Sedbergh School, and the Scholar who enjoyed
it was formerly obliged to come to St. John's, but that condition has been
since removed.

†FELICIA JONES in 1738 founded an Exhibition of
£16 per annum.

In accordance with the will of her late husband, Robert Jones, of Gray's
Inn, she left a rent of £16 per an. upon her estate at Longdon-upon-Tern in
Shropshire in trust to their kinsman, Ed. Green, of the Middle Temple, to
choose a scholar of some school in Shropshire, giving preference to their
kindred. He appointed John Lloyd, of Shrewsbury School, in 1739, and
Samuel Dickenson, of Newport School, in 1752.

Robert Jones' will is dated Dec. 1730: his widow's Jan. 1731. One,
Robert Jones, son of Thos. J., attorney, of Wellington, Salop, was admitted
here, May 20, 1681, æt. 16.

†THOMAS BAKER, B.D., ejected Fellow, who died
in 1740, bequeathed to the Library a valuable collection
of books.

His family history has been already given in the Note on his elder brother,
George Baker. He was elected Scholar in 1676, and Ashton Fellow in
1680. For a short time he was Hebrew Lecturer, but otherwise does not
appear to have taken an active part in College work. He was pre-eminently
a scholar and a student, his time and energies being devoted mainly to
historical and antiquarian research. We have seen that he declined
Bp. Watson's offer to make him his private Chaplain. He is said to have
done this in anticipation of a similar offer from the Bp. of Durham, which
came to him and was accepted shortly after. The Bp. also gave him the
living of Long Newton, near Durham, in 1687. The year following he
incurred his patron's displeasure by refusing to read King James' declaration
of Liberty of Conscience. Two years later he resigned his living rather than
take oaths to William and Mary, and returned to College and to literary
work. He was ejected from his Fellowship in 1716 for refusing the new
oaths to George I. He was still permitted to reside in College, yet, although
treated with great consideration by the authorities and almost idolised by the
College, he never overcame altogether the feeling of resentment at what he
deemed the wrong done to him, and used ever afterwards to append to his
name the title 'socius ejectus.' The MSS which he left behind as a
storehouse of information for historians and antiquarians fill forty volumes, of
which twenty-three are in the British Museum and the remainder in the
University Library. The first volume, containing a History of St. John's, is

the only one drawn up for publication. It has been carefully edited with copious notes and additions by Prof. Mayor. A complete Catalogue and Index to the other volumes has been printed. So numerous were the books Mr. Baker bequeathed to the Library that the smaller cases had to be raised to receive them, only two nearest the door, on which the catalogues are placed, remain to show the original height of the others. The value of many of the books is enhanced by the frequent annotations in his clear and somewhat peculiar handwriting.

Baker died in his rooms in College, 2 July 1740, aged 84. He was probably the last survivor of the non-juring Fellows. He was buried in the College Chapel near the monument of his patron, Mr. Ashton. A statue of him has been placed in one of the niches on the North side of the New Chapel. His arms are represented in the W. window of the lower Library and in a window in the Hall, and there are portraits of him in the Lodge, the Hall and the Combination Room.

JOHN NEWCOME, D.D., 27th Master, and Dean of Rochester, who died in 1765, founded two exhibitions and an annual prize for Moral Philosophy, gave above 60 rare books to the Library, and bequeathed the advowson of Minting in Lincolnshire.

J. N. was born 1683, the son of a baker, at Grantham, Lincs., educated at the Free Grammar School there, admitted a Sizar 1700, was 4th Wrangler 1704-5, Fellow 1707. He lectured in College, chiefly in Mathematics. For several years he was Sacrist. When Dr. Jenkin died he was one of five candidates for the Mastership. The issue really lay between Dr. Lambert and Dr. Baker. The decision had ultimately to be made by the Seniors. Dr. Baker, counting upon Newcome's vote, believed his election secure. Newcome, however, voted the other way, and Dr. Lambert was elected. Dr. Jenkin had been Lady Margaret Professor, and Dr. Lambert not being a candidate for the office, Dr. Newcome was elected. He shortly afterwards married and went to reside in the town, taking his name off the College Boards. After Dr. Lambert's short prefecture a remarkable contest ensued for the Mastership. The principal candidates were the President, Ph. Williams, who was also Public Orator and Rector of Starston, and Caleb Parnham, the Dean. Both were Tutors of great influence. They obtained 15 votes each, 8 other Fellows, afterwards known as the *flying squadron*, supporting Dr. Newcome. For some time neither party seemed disposed to yield. At last Williams retired in favour of Newcome; Parnham also retired, and although an effort was made to keep out Newcome by bringing forward L. Chappelow, nephew of the late Master, Professor of Arabic and Rector of Hornead, Newcome was elected by 20 votes to 17. Newcome was a strong Whig, and, the Fellows being mainly Tories, he found his office for some time one of considerable difficulty. Cole, the historian, and others who hated Newcome's politics, have no scruple in charging him with the grossest duplicity, time-serving and cunning. They report him to have been most ambitious of being raised to the Episcopal Bench through the influence of

his patron, the Duke of Newcastle, sometime Chancellor of the University. He did succeed in obtaining in 1744, in addition to his Mastership and Professorship, the Deanery of Rochester. He also held the living of Offord Cluny. Cole admits that he was a painstaking Professor. That office was sometimes considered a valuable sinecure, but Dr. Newcome, during the early years of his tenure at least, had much to do on account of the failing strength of the Regius Professor, Dr. Rd. Bentley.

During Dr. Newcome's mastership the admissions to the College reached the lowest limit of which we have any record. To estimate the proper significance of this fact it would be necessary to compare the records of other Colleges, and to examine the state of the Church and of the country generally. The most ruinous influences in this respect are wars and home disorders. And when a College continues long the field of active political partisanship its proper work must necessarily suffer. The decline in numbers was continued, not begun, under Dr. Newcome. After the Restoration the entries averaged about 70. During Dr. Gower's Mastership they sank to 50, and for a short period after the Revolution they barely reached 40. The numbers became 53 under Dr. Jenkin, 44 under Dr. Lambert, 36 under Dr. Newcome, being frequently below 30 during Dr. N's later years. A dearth of benefactions is also noticeable about this time. Dr. Newcome's own bequests were considerable. The Vicarage of Minting, with the inappropriate Rectory attached to it, he left to the College after his death. He himself seems to have appointed to it Andrew Alvis, who held it with his Fellowship until he accepted Gt. Snoring in 1762. He next appointed Ed. Beadon, the Vicar of Higham, who died in 1811, when the first College Incumbent was appointed. Dr. N. left a house in Cambridge to found the Moral Philosophy Prize, and an estate, 'his interest in the inappropriate Rectory of Bourn,' charged with the payment of two Exhibitions of £20 per an. to scholars from Grantham School. He also left £500 to the University Library, and a collection of 700 books to form a Library at Grantham.

Dr. N. died at his Lodge, Jan. 10, 1765, and was buried in the College Chapel, where his tombstone and epitaph may be seen. There is a portrait of him in the Lodge.

WILLIAM SAMUEL POWELL, D.D., 28th Master, gave in 1774 £500 towards the alterations in the South side of the First Court.

W. S. P., son of Rev. Fras. P., was born and educated at Colchester, admitted here 1734, elected scholar 1735, Fellow 1740. In 1741 he became Tutor to the Hon. Chas. Townshend, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose father presented him to the Rectories of Colkirk and Stibbard. Next year he returned to College, where he was made Lecturer, Examiner and soon Principal Tutor. In 1761 he went to reside in town, and the year following quitted his Fellowship. Nevertheless, on Dr. Newcome's death, he was unanimously elected to succeed him as Master. Thenceforth he devoted himself with all the energy of his nature to the

welfare of the College. He vacated his Norfolk living to accept the Rectory of Freshwater, and in 1766 was made Archdeacon of Colchester. In addition to these emoluments he had recently inherited an estate in Essex. Being a bachelor of regular habits and simple tastes he was able to use his wealth to the honour of the College in the princely manner of fulfilling public duties and privately in aiding studious and indigent scholars. His influence soon became paramount throughout the College. In most respects it was admirably exerted. Soon after entering upon the Mastership he instituted the periodical College Examinations, which are now universal, but which for a long time gave a name and reputation to the College. Numerous records in the Treasury shew how carefully he examined, and sought to make improvements in, all departments of College business. The Bursar's accounts, for example, had been kept on the same plan almost from the foundation of the College. The system was antiquated and often delusive. It was completely changed, and a more methodical and intelligible one introduced. Unfortunately the undertaking with which his memory is most closely associated will be generally condemned. It is to his influence and generosity that we owe the transformation of the South side of the First Court. It is little consolation to know that other Colleges likewise suffered from the prevailing fashion for Italianising our architecture, and from the popularity of the designs of Mr. Essex. Even some who objected to the alterations did so not because they disliked the plans themselves as on account of the cost, and from fear that the improved appearance of one part of the building would disgrace the rest. The original architecture, which corresponded with the E. side, was hidden under a facing of stone, and destroyed by the introduction of sash windows, &c. The second-floor rooms were improved by raising the walls, as may be seen by a glance at the new courses of brick-work, visible in the back lane. Walls with fireplaces were carried through the middle of the building, and all the arrangements of the rooms completely changed. Lack of funds happily prevented further extension of the mischief.

Dr. Powell died, Jan. 19, 1775, and, on the anniversary of his election to the Mastership, was buried in the Chapel, where his tombstone and epitaph may still be seen.

†GEORGE OSBALDISTON, Esq., M.A., gave £300.

His Father, the Rev. John Wickins, Fellow 1731 to 1743, was one of the *flying squadron* who brought forward Dr. Newcome for the Mastership. He became Rector of Petworth, Sussex, and married Philadelphia, niece of Bp. Osbaldiston, of Carlisle and London, and Fountayne Wentworth Osbaldiston, M.P. for Scarborough, &c. Many of this family were members of the College, besides those above mentioned. On the death of F. W. O., in 1770, the estates devolved upon Geo. Wickins, who had just entered the College as a pensioner. He took the name of Osbaldiston, and re-entered as a Fellow Commoner 3 July 1770. In 1773 he proceeded M.A. per literas regias.

†JOHN GREEN, Bp. of Lincoln, bequeathed £100, of which £50 was to be spent in books, and founded an exhibition.

The exhibition was for a scholar of Beverley School, to be tenable either at St. John's or Corpus C. Coll.

J. G. was born and educated at Beverley, admitted in 1724, set. 17, elected Scholar the same year and Fellow in 1731. He was a Liberal in politics, and one of the *flying squadron* who supported Dr. Newcome. On the second election however Green unaccountably turned round and voted for Prof. Chappelow. He was for several years Bursar, holding that office at the same time as he held the livings of Hinxton and Burrough Green. In 1749 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. Shortly afterwards the College presented him to the Rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk. The circumstances connected with this presentation are remarkable. According to the will of Mr. John Boughton, the donor, the living was to be offered to the Senior Divine being a Fellow. The College first offered it to Michael Burton, B.D. Thereupon Dr. Rutherford appealed to the Visitor, claiming that the donor's will gave him precedence over Burton on account of his D.D. degree. The Visitor decided in his favour. Then Green, who was intermediate to the other two in standing, and though Regius Professor was only a B.D., appealed to the Court of Chancery. The Court decided that the ruling of the Visitor was null and void, his intervention not being in respect to any part of the College Statutes, but in respect to a clause in a will which the Visitor interpreted to be contrary to Statute. The Court declined to interpret the clause in the will. The whole proceedings produced the singular result that the controverted clause remained uninterpreted, and the living was given to one who was not the senior Divine either in standing or in degree. Burton was afterwards presented to Staplehurst. Rutherford went to Brinkley, and afterwards succeeded Green as Regius Professor. Although Rutherford gave a bond of £50 to the College that he would reside at Brinkley, he held that living with his Professorship and with the living of Somersham, which is attached to the Professorship.

Dr. Green was rapidly promoted. He became Master of Corpus in 1750, Dean of Lincoln, with a Canonry added, in 1756; Bp. of Lincoln in 1761. He resigned his Mastership in 1764. In 1771 he was appointed to a Canonry at St. Paul's, which he was allowed to hold with his Bishopric on account of the smallness of the revenues of that see. He was remarkable as the only Bishop who, in 1772, voted for the Bill for the Relief of Dissenters. He died at Bath, 25 Ap. 1779, and was buried at Buckden, Hunts., where the Bps. of Lincoln had a palace, and where there is a monument to his memory. There is at Corpus a small likeness of him in wax.

Besides the scholarship above mentioned Bp. Green left other bequests to the town and Grammar School of Beverley. To Corpus he bequeathed a considerable estate, upon which is charged the cost of the six silver cups which are given annually in that College for success in the College and University Examinations. To St. John's he gave a pair of silver sconces for the Combination Room, and in conjunction with Dr. Heberden, another of

the *flying squadron*, a silver inkstand; and bequeathed £100 as already stated.

His arms are in the great window of the Library.

JOHN TAYLOR, D.D., Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, sometime Fellow, bequeathed £700 in 1784.

The son of Robt. T., of Cockram, near Lancaster, he was educated at Sedbergh, and entered the College June 9, 1724, æt. 17. He was B.A. 1727, Fellow 1729, Senior 1747, University Librarian 1731 to 1734. He was also for some years Senior Bursar, and was presented to Staplehurst in 1759. There were two other Fellows of the same name, one of whom was for many years contemporary with our benefactor.

With the benefaction was purchased '£1000 in 3 per cent. bank annuities to be spent in beautifying the College and carrying out the plan of the late Master, Dr. Powell.' A later note, in Dr. Craven's handwriting, states that 'the £1100 reduced annuities of Mr. Osbaldiston's and Dr. Gisborne's donations and the £1000, 3 per cents. of Dr. Taylor's were invested in the 4 per cents. and make the chief part of the Capital of £2338 16s. 7d.' From this and an order in the Conclusion book, 22 Jan. 1776, with reference to Mr. Osbaldiston's benefaction, we conclude that after the abandonment of Dr. Powell's scheme, the funds left for beautifying the College were allowed to accumulate to form a building fund.

Dr. Taylor died, Dec. 30, 1784. His will was made May 8, 1784.

JOHN HULSE left stipends for two Scholars.

J. H. was born 15 March 1708, at Middlewich, Cheshire, the eldest of nineteen children. In his childhood he suffered grievous neglect, to which is ascribed much of the feebleness of his physical and mental constitution in after life. When his Grandfather learnt how he was treated he took him to reside with him at Elworth Hall, sent him to the Grammar School at the adjacent town of Congleton, thence removed him to Stockport, and eventually brought him to St. John's in Sept. 1724. Here he was Ashton Scholar, obtained a prize in College for a Latin Ode, and graduated as 11th Wrangler in the first Tripos in 1728-9.

He was most unhappy in his home relationships. When his parents married, the whole of the family estates at Elworth, Clive, and Bradwall, together with his mother's dowry, a share in a salt-mine worth from £10000 to £20000, were settled upon his mother and her eldest son. His father succeeded to the property shortly after our benefactor entered the College. Very soon he sent for his son and obtained his consent to the sale of part of the estate. But when he sent to him a second time for the same purpose his son refused compliance. A rupture ensued, in consequence of which John had to support himself in College mainly by his Scholarship and Exhibitions. He did not proceed beyond the B.A. degree. In 1732 he was ordained to a small curacy at Yoxall. He afterwards served the curacy of Goostry near Sandbach until his father's death in 1753, when he succeeded to the property, relinquished active clerical work, and went to reside at

Elworth Hall. There he led a secluded life. His only son died at the age of 22. He seems to have held no communications with his brothers and sisters. In continual ill health, suffering from a painful disorder and incapable of the active duties of his profession, he brooded over the infidelity and atheism of the age, and conceived and elaborated in his solitude the scheme with which his name will ever be associated in the University, of devoting his wealth to promote Essays, Sermons, and Lectures to counteract the evils he deplored. His will, an extraordinary document of 400 pages, occupied much of his attention during his later years. He did not neglect his relations. Like himself, the survivors were childless, and to them and to his favourite servants he left life interests in his property. Afterwards the bulk of it endowed the Hulsean Prize and the offices of Christian Advocate and Hulsean Lecturer. He wished the Hulsean Lecturer to deliver twenty sermons annually, but, as this was found impracticable, the Court of Chancery reduced the number to eight. In connexion with the appointments of Advocate and Lecturer he imposed the curious condition that if the person chosen to either office should neglect or not discharge his duties satisfactorily he should forfeit his salary for that year, which should in that case be equally divided between the six senior Fellows of St. John's.

To St. John's he left, after the death of his brothers, £30 each to two Scholarships.

Mr Hulse died Dec. 14, 1790, at the age of 82, and was buried at Middlewich.

Much of the above information is taken from the Preface to Dr. Parkinson's first series of Hulsean Lectures.

THOMAS GISBORNE, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Senior Fellow, gave £400 and bequeathed many books to the Library.

The son of the Rev. Jas. G., of Staveley, Derbs., he was admitted June 28, 1744, æt. 18, B.A. 1747, M.A. 1750, M.D. 1751. He held a Beresford Fellowship from 1753 until his death in 1806.

He was Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, and Physician to the King and Royal Family.

He gave £400 during his lifetime towards the alterations in the First Court. By his will, dated 8 Feb. 1804, he left 'of his Books in London all such as shall be deemed in the opinion of Dr. Budd purely Medical to the Library of the College of Physicians, London, all the rest to the Library of St. John's College.' He possessed also many books at his house in Derbyshire, and at both places collections of Prints, some bound together in the manner of books, others in portfolios, some loose, some with explanatory letterpress, others without. Counsel's opinion being taken we were advised that we had no claim to the books in Derbyshire nor to prints, unless they were bound together as books and accompanied by letterpress. Some of those specified in the 'opinion' as part of the bequest are not to be found in the Library.

His arms have been placed in the great window of the Library.

JOHN MAINWARING, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, sometime Fellow, who died in 1807, bequeathed £120 to purchase theological books.

The son of Gilbert M., of Drayton Manor, Staffs., he was educated at Marlborough Grammar School and at Tamworth, and admitted here June 5, 1742, æt. 18. He graduated 1745, and was elected Fellow 1748, Coll. Preacher 1750, Senior 1768. In 1787 he accepted the Sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron. The year following he was appointed Lady Margaret Professor. He was also presented by Lord Weymouth to the Rectory of Church Stretton, Salop.

Professor Mainwaring was a man of great taste and refinement, fond of painting, sculpture and music. The Rectory grounds at Church Stretton, in the midst of beautiful scenery, were much admired. Dr. Powell, the Master, as a token of his admiration left the Professor £200 to be spent upon beautifying them still further.

The Professor was accustomed to take his turn regularly in preaching before the University, although he dreaded it beforehand on account of his asthma, and usually suffered afterwards from the effort. His audiences were large and attentive, although his sermons were but very imperfectly heard. His practice was to print them after their delivery.

He died at Cambridge, April 1807, æt. 72.

WILLIAM WILSON, B.D., Rector of Moreton, Essex, sometime Fellow, gave £200, the interest of which was to be paid to the best readers of the lessons in Chapel.

He was of Lancashire, the son of Joseph Wilson, Mercer, educated at Hawkshead, admitted 3 July 1770, B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777, Fellow 1777. In 1796 he accepted Moreton, which he retained until his death in 1822. In 1817 he gave £150, to which he added £50 in 1821, to found two Reading Prizes. In accordance with Mr. Wilson's wishes the money was invested, and an order made that the interest should be employed in the purchase of books to be given to the best readers of the Lessons, who from their general regularity and good conduct are deserving of encouragement.

In 1816 Mr. Wilson gave £100 to found a Declamation Prize at Hawkshead School, where he was educated. He was also a benefactor to the parish of Moreton, and bequeathed £1300 to it.

(To be continued).

A. F. TORRY.



AFRICAN EXPERIENCES.

FIVE years ago the writer of the present paper formed one of a party of six missionaries sent out by the Church Missionary Society to Eastern Equatorial Africa, and here he presents for the readers of the *Eagle* some of his experiences in that land of laughter and of tears.

Zanzibar was the point of departure for the interior, and the route selected was that followed by the travellers Speke and Stanley on their famous journeys, the Victoria Nyanza being the destination to which we were proceeding. We left Zanzibar in an Arab dhow, which is not a very luxurious method of travelling by water, and after five or six hours' sail we reached the mainland. Our outfit consisted of tents, beds, blankets, pots, pans, medicines, clothes, boots, buckets, baths, plates, knives, spoons, tinned provisions, guns, &c., besides Zanzibar barter goods. All these articles had to be carried by porters, either coast-men called Wangwana or natives from the interior. The latter are hired with a certain amount of cloth, the former are paid in dollars, at the rate of about five dollars per month, together with their food. The road or track is a narrow beaten footpath, wide enough only for one to pass, and winding wonderfully round every obstruction on and on from camp to camp and from village to village until the desired destination is reached. The character of the scenery is varied enough, consisting of park-like and mountainous country, while rivers or rather rivulets swollen in

time of rain to rushing torrents are met with at intervals. These with interminable scrubby forests and endless plains pretty well describe what you may expect to see on a journey in Africa. After a day's waiting we turned our backs upon the sea, our men in a long line took up their loads, and the tramp to the Nyanza was begun.

Varied were the adventures and amusing were some of the incidents of the journey. For example, take an attack of robbers—*Scene*—African forest; long line of dusky figures moving slowly along bearing burdens on their heads; four or five white men walking far on in front. Suddenly from the forest emerge eight or nine robbers shaking their spears and gesticulating; robbers I say, but possibly peaceable denizens of that region. However, Smith and Robinson and Jones and Brown decide that they are and must be robbers, and that if they are not they ought to be, and must therefore be summarily dealt with. Smith is carrying a carbine; so is Brown. Brown raises his weapon and wildly lets fly. Smith has his slung by a strap and is just going to bring it into action when it goes off of its own accord, and with no little effect, for the bullet strikes Brown's carbine and makes a neat dent in the barrel. Robinson and Jones also fire a volley, and the ferocious robbers fly and are seen no more. I had no part in this glorious victory, so I can afford to speak lightly of it. Brown remarked that as soon as they saw "the white man" the robbers fled. When we reached our camp and were at our dinner of course the adventure was the engrossing topic of conversation, and Brown again ventured the remark that the robbers fled as soon as they saw the white man. Now a man naturally turns a little paler on meeting the wild banditti of central Africa for the first time face to face, and therefore Robinson's reply—"Yes, indeed they did see a *white* man when they saw you"—was perhaps a little severe,

not to say uncalled for. The emphasis which he chose to put on the adjective 'white' was suggestive, to say the least of it.

All African travellers have adventures with lions, or if they have not they ought to have, so we were no exceptions to this salutary rule. Our leader, an Irishman, of course went behind, this being in an African caravan the post of danger, responsibility, and honour. (A caravan, by the way, is not a van, with curtained windows in the sides, drawn by a horse, but, as here used, a body of porters with their loads.) One night we six determined to take advantage of the moon to make a night march. Our leader was to follow with the main body next morning; so off we went, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, with Smith led the way, while the great hunter of the party brought up the rear with me. It is a weird place an African forest at night, with its awful silence only broken by the ceaseless chirping of a kind of cricket. The silver moonlight on the trees made it look like fairyland, and the dark shadows seemed like shapes of awful monsters. We were beguiling the time by talking, when suddenly the silence of the forest was broken by the ringing report of a rifle, and then another, and then quite a fusillade. "More robbers," we thought, and rushing forward soon came on the strangest of scenes. An excited little band shouting and gesticulating in the foreground; in the back ground dark and gloomy trees, in the branches of which were perched still more gloomy shapes. Were they some dreadful goblins of the forest? and were those others perched beside them pale spectres from another world? and why were they there? Such questions had they arisen would soon have been answered by our hearing the prolonged growling of an angry lion not many paces off. Our mighty hunter seized his gun and boldly advanced. Jones, tightly grasping his umbrella, followed to do or die with his beloved leader.

Simultaneously a fussy porter took the mighty hunter by the coat-tails, imploring him not to risk his life. At the same time my boy, black Bob Ridley, rushed forward and wildly fired a random shot. A scene of confusion followed—the mighty hunter had an inward struggle; but he would not risk his brethren's lives, and so decided to leave the lord of the forest to enjoy his supper in peace. Meanwhile the spectres descended from the tree in the form of men. We were about to resume our journey when Brown, who liked a joke and apparently wished to see Smith jump, bellowed in his ear "Smith, the lion!" I think I heard Smith murmuring something about Brown's being a fool. After a while we sat down to rest at a safe distance, and Jones, who did not know that Robinson had been in the tree with Smith, began to talk in a most shockingly flippant way about Smith's getting up the tree to escape the lion; Robinson met the remarks with a dignity bordering on coldness, and merely observed that they had gone there in order to get a convenient spot from which to fire on the brute below.

And so we travelled day after day and week after week, through the territory now annexed by Germany, through Ugogo and Unyamwezi, the country of the moon, where one more incident of an amusing nature occurred, until at last we reached the Nyanza. One night it looked like rain, so I begged of our gallant leader Dermot to come and share my tent, which he did, as he had not brought his own tent with him. He turned in, and I had just dozed off to sleep when I was awakened by a loud shout. I sprang up, and in the dim light I saw Dermot sitting up in bed. "Ashe," he cried in an excited voice, "an enormous leopard!" "Where, where is it?" I said, expecting to see the monster at the foot of my bed, and wildly I fumbled for a small revolver which I had secreted somewhere under my head. It was

like a nightmare. The pistol was mixed with blankets and would not disentangle itself. Dermot went on to describe how vividly he had seen the brute, and how large it was. Black boy Tom, who was sleeping outside, appeared at this juncture and told us that the monster in question, though not a leopard, was a *punda*. I need not particularise and say what a *punda* is—however, on second thoughts I think I will translate the word, for that fellow Robinson will perhaps air his learning some day and say it was only a *donkey* that frightened us. We had a few of these long-eared animals with us, and one had been taking a quiet walk round and had given us a look up. He was secured; but some kind of a beast came up and munched and crunched bones outside the tent: what it was or what bones it was crunching I never found out. I think from its quiet and annoying persistency it must have been a cat.

A few more days were supposed to bring us to the mighty Nyanza. As we neared the inland ocean we became intensely excited, and visions of the vast expanse of blue water were constantly in our minds. At last we arrived at the village which we were told was by the Nyanza, yet no Nyanza did we see. We were weary and tired with the long march, but so eager were we to see the longed-for lake that we set off with guides who promised to take us to the water. After walking three or four miles, they said "there it is!" pointing in the direction of what appeared from the distance like a nicely-kept cricket field, and calmly told us that that was the Nyanza. It was rather a shock to us to find that we had only reached the far end of a narrow arm of the lake; but we had to make the best of it and return. However, when we did eventually reach the open water, the glorious view of the illimitable expanse, stretching away as far as the eye could reach, more than fulfilled our widest expectations.

Of course various adventures befell us on the Nyanza, and, at any rate, when nothing else of an exciting nature happens, the monotony is usually broken by the going off by accident of somebody's gun. Robinson's boy had put his loaded and capped gun down beside him and close to where I was, in a canoe, and then as he was fumbling about for something it went off. Happily it was pointing away from me, and only smashed a chair and riddled a rug. After this Robinson gave strict orders that his people should not have their guns loaded. Shortly after this we were at a native village and Robinson was amusing a crowd of open-mouthed Bazinja by showing them the mechanism of a revolver. The delighted audience so pleased the exhibitor by their manifest appreciation of the performance that he told his boy to bring another revolver, and then with a pistol in each hand he pretended to fire upon an imaginary foe. Click, click, click, went the hammer as the empty barrels went round, till at number four there was a loud report, and a bullet whistled by the head of a delighted little boy. This was the climax and the applause was terrific, the native Bazinja thinking this to be a necessary part of the fun. Robinson, however, had thought the revolver empty, and was struck with horror when he saw how nearly he had killed his delighted little admirer. It was well he missed the boy, as, if he had killed him, it might have proved a very awkward and expensive entertainment for us all. Jones was a man who imagined that he knew a thing or two about medicine, and so he soon got a reputation among the caravan porters. He dosed people with Eno's fruit salt, which they seemed to take with great satisfaction: they liked to see it fizz. One day a patient arrived wanting "*dawa*," or medicine, so Jones got out his Eno and an iron cup, and prepared the foaming draught; but, contrary to his usual experience, the patient drew back putting

out his hands in a deprecating way. Jones was exceedingly angry at his stupidity as all the fizziness was subsiding, so he pressed the medicine on his unwilling patient, who perforce swallowed it. Then Jones was willing to hear his explanation of his evident antipathy to the treatment prescribed. The explanation was satisfactory and convincing: it was the man's wife, and not himself, for whom the medicine was required. Smith went in more for dental surgery; he had a pair of universal tooth-drawers, which he was burning to make use of. A kind fate threw a patient in his way. Kind was the fate for Smith, but whether the patient thought so may possibly be questioned. However, he came, and Smith examined the ailing tooth and promptly decided that immediate extraction was the only remedy. He brought out his universal extractors, and then, with agonised determination written on his countenance, he nerved himself for a mighty effort. A second sufficed to remove the tooth, and a look of momentary triumph lighted Smith's quiet face as he surveyed his extractors clasping the liberated tooth. That look of triumph was rapidly exchanged for one of consternation as he more closely surveyed the instrument of his art and found that he had not only extracted the ailing tooth, but two more into the bargain, besides a portion of adhering gum. Smith now appeared at his greatest. He quietly got some powdered alum to staunch the bleeding, and gave his patient no hint that he had accomplished any more than his original intention. The patient was accordingly more than satisfied, and went away no doubt sounding Smith's praises for his surprising skill in dentistry.....

It happened from different causes, such as sickness and the exigencies of the various missions, that I was the only man who reached Buganda in M'tesa's country, where there were already two missionaries. But my sojourn there was so fraught with sadness,

and my experiences were so tragical, that it would be utterly incongruous to include it in a paper which deals entirely with the comic side of African travel. If my readers will bear with me, on some future occasion I may perhaps speak more of missionary experiences on the Victoria Nyanza.

R. P. ASHE.

[The incidents here recorded are all absolutely true, but the names are fictitious and the incidents connected with them are shuffled up so that the participators cannot be identified.]



BARNES'S POEMS OF RURAL LIFE.

A BOOK-REVIEWER lately recommended to the readers of his journal the perusal of either *King Solomon's Mines* or *She* (I forget which) for the beguilement of cares or weariness. A sign of the times, perhaps, this; but wide of the mark, surely, in healthy days. Given, imagined details after the manner of Poe, quasi-scientific effects after Jules Verne, adventurers' difficulties and expedients after Defoe, blood of man and of beast profusely spilled, until, as Lamb once said, "it affects us no more than its representative, the paint of the property-man in the theatre," with some fantasies of an imagination explained perhaps by its East Anglian origin, and we have a hash as far removed as possible from the wholesome literature that could soothe, purify, and restore us in our leisure hours. How different in every way from the mental villeggiatura, the true country holiday, that can be had by beguiling our interval hours with the books of two members of our own college, who have shown us, in their several ways, something of the realities of Nature and Mind in England's country places. One of these, Dr Jessopp, is still with us, prosing of the Arcady he delights to study, and of his book I should like to say something in a future number if editorial exigencies allow. The other, William Barnes, B.D., sang in the dialect of Dorset, and is now himself one of the "Voices that be gone." An obituary notice of him appeared in Number lxxxii. of the *Eagle*, and

his poems have long had great reputation, so that I have neither to give any account of the poet, nor to introduce the book, but may at once begin to turn over his pages, with prejudice, as one might the letters of a newly-made but well-recommended acquaintance.

The complete edition (1879), under the title *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*, contains three "collections" of poems, 331 pieces in all. The dialect does not cause formidable difficulty; the variations from standard pronunciation are simple and fairly well capable of being represented by letters and marks, and the peculiar words are few. For knowledge of the twangs, burrs, and sibilations, the opportunity of listening to the genuine thing must be waited for. Meanwhile it is better to read them aloud, even if to oneself, than to trust the eye alone.

In his poems Barnes confined himself strictly to rural life; here is the poet, not the archaeologist or philologist known in his other books and papers. There is no straying into history or abstract thought, the moralising is elementary, the imagination kept in close contact with actualities, while no subtle analysis of the heart is attempted, but he expresses the primitive modes of feeling proper to the rustic Man. And the character of the poetry corresponds; no artificiality, no allusiveness, it flows on clear, plain, simple, strong. To appreciate the difference between simplicity and artificiality in poetry, no more forcible contrast could be found than between a poem of Barnes and the *Idyl of Dorset* of Professor Palgrave in his *Visions of England*.

The primary element of Barnes's poetry is, as was to be expected, the direct unquestioned joyfulness of life in the open air; we are in touch with Mother Earth; we live among green trees and gay fields, with birds and bees, and all the animal life of the farm and the lane; among the fruits of the orchard

and the garden, and the crops of the meadow and the plough-land. We are in immediate relation to the great events of the changing year; spring and summer and winter concern and interest us exceedingly; while the passing of day into evening and of evening into night is ever before us as outward event and touches us still closer by the accompanying alternations of toil, leisure, and sleep. Here is the true refreshment offered for the jaded mind and the body used overmuch as its servant: to be persuaded again that the trees be company, that there's sweet music in the wind, that sunny woodlands invite us to ramble through them, and that after being merry in the summer's haymaking, we can be friends with the snow and frost and winds of the bracing days of winter in their turn.

A rural pleasure very notable to those who are thinking about the strain of life in our day is the joy in the occupation by which daily bread is earned. How different does this appear in Barnes from what would be found in a book of poems about London back-street life! What is there in the returning day, in the round of the year's work, of the tailor or the engine-fitter, the office-clerk or the small shopkeeper, that can cause the man to sing as one rejoicing in the very putting forth of effort, as well as in the work accomplished, like this?

Zoo yesterday in afternoon

We set, in eärnest, ev'ry woone

A-haulèn o' the corn.

What mechanic, or town-labourer, sings like the Shepherd of the Farm lovingly enumerating his various offices, or like the Carter lifting up his voice, not to weep, but to exult

O, I be a carter, wi' my whip

A-smackèn loud, as by my zide,

Up over hill, an' down the dip

The heavy lwoad do slowly ride.

Is it to be the lot of the future Englishman that only when his work is done with he can rejoice and be glad? In these songs the peasant of Dorset is far from praising only rest from labour and the amusements of the hour when work has ceased :

Tis merry ov a zummer's day
When vo'k be out a-meäken hay :

that is, merriment and work actually live together for him. True, the mowing and the pitching and the stacking give back-aches, but there is a jovial feeling that he is engaged in the great functions in which Man and Nature work together, and so the Harvest-home is a triumph and the stack of golden corn a trophy raised by soldiers who loved to campaign.

Another elementary pleasure on which Barnes fondly dwells is the joy of possessing solid and material things. Hear the small farmer and his wife contemplating their possessions :

How happy uncle us'd to be
O' zummertime, when aunt an' he
O' Zunday evenens, eärm in eärm,
Did walk about their tiny farm.

The small shop-keeper looking over his favourable ledger in his back-parlour in Walworth may be enjoying an equal satisfaction, but the abstract character of his property, the *Dr* and *Cr* of it, make it seem sordid and selfish in comparison with the yeoman's

My lofty elem trees do screen
My brown-ruf'd house
* * * *
And I do walk along a rank
Ov apple-trees, or by a bank,
Or zit upon a bar or plank,
To zee how things do grow.

Barnes has a few pieces indicating appreciation of the particular passion for owning land, for possessing

a piece of the soil and all that thereon is; but he is not so vehement about this as was Charles Kingsley, for instance, when he told one who was coming to Eversley as his curate, but who had just received the offer of a benefice of less money value than the curacy, to accept the latter, for it was a prime good for a man 'to get hold of the land!' Nor does Barnes say anything that goes home so unforgettably as the extract from Michelet (quoted by J. S. Mill), who tells of the land calling from its peasant owner "a look full of passion, of heart, of devotion."

Many great changes were coming over agricultural life during the years when these poems were being written, and Barnes takes note in his way of not a few. The enclosure of Commons finds complaint; the absorption of the delightful strips of green along the sides of the roads is resented; there is a dialogue in praise of allotments, especially if near the cottages; a piece upon the throwing together of small farms, and several allusions to what was evidently a sore point with the yeomen-farmers; the introduction of machines is lamented, in so far as it involved loss of employment for hand-labour; the rumbling of the stage-coach wheels is hardly replaced by the rushing of the less homely trains; while such minor points are grumbled over as the replacement of the old open hearths by register-grates, of pewter plates by earthenware, and of good old English oak by mahogany in the furniture. There does not appear to be any reference to some of the other great changes, and we miss especially the expression of rural opinion upon the widening of the parish-bound horizon occasioned by the railway system, with its far-reaching results in the emigration from the rural districts of the most spirited of the young men and the handsomest of the girls. Franchise, ballot, wages and profits, are brought forward in a dialogue, and the Anti-Corn-Law agitation is discussed, but this not so impressively as would be

expected by readers of the life of Cobden and of the records of the Free Trade movement in town and country. Perhaps Dorset saw less of them than other parts did; certainly it has usually been the stock-example of a county lagging behind the times.

Among traits of more individually human interest Barnes paints with a good deal of manifest sympathy the love of boisterous fun: taking sometimes the shape of horseplay, and practical jokes; sometimes of give-and-take dialogue, with combats of a homely and rough quality. And we are not surprised to learn that the pieces most in demand at parish entertainments in Dorsetshire to-day are those of this type, such as the dialogue between Sam and Bob on the perilous topic of *The Best Man in the Field*. But though there is rudeness there is not vulgarity; a spirit of equity underlies it all. If Poll sews up Tom's coat and 'stan's an' laughs' at his struggles it is in order to be 'upzides wi' him;' if the chimney is stopped up with a faggot on its top during a party this is simply a neighbour's protest against having been omitted from the list of guests. Turn and turn about is the principle of both mischievous prank and biting gibe.

Barnes's treatment of Nature is not that of the landscape-painter, not in breadths and tracts with atmospheres, but in individualised scenes, and in her offspring. Hence we do not secure any such well-defined and vivid impression of Dorsetshire as a country of our imagination as is accomplished for us by Mr Thomas Hardy's Egdon Heath (*Return of the Native*); and nothing like the thorough possession of the sensible imagination which is achieved by George Sand in her idylls of the Berri country, *Fadette* and *La Mare au Diable*.

Two features of his poetry remind us that Barnes sang when an older man than most poets whose sphere is country life and simple feeling. There is, first,

a constant harking back to the days of childhood and early youth, to the time when Nature is with us much and counts for a large part of experience; as if he felt that when writing he had left her somewhat, and must look to his earlier life for the full freshness of her joys. The *Girt woak tree* is liked so well for its memories; the friend is told plainly

But tidden, John, vor all that you
Be now, that I do like yer zoo
But what you wer vor years ago.

And

'Tis touchèn vor to treäce, John,
Wold times drough ev'ry pleäce, John.

While the next lines go further still, pointing to some sorrow having intervened between the golden days of youth and the days when the poems were written:

But that can't touch woone's heart so much
As zome wold long-lost feäce, John.

But, further, we observe it in the character of his love-songs. Their spirit is maturer than we are wont to find. The permanent qualities of character, the significances of the heart in relation with fuller life, are discerned; it is not the mere lustihead of youth, exuberant but often volatile. His admiration is for womanhood, or its promise, rather than for maiden graces: his lover looks forward to 'the wife-brightened vire.' There is some loss in this, but there is also gain. If we do not feel that the whole poet is absorbed in his present passion we feel that there is more in him yet to be absorbed, and that, so linked, Love and Life will grow together as time passes on.

There are some thoroughly merry and youthful pieces, too, light-hearted songs of love for girlhood. Grave questions as to 'what colour Jenny's ribbon should be'; the 'bit o' sly coortèn' between John and Fanny; miffs to be made up, and fair milkmaids

to be praised above their peers; and here and there we meet some touches of the mastering kind that finds exemplar in Burns's 'Ye may be this ye may be that,' but—

Ye are na Mary Morison,
such as the splendid elevation of the Maid vor my
Bride, above comparison when it is said that

A queen to be stately, must walk wi' her face.

The moralising is, as said above, within the limits of rural life: the simple truths that help the Rustic to be wise and good. People may come and go, but 'Rivers don't gie out, John'; praise of contentment; plea for faithfulness in love—

Zoo never win a maiden's heart
But hers that is to be thy bride;

happiness with the lowly: gratitude to parents in their declining years; and other simple notes of well-ordered life.

Is there any religion in these Dorsetshire poems? Not much, *formally*. What appears is the natural religion that has benefited from Christianity but knows not (or understands not) specific doctrine or specific history. Faith such as this—

We mid be sure that God above
If we be true when he do prove
Our stedvast faith an' thankful love,
Wull do vor us what mid be best,
An' teäke us into endless rest,
As sleep do come wi' the dew.

Easter and Christmas are represented as being mainly valued as secular feasts, when Jim puts on a new frock coat 'blue wi' yollow buttons all o' brass,' or families gather 'smilèn in woone another's feäce'; even 'happy Zunday' is the day of rest more than of worship, and where it is said that it is 'the day that's all our own to spend wi' God' it is added 'an

wi' an e'thly friend.' It might be thought that the poet was insensible to these aspects of life, but there is an exquisite piece upon public worship, 'Vo'k a-comèn into Church,' and we know that Barnes was a conscientious and earnest preacher and took holy orders in the maturity of his life. Nor is it simply that the Catechism of the Church, or the solemn gravity of her only authorised Liturgy, fails to find an echo in domestic life or everyday thinking, for we do not find that the ruder teaching and simpler worship of Methodist or Baptist is represented here either. But, as Dr Jessopp will raise this same question, we may ask his opinion upon it later on, and let this suffice us here.

A word as to the lyric qualities of the poems. The defect is a lack of dramatic force; many of the pure songs have no plan; seldom is there a climax, and in some there is a decided bathos. For instance, in a poem of memory, after writing on friendship and love he returns to such a triviality as birdsnesting. Apart from this defect his success is distinguished. He has in high measure the gift of spirited rhythm; the words are bound into successions of cadences clear and sweet, the sense of music is awakened by them, the sentiment accords, the heart stirs, and the reader sings with the poet. Many of them call aloud for musical settings, but whether they obtain them or not they make melody for themselves. Space does not allow of quotations, I would just mention as favourites of my own: *The Evenèn Star o' Zummer*, *Come out to the Parrock Come out to the Tree*, *When must the breaken day is red*, *The Maïd vor my brîde*, *The Church and happy Zunday*, *Zunday Woodlands*, *The Bells o' Alderburnham*, and *The Mill by Cloty Stour*.

It is too much to say of Barnes that he has made an Ayr of Dorset, but he gives to town-dwellers a glimpse into rural England with just enough flavour of locality and personality about it to fix his poetry

in its own corner of our memories. Enough of his feelings and thoughts have been infused into the Nature and the People he knew to win him the garland of the Poet, though not quite that of the king-poets who have poured themselves wholly with wealth of passion into their world and so have created new worlds for us. But one praise, not claimed by all of these highest, is due to Barnes. In his poetry he is the minister of purity and innocence in enjoyment of the world of sense. As there comes to us, blithely and freely, his singing of the Nature he loved so well, we perceive in things sensible a beauty and a worth not all their own, while in his country-folk we discern in simple human nature the rudiments of the spiritual and the presage of a life higher than is seen.

A. CALDECOTT.



SOME MEMORIES OF MY "VAC."

DURING Cambridge during term none, save the versatile *Reviewer*, cares to speak. We are all on terms of easy if unequal familiarity with it; no one wants a shilling guide and every one gets his bills; there are many pit-falls, but there are no anxieties. We are all members of a vast social club, meeting at definite periods in the year, and enjoying a well-earned repose after the engrossing cares of town or country life. The in-door entertainment is as varied as the out-door—a happy provision in a capricious climate: you may qualify for a Special or a Tripos on a rainy day, or hit your friend to "leg" for three on a dry one. But these are vain repetitions: there is nothing esoteric about them; you hear them in the street; you see them in the *Reporter*; you even discuss them with your landlady, but you never whisper them in secret. But what of Cambridge in the "vac"? The Master of the Rolls was questioned, but in vain; the title conveyed no impression to the mind of my bookseller; the *Pall Mall* had never thought of it. It was a rare idea, but there were the usual preliminaries—nothing is without them: if you must dress to go to a ball, you must undress to go to bed—however, they were soon satisfied. To the unwary it may be profitable to throw out a hint—you must never occupy the same set of rooms both in "term" and in "vac": it is not dangerous to the health, but it is bad form and never forgiven; if you are in lodgings you must move into the Club, or *vice-versâ*. With me it was not *vice-versâ*, so I required a permit: it was given with ungrudging

hand, perhaps with a pious hope of its utility, certainly with many admonitions. It suffices to say that I was subsequently found in X New Court, consigned to the hospitality of the aged but genial lessor thereof; he received me caressingly and made me his confidant. He was a man of taste, with the most refined sensibilities, but his want of a technical education had handicapped him: he had desires which found no adequate expression, he had expressions which did not meet his desires. There was a missing link, and my superior knowledge supplied it. A long and varied experience had taught me a useful art. I knew how to ingratiate myself with anybody's grocer—my host could never manage his own. To this superior knowledge I added a willingness to please, which brings me many grateful recollections. The relations established between my host and myself were not economical but they were cordial. His circle of friends was small but select, and I was kindly received. They never called me names, but they told me charming stories and sometimes asked me to lunch. This was the only fashionable way of passing the afternoon, and it moreover stimulated the Tripos faculty. No coincidence could have been happier, but our destinies were evil and we were in advance of our time. The Tripos we had rigorously disciplined our faculties for was not yet set: the works of Black and Haggard were not classics; and for some occult reason Aristotle's Philosophy was preferred to Bulwer's, and Plato's Republic to Mallock's! It is a horrible feeling to know that you are in advance of your time. I have travelled third class on a branch line of a suburban railway; as spare man I have rowed at a moment's notice in the junior trials; I have observed the transit of Venus through a broken window pane; I have even seen the Bridge of Sighs painted, but I never had such a sensation as being before one's time. Bills of Exchange payable at some distant day have a present equivalent: we had none, as no known

system of discount applied. Where were we? A crowd of suggestions offered themselves, all in sympathy with our feelings, but there was a more pertinent query—where ought we to be? It was put apologetically but its meaning was plain. Now an exeat is an exeat; you may put it in your pocket-book but it will never be negotiable; you may walk round it on stilts but it will never smile upon you; give it in at the butteries and it is never returned. I immediately entered into the spirit of it; my chattels were not numerous but indispensable; but this distinction was not observed save by myself. There were many to gather them and watch over them—they have my esteem and my token thereto. Little remained to be done: most transitions are easy—those of one's surroundings the easiest. You don't want a crucible and you do require a ticket. There is an unwonted reciprocity about it: you take it and it takes you, and you are never before your time.

Now that I look back on my adventurous sojourn and cast up the net results morally, physically, and financially, my feelings baffle description; disguise is impossible; remedies unknown. I have no desire to discourage the enterprise of my friends to whom the same "brilliant idea" may have occurred by recalling smoking chimneys, inartistic painters, the expensive vagaries of my "host," &c., but I feel sure that my enlarged experience would never tempt me to pass another Easter Vacation in Cambridge. There is no element of chance in it—failure is certain: you may challenge a crocodile to a three-mile handicap and win on the post; you may even climb the Himalayas on an unsafe bicycle without an insurance on your life, but you can never keep the "vac" with any degree of success—you may court it but you cannot attain it.

SCUD EAST.

[The Editors are prepared to offer a small prize for the best solution of the above.]



A JOHNIAN TRILOGY.

IN one of the manuscript volumes of that industrious antiquary, Thomas Hearne, now lying in the Bodleian at Oxford, Mr Macray has recently discovered the MS of two plays, 'The Pilgrimage to Parnassus' and 'The Return from Parnassus,' which were acted in our College—the former in 1598, the latter in 1599. There is also a third play, a sequel to 'The Return from Parnassus,' which was acted in 1602. This was twice printed in 1606; was reprinted in the last century; was included a few years ago in Mr W. Carew Hazlitt's edition of Dodsley's *Select Plays*, and in 1879 obtained a place in Mr Arber's *English Scholar's Library*. Its amusing character and importance as an illustration of university life and manners also induced me to give an outline of it in the second volume of my *History of the University*, pp. 522–26. But the two earlier plays, which Mr Macray's research has brought to light, were printed last year for the first time, and along with the third play form a very elegant volume, which has appeared under the sanction of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford. Professor Hales, of King's College, London, whose minute acquaintance with the English literature of this period is well known, has deemed the whole Trilogy so noteworthy as to make it the subject of an interesting article in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

The burden of these three plays is essentially the same—the career of the university student, with its aims, its hopes, its temptations, its disappointments, and its hardships. 'Parnassus' here represents the

'delectable mount,' the dwelling of the learned of the University of Cambridge. Philomusus and Studioso are two students setting out on their academic course, and pressing on through the land of logic and rhetoric, by the route of the ancient *trivium*. Their journey is described under the form of an allegory not unlike that of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. Madido, the wine-god, disguised as a genial toper, seeks to lure the travellers to the wayside tavern, declaring that there is 'no true Helicon but a cup of brown bastard.' Stupido, who represents the growing intolerance and narrow-mindedness of the Puritan party, seeks to turn them aside from 'those vain arts of rhetoric, poetry, and philosophy,' 'more vain than a pair of organs or a morris dance!' 'Better let men study the Mar-prelate Tracts and the Genevan Catechism.' Amoretto, the voluptuary, tells them of the pleasures described in his favourite volume, the *Ars Amoris*:

'Why should you vainly spend your blooming age
In sad dull plodding on philosophers,
Which was ordained for wanton merriment?'

But the most dangerous tempter of all is the disappointed scholar himself, one Ingenioso, turning back from Parnassus, tormented with actual hunger and sick of philosophy. 'I talked,' he says, 'with a frende of mine that lately gave his horse a bottell of hays at the bottome of the hill, who toulde mee that Apollo had sente to Pluto (?Plutus) to borowe twentie nobles to paye his commons; he added further, that hee met comming down from the hill a companie of ragged vicars and forlorne schoolemaisters who as they walked scratched there unthriftie elbows, and often put there handes into there unpeopled pockets, that had not beene possessed with faces this manie a day.'

Each temptation, however, is successfully resisted, the road of the *trivium* is safely traversed, until at last the two students, now commencing bachelors, arrive at the Muses' Hill itself.

The second play, *The Return* (part i), gives us the sequel. The students have gained their degrees, but no means of gaining a livelihood appear to be forthcoming. The disappointment which has befallen Ingenioso descends on their spirits also. 'Not,' says Professor Hales, 'that the land is not lovely, but even in it one must have something to live on, and they have nothing. One cannot subsist on delightful prospects or the music of falling waters, and when we next see them they are pale and emaciated; and, sad to say, are already bethinking them that they must flee from this land of their aspirations and their efforts, with what speed they may, if they would fain keep body and soul together. After a few days in the Land of Promise, to make for the wilderness again—verily, this is a tragical result, though treated in a lighter manner by our poet. For is there indeed a more tragical spectacle than such a shattering of the ideal life nobly conceived and nobly sought after? Just as the worshipper has after much grief and pain reached the shrine of his deity, and is kindling the incense, his golden god changes into clay and tumbles to pieces; or the walls of the temple crack and yawn and collapse; or the pilgrims find the expense of his liturgy too great for their resources! Alas for Philomusus and Studioso! They must leave their so hardly won Paradise.'

The next scene accordingly introduces Philomusus Studioso, and Ingenioso, along with a fourth student named Luxurioso and somewhat of a scapegrace, all struggling on in various ways to earn a livelihood in the world. Philomusus gets a situation as a sexton and appears in a black frieze coat, carrying a bunch of keys and a spade, his directions being to 'dig well and ring well.' He is soon, however, dismissed for negligence. In the days of his predecessor, the warden tells him, 'the chancell was kept in order, the church swept, and the borders rubde that tho

mightest have seene your face in them, and for my parte I never used other lookinge glass.' But his main offence had been that he was too proud to whip the dogs out of church. Studioso turns private tutor in a family. Here again his lot is of the hardest. He fares the same as the household servants, and is ultimately dismissed because he would not allow 'one of the blew coates' to 'perch above' him at the 'latter dinner,'—a term corresponding not to 'second hall,' but to the less dignified repast at which the servants consumed what their superiors had left. 'My yonge maister,' adds poor Studioso, 'whome I taughte was verie forwarde to have mee gone, and toulde his mother he never learned in a greate booke since I came; my mistris with a shrill voice cride, "Those schollers are proude, those schollers are proude," and sent me packinge awaye.' Even yet more galling and humiliating, if possible, are the experiences of Ingenioso, who attaches himself to one Gullio, an arrant fool and impostor, who sets up as a literary patron. Ingenioso, however, fails to profit by his patron's liberality, but is called upon instead to listen to a series of pretentious criticisms of his own compositions.

The second part of *The Return* developes the plot of the first, and exhibits the unfortunate scholars still struggling with disappointment and distress; Ingenioso is last heard of on his way to the Isle of Dogs, while Philomusus and Studioso resolve on adopting a shepherd's life.

What these compositions serve more particularly to shew the reader in the present time is the fact that this golden age of Elizabeth, which we are apt to picture to ourselves as one of abnormal prosperity and opportunities in life, with its victories, its discoveries in foreign lands, its growing literature, and increasing wealth, was one in which young scholars fresh from the University were quite as much perplexed to find a career in life as in any subsequent age.

What these plays were designed to effect at the time of their composition can easily be inferred. It was hoped that the piteous experiences of the poor scholars might move the compassion of some of the audience; that some official, potent to influence the distribution of honours and of place at court, or some wealthy patron with a dozen livings in his pocket, might be induced to be more mindful of the rising talent of St John's. Happily, in the present day, the patron is almost as extinct as the dodo; and the student setting forth on his 'Return from Parnassus,' and pausing dubiously as he surveys the numerous routes (so largely multiplied since Ingenioso's day), feels that his best chances in the arena of professional life are derived from the knowledge he has gained, the habits he has formed, and the self-mastery acquired, during his pleasant sojourn at the foot of the Muses' Hill.

There is one slight slip at p. 60 which has already been noted elsewhere. Consiliodorus speaks of

'Rough Barbarisme, that in those ackhorns times
Commanded our whole ilande as his own.'

Here the editor suggests that 'ackhorns' is possibly for *Acheron's*! It may however be looked upon as quite certain (as Dr Sandys pointed out in the *Academy* a short time ago) that the word 'ackhorns' is simply an obsolete form of *acorns*, and that the author's reference is to that rude time in the history of the world when, according to the poet, men

Glandiferas inter curabant corpora quercus.¹

We must not bring this brief notice to a close without an expression of indebtedness to the sister University, for the pains and taste expended on these resuscitated compositions of one who was probably a member of our College, although his personality has so far eluded the most careful research of his latest Editor.

J. B. M.

¹ Lucretius, V 939; cf. Vergil, *Georg.* I 8; Ovid, *Mét.* I 106.



ON IDLENESS AS A FINE ART.

IDLENESS in both its analytic and synthetic aspects, or in other words the science and art of doing nothing and doing it well, is a subject which seems not to have received the attention it merits. True we have among our number not a few able exponents of the art in its practice; but despite the facilities now offered in this University for so many new lines of study, this branch of a liberal education has not as yet been specifically recognised. The school indeed appears to be an esoteric one, and this must be the writer's excuse if, as an amateur, he has failed to grasp in their entirety principles which have not yet been presented to the public in definite shape.

With the ethical side of the subject we have been well familiarised, but there are other phases worthy of notice. The poet indeed has sung of his 'Castle of Indolence'; but why has no candid metaphysician given us the 'Confessions of a Lotos-eater'? when will some new Democritus, versed in curious research, compile an 'Anatomy of Idleness,' with its causes, 'congenite and adventitious,' its 'symptomes' and 'prognosticks'? The present remarks have no more ambitious object than to draw attention to a neglected branch of art; and so, with the choice of the historic, the philosophic, and the scientific methods, we prefer, as more in accord with the spirit of our subject, to follow no method at all. This will have the further advantage, that the writer—or the reader—may break off at any point, and lose nothing by so doing.

Let us begin by discarding prejudice. It is bootless to enquire whether some one else's life is worth living, that being a matter of which the subjective view must ever be the more important. The idle man is at least usually harmless, and this, in an age of busy-bodies, is no small item to set to his credit. Among a population of so many millions mostly—of the kind that rush in where angels fear to tread—it is refreshing to find here and there a man who carries out the principle of *laissez-faire* in his own conduct. If silence be golden, he who can refrain from the general *mêlée* must have some true metal in him. Now the idle man devotes so much energy to leaving undone the things which others think he ought to do, that he has little disposition to make serious errors in the other direction. To negotiate a breakfast until it extends to the luncheon hour; to decorate one's self with a hat of the latest style, and take out a small dog of home-made appearance for an afternoon walk; to sit at an open window on the Parade regarding the passers-by over the top of a rose-coloured newspaper; these surely are weaknesses which a censor less stern than the college tutor will easily pass over.

Idleness, however, to deserve the name of an art, must be much more than a mere negative state of inaction. Anyone can be lazy, but to exalt indolence into a ruling principle, to adopt it as a second nature, demands qualities not granted to all. We are told that 'it takes a wise man to be a fool,' and so—though the comparison is an odious one—true idleness is not to be acquired without long and steady application. It is only in a narrow and relative sense that the idle man can be said to do nothing. One who by diligent care has amassed a large store of idleness, finds ample opportunities for its exercise. He takes, however, a rather microscopic view of his immediate surroundings; the choice of a neck-tie or

the consummation of afternoon tea is an undertaking of moment, and he will not imperil its success by undue hurry. Altogether there is more in him than meets the eye. In his more sportive moods it may meet the ear, for our friend not seldom has musical aspirations, and the post-horn is one of his foibles. Withal he is genial, and would live at peace with all men: if he improvises a band of amateur Christy Minstrels in his rooms, he will enlist the sympathies of the reading-man beneath by borrowing his tea-tray for a tambourine.

He is something of a philosopher in his way, and does not thrust his philosophy in the way of others. His view of life is fatalistic. There is a certain amount of work which cannot be avoided, but why pry into the reasons for this unpleasantness? The easy theory of the early Fathers is sufficient. *Deus auctor, Diabolus interpolator*. The idle man enjoys what he can, and accepts the necessary evils, with only an occasional growl when nature at large seems to conspire to thwart his ease. He is rarely cynical, except to avoid being drawn into too active philanthropy. Bent on taking life *au naturel*, so far as is compatible with comfort, he is of necessity conservative, but he is not political, still less polemical: his voice is never heard at the Union, and he consigns to perdition the prowling button-holer who retails with comments the latest telegrams.

He is, however, a diligent student of the sporting papers; for it is a curious fact that the man who has least inclination to engage personally in active exercise is commonly the keenest critic of all field-sports, and shows a deep interest in their more speculative aspect. Of more solid literature he is perhaps a little shy, though he will give a vague adhesion to a few standard authors. If he belongs to a Shakspeare Club, and takes the part of Portia or Imogene in a reading, the interesting heroine is too

often found lighting her pipe when her cue to speak arrives. It may be remarked that he usually owns a mahogany-coloured meerschaum, which demands as much care as a baby, and helps him to fill up a large part of his time. He is imbued with a wholesome fear of examinations and of all things remotely connected with them; but when the May Term arrives, which is to see his final ordeal, he begins to read. With a book under his arm, he betakes himself to the Backs, hires a Canadian canoe for the morning, and lies on his back in the sunshine with an air of deep abstraction which might belong to an astronomer plunged in scientific reverie or a faithful Buddhist enjoying the tranquility of Nirvana.

Your genuine idle man, however, is normally gregarious in his habits. It is not merely, as the scoffer may suggest, that his resources for amusement must be supplemented by those of others; but rather the cult in which he engages is essentially a social one. You can be lazy by yourself, but to be idle requires the countenance and aid of other idlers. A subtle freemasonry binds the brotherhood in common ties, and a chance outsider, who strays into their midst, feels at once the spirit of Idlesse that dominates there. There is an invincible horror of whatever may be regarded as 'shop'; discussion of anything more serious than a cricket-match is taboo; the conversation indeed savours rather of platitude, and is only occasionally redeemed by some dexterity in the use of slang, itself no mean art. Originality is not a strong point with the idle man. He is, however, ingenious in devices for killing his chief enemy—time. He sits up late at night apparently in order to enable him to rise late in the morning. He looks to the end of the Term before it has well begun, but he finds difficulty in getting through the vacation. He visits friends of like manners with himself: sometimes he goes to see his relatives, but on the whole he prefers 'Home, sweet Home,' with variations.

But enough of a character familiar to us all: let us return to the subject of Idleness regarded as a fine art. It would be impracticable, even if the writer were competent to the task, to lay down within the limits of a short article the canons of the art, to treat of the times and seasons, ways and means, places and methods. There is a time to work and a time to be idle, as the Preacher would have said if he had thought of it, and to seize the fleeting hour for idleness one must be ever on the watch. It must be admitted that in this favoured Cambridge we enjoy advantages altogether exceptional. There are so many things to leave undone, and so many bright examples of 'how not to do it,' that the humblest disciple of the art must feel encouraged and strengthened. Both companionship and emulation assist. Moreover, the general repose of our physical surroundings, the soothing effect of their mingled classic and pastoral beauties, all these conditions are in the true spirit of *dolce far niente*. There are some spots here which have probably always been quiet oases in the midst of a hurrying world. The saying is historic that, as one college was renowned as a place for study and another for eating, so a third was of all places the most desirable to sleep in. An honoured member of this last royal foundation, who was ready with pleas for most things, did not forget idleness among the rest; and he has condensed the philosophy of the subject into a single hedonistic sentence. '*Aut regem, aut fatuum, nasci oportere,*' says Erasmus, and we cannot all be kings.

In idleness there are many ways to the same goal, and the able specialist in one line should not look down on his brother idler who follows a different method. The type we have faintly outlined above is but one among several, though perhaps the most popular. If you are conscious of possessing taste, you can adorn your rooms with a pea-green dado

and "just exist beautifully." If you have leanings towards whist, you can take to you seven other spirits like yourself and form a club. But the relation of clubs of all kinds, either with or without blazers, to the subject in hand is too wide a topic to be even touched on here.

In conclusion, it cannot be too strongly urged that in this, as in other arts, the road to success lies in constant practice and the contemplation of good examples. Study the best models, so as, while avoiding servile imitation, to absorb the true spirit of the art; then by perseverance you will attain in time to the noble army of *dilettanti* and become a worthy member of that class whose useful functions in society I have endeavoured to set forth in the foregoing remarks.



JUBILATE.

Dedication to the Editors of the EAGLE.

THE *Authour* in venturing before the Publick hopes that the exiguity of his *Merit* may be equalled—if that be not a presumptuous prayer—by the greatness of your *Clemency*. Your Lordships' fame for Learning, Piety, a judicious Patronage, and an open-handed Generosity bids him hope that his *Academic Muse*, in her first flight amid the rarer heights of Poësy, may find in you the *Winged Steed*, which shall subdue the *tri-formed Monster* of her own Shortcomings, the Publick Disdain, and the Rapacity of our modern *Sosii*; that the Mediocrity of her Charms may be forgotten in the Majesty of her Theme and the Splendour of her Patronage.

One Bird is best, the blind old Chian cried,
To shed for Fatherland the crimson tide.
One Bird is best, all Johnians agree,
To hymn our Monarch and her Jubilee.
Th' Imperial Eagle, proud her sway to own,
Grovels recumbent 'neath th' Imperial throne.*

* Εἰς ὁλῶδες ἀπιστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πατρὸς. For the above rendering I am indebted to the College Examination *passim*.

But who am I such glories to rehearse
 And dim their brightness in a purblind verse?
 Like the gilt emblem on *New Buildings* seen
 I strive to soar above Earth's carpet green;
 Anon, eyes dazzled by such Majesty,
 Droop a lame pinion and forget to fly.
 Not mine to sing of *horrid War's* alarms,
 Not mine to sing the triumphs of our arms;
 Though few our Warriors, such their giant thews
 That *puny* Millions tremble in their shoes.
 Peaceful we check the *Muscovite* advance,
 With undrawn sword the godless hordes of *France*.
 Then, bold, prepared to conquer or to die,
 Mow down scorch'd *Soudan's* naked chivalry.
 Mine rather be to tell the peaceful years;
 The cornland swaying with her golden ears;
 The *thrice-blessed Agriculturists*, for they
 No Rent, no Tithes, no Taxes soon will pay;
 The March of Education through the Land,
 The learned *Ploughboy* and the lectured *Hand*.
 Yet still too vast the Theme appears for *me*,
 Still let me narrow my Phylactery.
Ambition's Ladder pointing to the Sky
 Lures mortals upward but to climb and die;
 So the *Batrachian* lost life's marshy good
 In vain attempts at bovine amplitude;
 And, striving still the larger joy to gain,
 Died of a cow in apoplectic pain.
 Then draw we closer still th' encircling ring,
 A son of *Cambridge* let me *Cambridge* sing.

Mark we the changes in our Ancient Town,
 While fifty summers pass o'er *England's Crown*.
 No *Girton* then far reared her modest head;
 No *Newnham* bolder marked the *Backs* with red;
 No *Ridley* nursed 'neath elms' umbrageous green
 The lisping Bishop and the prattling Dean.

No lost *iota* in proud *Selwyn's* scroll
 Watched like the *Pleiad* happier sisters roll.
 No slipp'ry *Asphalt* echoed to the feet,
 No plunging cab-horse rinked the public street.
 So amid *Arctic* ice the polar bear
 Shuffles ungainly to his polar lair;
 Horror uplifts the sailor's prickly hair. }
 No *Cambridge Locals* spread from town to town,
 And *Index Number* was a name unknown;
 Not yet had entered man's still guileless soul
Left-hand-top-corner's neatly punctured hole.
 And, worst of all, not yet aesthetic eyes
 With rapture marked a gamboge *Bridge of Sighs*.
 So have I seen o'er *Zankle's* storied straits
 A mellow saffron flood the Sunset gates;
Abruzzi's mountains the soft splendour own,
 And yellower grows white *Reggio's* dotted town:
 Such have I viewed an *Anglo-Indian* old,
 Whose lurid guineas paled their sallow gold.

Now all is changed; as Time's stream onward flows,
 Our *Morals* soften and our *Learning* grows.
 The *Theban* riddle is fulfilled in us,
 Nor need we more a modern *Edipus*.
 Four-foot we crawled weak infants on the floor;
 Two-footed next learned *Love's* delusive lore;
 Then, still progressive in great *Nature's* plan,
 Steps forth the glorious three-foot *Tripod Man*.
 The ancient tongues of Athens and of Rome
 Now echo purely in their *Western* home;
Macaulay's schoolboy with new accent drones
 Great *Tully's* wisdom in great *Tully's* tones.
 Th' unconscious Organ must th' improvement share,
 And *Wōx-oomāhnāh* wings the heavenward prayer.
 No secrets now *Imagination* rack,
 No loves of *Algae* on the *Tortoise's* back;
 No *Lusitanian* caves their wealth amass,
 (Three celts, a rubbing of a Christian brass,)

But some bold *Briton* robs the treasure stored,
 And *Worts' Foundation* wins the splendid hoard.
Ornithorhynchus, named of *Paradox*,
 Claims his commodious if unsightly box,
 And, like the antique traveller, can own
An upper-chamber when he comes to town ;
 Conscious display his *meroblastic* feat,
 While *Lightning* messages his prowess greet.
 Do softer thoughts steal on the Student's breast,
 The same kind friends assuage his heart's unrest,
 What time they mark with scarce dissembled pride
A Travelling Bachelor and his *Travelling Bride*.
 Where cold *Sarmatia* spreads her cloak of snow,
 A son of *John's*—where will not *Johnians* go?—
 Essays t' unravel *Nature's* tangled skein,
 And trace their denizens from *Lake* to *Main* ;
 The finny brood grow salt by slow degrees,
 And pickled salmon swim th' astounded seas.

If such the *Past*, what shall the *Future* see?
 Research and Learning, Peace and Harmony!
 Then bold *Biologists*—adventurous brood!—
 Crossing unscathed the intervening road,
Geology's fair self, no longer coy,
 Kind shall invite to *petrologic* joy.
 While they, full fain to roll the friendly log,
 Dissect again the vivisected dog.
 A loving ardour fans the mutual flame,
 Diverse their methods, but their end the same.
 So *Galatea*—biologic prize—
 Sighed into life and opened wond'ring eyes ;
 The Sculptor found, as her sweet lips he kissed,
 Sermons in stones, and turned *Geologist*.
 [Where were ye, Nymphs? or by *Aonian* rill,
 In *Tempe's* vale or on the *Castle Hill*?
 When *Downing-silers* issued from their lair,
 And pealing *placets* hurtled through the air ;

The others sinking down the stream of fate,
Though *Nymphs* admire them nor the *Muses* hate,
Like to some traveller in an *Arctic* night,
Gaze on the glories of the *Northern Light*.]
Astonied *Nature* marks the onward course,
And *Cam* flows upward—slightly—to his source.
The foes of *Cambridge* at the sight may grieve,
Hebrew *Apella* listens to believe.
If with such strides the *Age* shall still progress, }
Soon *Vice* her rugged front cowed shall repress, }
And *Virtue* reign in hideous nakedness.

sat iubilatumst: plaudite.

MON HABIT.

SOIS-MOI fidèle, ô pauvre habit que j'aime !

Ensemble nous devenons vieux ;

Depuis dix ans je te brosse moi-même,

Et Socrate n'eût pas fait mieux.

Quand le sort à ta mince étoffe

Livrerait de nouveaux combats,

Imite-moi, résiste en philosophe ;

Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

Je me souviens, car j'ai bonne mémoire,

Du premier jour où je te mis ;

C'était ma fête, et pour comble de gloire,

Tu fus chanté par mes amis.

Ton indigence, qui m'honore,

Ne m'a point banni de leurs bras,

Tous ils sont prêts à nous fêter encore ;

Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

T'ai-je imprégné des flots de musc et d'ambre,

Qu'un fat exhale en se mirant ?

M'a-t-on jamais vu dans une antichambre

T'exposer aux mépris d'un grand ?

Pour des rubans la France entière

Fut en proie à de longs débats ;

La fleur des champs brille à ta boutonnière ;

Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

Ne crains plus tant ces jours de courses vaines,

Où notre destin fut pareil,

Ces jours mêlés de plaisirs et de peines,

Mêlés de pluie et de soleil ;

Je dois bientôt, il me le semble,

Mettre pour jamais habit bas,

Attends un peu, nous finirons ensemble,

Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

BÉRANGER.

MY AULD COAT.

YE'LL clead me aye, my puir auld coat,
We're baith the waur o' wear;
Ten lee-lang years I've tent ye weel,
A saunt could do nae mair.
Gin cauldrie blasts sud try your wab
An' blaw as gin they'd tear't,
Haud oot like me, defy them a':
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

I min' when first I pit ye on,
I min' sic braw days lang—
The callants nipped and daffed, and syne
They hanseld ye wi' sang.
Noo tho' ye're thin, and I am puir,
They ken oor honest heart;
We'll aye be welcome to their door:
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

I ne'er hae strinkled ye wi' scents
Like dandies in their pride,
I ne'er hae boo'd your honest back
A lording's scorns to bide.
Owre stars and ribans folk may fecht—
There's fules in ilka airt—
Your muirland gowan's brawer gear:
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

Fearna sic hairum-scairum days
As ance we spent thegither,
Whiles gladsome, and whiles unco wae,
Baith driech an' sinny weather.
Richt sune I maun pit aff for aye
My coat an' a', I'm feart;
Jist bide a wee, we'll baith be dune:
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

D. M.

OVERBOARD.

FAREWELL and for ever!—I ne'er shall redeem thee
by empty repinings and longings in vain;
and the voice of complaining full ill would beseem thee,
though I ne'er shall behold or embrace thee again.
Oh blithe was my song as from shore we departed,
and I flung my soul back to the glorious years
when the Hollander felt British tars lion-hearted,
and the Spanish Main swarmed with the bold
buccaneers.

But soon overcast was the sky of my scorning,
as I felt I should lose thee, though near to my heart;
and my spirit grew faint with a gloomy forewarning
that told me too surely we soon were to part.
Soon, soon were we sundered,—away the wave bore thee;
ah, the pang of that moment I skill not to tell!
but no life-buoy I flung and no hand I held o'er thee
to save thee or soothe thee or bid thee farewell.
Yet I loved thee right dearly as father loves daughter,
though a bachelor listless and lonely I be;
and I thought of the monsters that swim the sea-water,
and the eager-eyed fish that were ravening for thee.
Oh the joy and the comfort that fled with thy going,
thou nearer than wife and more cheering than wine!
yea, the dolour and dirge of thy wild overthrowing
should be sung by a lyre that is stronger than mine.
But Nature ordaineth naught wholly to perish;
and still, though around thee the chill waters roll,
immortal thou art, and the hope I will cherish
thou may'st bloom in the mackerel or slide in the sole.
But to me thou art lost, thou art vanished for ever;
for the lack of thy cheer I wax weaker and thinner:
I will make no more moan, but a nobler endeavour—
farewell, my lost lunch! I'll avenge thee at dinner.

COLLEGE BILL.

Obituary.

CECIL FREDERICK HOLMES, M.A.

In the person of C. F. Holmes, M.A., J.P., Senior Assistant-Master in Harrow School, who after a brief illness died at Harrow on the 25th of April last, at the comparatively early age of 58, the College has lost a second member of an able family. It was just forty years ago that Cecil Frederick Holmes first came to Cambridge from the famous school of Shrewsbury, whose old connexion with our College was then unimpaired, and where the classic muse found a congenial home under the fostering care of that great teacher who happily still survives to fill the chair of Greek. The son of a Professor of Bishop's College, Calcutta, Mr Holmes was born in India on the 31st July 1828, and on his father taking up his residence at Shrewsbury became a member of the school. He came to Cambridge in 1847. In college life each generation does its work and passes from us all too quickly, and if there are few amongst the residents who can look back upon the undergraduate days of the highly-gifted Arthur Holmes, there are yet fewer who have a personal recollection of the elder brother Cecil. It was the College of Dr Hymers and Mr Brumell to which the young freshman came, and at a time so distant that the flannels of the athlete had not yet replaced the student's cap and gown in the public streets, and married Fellows and stage-plays and dances in college halls were almost or quite unknown. And Mr Holmes was not the man to change with changing times; that which he was in 1847 he was in the main in 1887: a Churchman of the older type, the staunchest

of Conservatives, and tolerant of no new thing except the Primrose League.

He took his degree in 1851, being (bracketed) head of the Second Class in Classics and also a Junior Optime. It was not, however, at Cambridge but at Harrow that his life's work was to be done. For a short time he read at the University with a view to Holy Orders, but in 1852 he went to Harrow, and, being permanently appointed to an Assistant-Mastership by Dr Vaughan in 1853, he quitted Cambridge altogether, and soon identified himself with Harrow as few of even her most loyal sons have done. The career of an assistant-master of a large public school is one of those which are still fairly free from the taint of merely personal ambition; the other men in the boat may know who are doing the work and who the shirkers are, and of this the outside world may through them know a little; but in the main, whilst Bishopricks and Deaneries reward headmasters for success, or at least console them for the want of it, their assistants must be content to be of the number of the faithful who were never famous. With such a position, however, Mr Holmes was well content. He lived for Harrow, and it was enough for him. Some, coming from a school like Shrewsbury, then at the zenith of its fame, might well have been Salopians first, Harrovians afterwards: but not so Mr Holmes; he was, and from the first, an Harrovian of Harrovians. At the triennial dinner dear to all old Harrow boys, at the match at Lord's, on Speech-day, or at Wimbledon, no man more thoroughly represented Harrow. Of a pre-eminently social disposition his love for the school found one mode of its expression in a liberal hospitality, which however never interfered with the just demands of work; and to have been a Harrow boy was ever an unfailing claim to his consideration and regard. In 1885 a new Head-Master came to Harrow, who in point of years might have

been Mr Holmes' son, but few who heard his sermon will forget how Mr Welldon spoke in the School Chapel of the full and generous allegiance rendered to him by his older colleague.

In early years at Harrow he had sat at the feet of Mr Drury and of Mr Harris, and he like them was one of the older race of teachers, who, if somewhat narrower, yet perchance were not less thorough than their successors; men who made no profession of omniscience, who were in all their ways conservative, who valued training more than knowledge, who were severe on puppyism, on pretence, on shallowness. In other pupil-rooms boys learnt, and yet may learn—we hope not all at once—Geology, Geography, Modern History, Political Economy, Astronomy, Botany, the theory of Spinning, and the Habits of Primeval Man, but not in that of Mr Holmes. For five and thirty years—for so long did his work at Harrow last—it was his firm conviction, firm as his faith in Harrow, that when God created Greek and Latin, and Latin verses in particular, He in His wisdom gave to man an unsurpassable and a well-nigh sufficient pabulum for every schoolboy to the end of time.

From their birth in 1859 he was a warm friend of the Volunteers. He served himself for many years in the XVIII Middlesex, and older grown was ever ready with his guidance and support to aid the military efforts of the school. As year by year the boys from the various public schools compete with one another for the Ashburton Shield upon the arid turf at Wimbledon, not very many Harrow masters are to be found to animate their efforts by their presence and encouragement; but Mr Holmes was even better known at Wimbledon than he was at Lord's; the bright scene at the firing-point was incomplete without his carriage, which was but rarely absent.

The 28th of April last was a very solemn day at

Harrow. Well nigh a thousand mourners in the old Parish Church, whose well-known spire points heavenward from the summit of the hill, a thousand more outside, bore an emphatic witness to the loss they had sustained. Amongst the more immediate friends and near the massive primrose wreath and cross there chanced to be conspicuous three well-known old Harrovians: the one, the Earl of Bessborough, the very type of loyalty and love for Harrow; another, Lord George Hamilton, the Tory Secretary of State; another, and a former pupil, Major Eyre Crabbe, the nursing father of the last year's team at Wimbledon. There could not have been more fitting mourners. They represented at his grave the causes to which Mr Holmes's energies were at all times affectionately and unsparingly devoted.

THE REV JOHN HYMERS, D.D., F.R.S.

The recent death of Dr John Hymers calls for some words of remembrance of one of the oldest members of the College, whose influence during his residence on the success of the College and on the mathematical studies of the University was not small or transient.

Dr Hymers was born in July 1803 in the village of Ormesby, Cleveland. His father occupied a farm under Sir W. Pennyman. His mother was a daughter of the Rev John Parrington, Rector of Skelton in Cleveland. His first school was Witton-le-Wear, in the County of Durham, Mr Newby being then Master. He told the writer of this notice that he well recollected Mr Newby going down the street waving his hat and the newspaper containing the news of Waterloo. From Witton he went to Sedbergh, to the famous old school from which so many Johnian worthies have come, and which includes among its scholars the late Professor Sedgwick. At that time Dr Wilkinson was Master.

Mr Hymers gained a Sizarship at St John's in 1822, was Second Wrangler in 1826, and was elected Fellow in 1827. In the University he was Moderator in the years 1833 and 1834 and Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1841. He was appointed Assistant Tutor of the College in 1829, Tutor in 1832, and President in 1848.

He was well known as one of the ablest and most successful 'coaches' at Cambridge, for some time running neck and neck with the late Mr Hopkins. In the year 1832, for example, the second and third Wranglers were pupils of Dr Hymers, the first and fourth pupils of Mr Hopkins. Amongst other pupils we may mention the present Duke of Devonshire, our Chancellor, and the late Bishop Colenso. One of his former pupils writes as follows:

"My recollection of him is of a remarkably handsome man, very cool and clear-headed, very patient and painstaking with his pupils, perhaps a little cold and reserved in manner, so that although all his pupils liked and respected him, they were never very intimate. He was a man of varied attainments, and I can recollect, after an hour's hard work at mathematics, having discussions with him on Wordsworth's poetry and characters in Shakespeare's plays."

Dr Hymers was the author of several mathematical works. In 1830 he published his *Treatise on the Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions*, a subject which up to that time had been but briefly taught in any English work. In 1837 he published his *Treatise on Conic Sections* and the *Theory of Plane Curves*, introducing what was then the new method of abridged notation. In the second edition of his *Integral Calculus* there is a short account of the theory of Elliptic Functions, then newly discovered by Jacobi. It is well to note that the subject was introduced to the studies of the University at this date, though it afterwards dropped out of the course till some fourteen years ago. Dr Hymers also pub-

lished works on Trigonometry, Theory of Equations, Differential Equations and Finite Differences; and he re-cast the *Treatise on Astronomy* written by the Rev W. Maddy. The value of these works lay not so much in their presenting the result of Dr Hymers' own researches as in their bringing into the reading of the University the methods and discoveries of continental mathematicians. His books have in the last thirty years given place to others, their disuse being partly hastened by his adopting, in conjunction with the late Professor Hallows Miller, a peculiar notation in the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Dr Hymers was, as we have seen, no narrow specialist, but a man of scholarly and cultivated habits, and he was widely read in classical authors. In his earlier vacations he travelled much on the continent, when travelling was not so easy or expeditious as at present. In those days a Fellow of the College required permission from the Master and Senior Fellows to travel abroad. The earliest permission of this kind relating to Dr Hymers seems to be one made 11th June 1830, when the following Order appears in the College 'Conclusion Book': "Agreed that Mr Palmer, Mr Hughes, Mr Taylor, Mr Hymers and Mr Pooley have leave to go abroad." Similar permissions were granted from time to time during his residence.

Dr Hymers was instrumental in getting the portrait of the Poet Wordsworth painted for the College. Last year he presented to the Library some papers relating to Wordsworth, among which is an autograph copy of the well-known sonnet addressed by the Poet to his portrait. This is now framed and hangs in the Library. He was connected by marriage with Wordsworth, his mother being a cousin of the poet's wife, and he was an occasional visitor at Rydal.

The College elected him to the Rectory of Brandsburton in Holderness in the year 1852, and there

Dr Hymers spent the remainder of his days. When he took the living he had no experience of parochial work, and as it had been sadly neglected he felt keenly the difficulty of his position and wished the College to allow him to resign the living and go back. Technical difficulties lay in the way and the conditions imposed by the College were such as he could not accept. He was for many years chairman of the Leven Bench of Magistrates, and well known in all the country round.

The writer of this notice spent a couple of days at Brandsburton Rectory last autumn. The Rector's conversation ran principally on Johnians and Johniana. He had kept up a constant correspondence with his old College friends, and his memory of College affairs reached back over a period of sixty years. It is greatly to be regretted that he made no record of his College life.

He enjoyed excellent health to the last, and was simple and regular in his habits. The following letter to Dr Churchill Babington, dated 14th February 1887 is of interest:

DEAR DR BABINGTON,

I am extremely obliged to you for your Catalogue of the Birds of Suffolk. I take great interest in your fine County, as I am well acquainted with many parts of it. I constantly visited Layham during the many years that Mr Hughes was Rector there. I am pleased to infer that you enjoy good health as you are so active both in literary and scientific pursuits. I am sure you will be glad to hear that I am not much "galled by the Yoke of Time," and take exercise when the weather suits, both riding and driving.

Believe me yours very truly,

J. HYMERS.

Dr Hymers died on the 7th April last, at the age of 84. His will contained the following bequest: "I give and bequeath all the residue of my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever to the

Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull in the County of York, wherewith to found and endow a Grammar School in their town on the models of the Grammar Schools at Birmingham and Dulwich for the training of intelligence in whatever social rank of life it may be found amongst the vast and varied population of the town and port of Hull." It is said that this bequest would amount to a sum approaching £170,000. Unfortunately for Hull the will appears to have been unskillfully drawn, its provisions being apparently contrary to the Statute of Mortmain. It is said that the question of the validity of the bequest turns upon the words "found *and* endow." Had they been "found *or* endow" the Corporation might have endowed an existing school with the personalty, and so far as this went pleaded that they had brought no new land into Mortmain. It is however understood that Mr Robert Hymers, the heir-at-law, has spontaneously offered the Corporation a sum of £40,000 for the purpose of carrying out Dr Hymers' wishes.

R. F. S.

ARTHUR EDWARD FOSTER, SCHOLAR.

Arthur Edward Foster was admitted a member of the College on Jan. 22, 1883, and came up in October of the same year. In the May Term 1884 he steered the second L.M.B.C. boat. In June 1885 he was elected a Foundation Scholar. His mathematical career was often checked by illness; during the year 1885-6 consumptive symptoms became serious, and it was only with great difficulty that he lasted through the Tripos Examination of 1886. With fair health he would no doubt have taken a higher place than 8th Wrangler.

Such is the simple and honourable academic record of a frail and tender life cut off early. He was sent on sea voyages, then to Bournemouth, and last to the South of France. There he died on the 13th of March last. His friends will not easily forget his high intellectual power, joined to a gentle and affectionate disposition. One of the last acts of his undergraduate life was to go out at night in the wet for the purpose of getting a simple remedy for a friend suffering from a slight attack of illness.

W E HEITLAND.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1887.

We have received from a high authority a note with reference to the paragraph on Bishop Pearson which appeared in last Term's Chronicle. The living of Blackburn, we learn, *was* offered to him by the Bishop of Manchester, and was accepted. It was arranged that Dr Pearson should enter on his duties early in March, but towards the end of December 1886 his health unhappily broke down and his physicians ordered him some months of absolute rest. In the circumstances he telegraphed to Dr Moorhouse resigning the living, which if not filled by March would have passed out of the latter's hands and the opportunity of securing the desired assistance of a coadjutor would have been lost. The last advices report some improvement in Dr Pearson's health, but the illness is still very serious, and we regret to add that other anxieties are doubtless retarding his recovery. It is said that the endowment of the see left by Bishop Tyrrell has by some pecuniary mischance been almost entirely lost.

The Rev William James Furneaux Vashon Baker (Fourth Classic 1875), Fellow of the College and late Master at Marlborough, has accepted the Rectory of Brandsburton, vacant by the death of Dr Hymers.

Professor Macalister has been elected President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the ensuing academical year.

Mr Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been nominated Proctor for the ensuing year.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred on Professor A. W. Momerie, formerly Fellow of the College, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr Mathews, Professor of Mathematics in the University College of North Wales, has returned the dividend of his fellowship for the year, with the request that it may be devoted to the building of the new lecture-rooms.

Ds Lewis Erle Shore, Scholar of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator of Physiology in the room of Ds H. D. Rolleston.

Edward Ernest Sikes, Minor Scholar, has been bracketed with two others for the second Bell Scholarship.

The Court of Aldermen of the City of London have appointed Mr Francis Hammond, M.A. (B.A. 1883) to be Head Master of the Market Harborough Grammar School.

The Rev J. F. Bateman, Rector of North and South Lopham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Rockland, Diocese of Norwich.

The Rev Joseph Nunn, M.A., formerly Scholar of the College, has recently been appointed to the Rural Deanery of Ardwick by the Lord Bishop of Manchester. Mr Nunn is said to be one of the most able educationalists in the North of England, and has twice been called to give evidence before the Educational Commissioners. He is the author of the scheme for Religious Education now used by the Manchester School Board, of which he was elected Chairman in 1886, having been a member of the same for some years previously.

D. Kikuchi B.A. (19th Wrangler 1877), Professor of Mathematics in Tokio University, Japan, is translating and editing for the Japanese Government a series of text-books of elementary geometry and algebra. He has already translated and published the *Syllabus of Plane Geometry* prepared by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, and Clifford's *Common Sense of the Exact Sciences*.

Mr Pendlebury has presented to the Library volumes 1 to 26 of Wiedemann's *Annalen der Physik und Chemie* (Neue Folge), thus making the Library copy of this useful serial complete to date from the commencement of the new series.

The relatives of the late W. A. Forbes, Fellow of the College, have presented his scientific books to the Philosophical Library.

The Library has recently acquired by purchase a volume of some interest. This is a copy of the first edition of the celebrated *Diversions of Purley* (Part i) published in 1786, which was formerly in the possession of the author,—‘John Horne Tooke, A.M. late of St John’s College, Cambridge,’ as he describes himself on the title-page. The margins of not a few of the pages are covered with his own manuscript notes, with a view apparently to a second edition. Reid in his account of Tooke, entitled *Public Life of John Horne Tooke, Esq.*, says: ‘He was sent to Cambridge and entered of St John’s College in 1751. In addition to his former character he now added that of industry; his assiduity in the prosecution of his studies was laudable and exemplary. Even at that early period, he is supposed to have conceived his plan for the better construction of his native language, and from which he afterwards derived so much celebrity in his *Ἑπεὰ Περὶ τὴν Γλῶσσαν*.

While at Cambridge Mr Horne took the degree of A.M.; it was not a little remarkable that this was attempted to be withheld from him by Lord Mumford, a relative to the nobleman (Lord Temple) who afterwards opposed his sitting in the House of Commons' (p. 6). Tooke's singular Dedication is as follows:

TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE:

One of her grateful Sons—who always considers
acts of voluntary justice towards himself as Favours,—
dedicates this humble offering. And particularly to
her chief ornament for virtue and talents, the Reverend
Doctor Beadon, Master of Jesus College.

Although the philological learning of the *Diversions of Purley* is that of a past generation, it will hardly be questioned that the present volume has found its proper resting place on our library shelves, especially when we add that the copy formerly in the possession of the library has been missing for many years.

The Rev J. H. Lupton, Sur-Master of St Paul's School and formerly Fellow of the College, besides presenting the Library with a copy of his new *Life of Dean Colet*, founder of St Paul's School, has also given us another volume of more than ordinary interest, of which we find the following account in *Notes and Queries* (26 April 1875):

It is a copy of Julius Scaliger's *Poetices Libri Septem*, bought from the sale of the late bishop Sumner's library, and still in its original binding, having on the title-page the signature "Ric. Hoker." On the next page is written, "Ex dono Richardi Hookeri sua sponte benignissime inculcantis, A.D. 1581, Jan: 25." At the end, just under "Finis," there is written (but in a different hand) "Pallatio Episcothorpo Edwini Eboracensis clamante ad coquinam. 1580. Augusti 27. Gla soli Deo." The place and date, Bishopthorpe, 1580, would seem to point to Edwin (afterwards Sir Edwin) Sandys as the one who finished "just as the dinner-bell was ringing." There are many marginal notes, but none of any particular interest. Readers for Dr Murray's great Dictionary may however be interested to hear of an old English word, "happer-catch," given as the equivalent of ἀκροαυρίζειν. There is also occasionally a rap given at Scaliger's self-conceit.

COMMEMORATION OF BENEFACTORS.—On the sixth of May the annual College celebration was attended by a more than usually large number of distinguished Johnians and others, including Professor Adams, Professor Pritchard, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Sir John Gorst and Mr Rothery, together with Mr Raikes, M.P. (the Postmaster-General), Mr Walpole, M.P. (Deputy High Steward), Mr Henniker Heaton, M.P., and the Master of Trinity (Dr Butler). The Sermon in Chapel

was preached by the Rev J. H. Lupton, Sur-Master of St Paul's School, and was so much appreciated that he has been requested to publish it in full. We give a few extracts.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

The bricks are fallen down, but we will build with hewn stones: the sycamores are cut down, but we will change them into cedars.

Isaiah ix. 10.

"It must needs be with much diffidence," the preacher began, "that one who has been a scholar in this ancient home of learning rises in his place, on such an anniversary as this, to address the assembled members of it. There must needs come back upon him the thronging recollections of bygone days, when he first trod these studious courts as a learner. And as memory recalls the impressions of that earlier time, softened but not dimmed by the lapse of thirty years, the change from past to present will seem hardly real. The mind will seek instinctively to resume its once familiar habits and modes of thought. It will seem to feel once more the wholesome sense of conscious ignorance; to look up, with the honourable deference of youth, to those who occupy the teacher's seat, and to claim once more their inspiring help and encouragement."

After instancing some links of connexion, which made it not unfitting that one from the school of Whitaker, Gower, and Thomas Clarkson should be discharging this office, he continued:—

"Into what channel, then, may our thoughts be most profitably guided, as the result of this thankful commemoration? How shall we best gather up, and turn to good account, the reflections suggested by the long roll of benefactors whose names are about to be read? The lesson drawn from it and from all our observances this evening, as it seems to me, should be twofold. There should be a sense of devout gratitude to Almighty God for the progress, alike material and intellectual, which our College has been permitted to make; and there should be a steadfast resolve, with God's blessing, not to let that progress suffer any check or reversal in ourselves.

If I were to expatiate on the growth, material or otherwise, of St John's, during the three centuries and three quarters that have rolled over it, I should be but repeating some faint echoes of what you have heard from learned members of your own society. Words, indeed, are hardly needed on such a subject. The evidence is before your eyes. Look down from any little eminence on the courts of this College, as they stand ranged side by side, and the story they have to tell is plain to you in a moment. From that venerable first court, once a college complete in itself, with its hall and library and chapel, to the new fourth court of fair stonework, it has been one steady, continuous history of growth and expansion. And if the first volume of this history, so to speak, appear almost insignificant to us, compared with the full extent of the completed work, recall for a moment that still earlier time, when the humbler buildings of the old Hospital of St John occupied the site. Nay, revert in thought to the period more distant still, when even those buildings had not yet been raised. Six centuries ago, in 1275, the land on which they were in due time to be reared, is described as "a certain very poor and waste place of the Commonalty of the Town of Cambridge." From that "very poor and waste place" to the primitive Hospital of St John; from that to the stately pile of the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher; and from that again to the long-drawn series of courts and cloisters and cathedral-like chapel that we now behold,—has been a continuous development, an increase as *with the increase of God* that none can fail to recognise."

After showing that such an increase might not always be made in a right spirit, but in the boastful, self-confident spirit of Ephraim, referred to in the text, the preacher went on to declare the right principles on which extension should be carried out, adding:

"Oh! how glorious might be the future of this house of learning, exceeding even the glory of the past, if every member of it would respond to the call these mingled voices are giving him, and rise to newness of life and action, even as the outward fabric of these courts is being renovated from year to year. If I seem to dwell too much on the subject of change, forgive me, as one who has been long absent, and who cannot all at once feel at home in the altered scene. As I look down the long-drawn choir of this noble chapel, its lofty walls and panelled roof seem to vanish before me, and I see in its stead—what? What was on its site but twenty years ago? Here, down the very centre of the choir, ran a narrow lane; and where that northern wall now rises with its painted windows, were the backs of poor and dilapidated tenements. I am standing, I suppose, at this moment, within a very few feet of the spot where thirty years ago I occupied a chamber that would now be called—that has, in fact, with the others adjoining it, been called—unworthy of the College. In lieu of those chambers, with their sombre outlook, there has now risen a handsome pile, fair to the outward view, well-lighted and spacious and with every provision for health and comfort. And yet there was something in that ancient spot which nothing modern can replace. Who, that has lived there, can ever forget the antique arches of that winding passage, with its vault-like coolness in the sultriest day? Who can ever lose the feeling of having thus dwelt amid the shadows of the past, of having lived his little day of student-life in the ancient home of the Hospitallers of St John? They are gone, those ruinous but venerable walls; *the bricks therefore are fallen down, and we have built with new stones.* In our own lives, my brethren, let there be the same renewal, the same work of re-edification ever going on, not in the boastful spirit of Ephraim of old, but with the thoughtful reverence here shown."

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared—*Thor and his sway* (Henry Young, Liverpool), by Rev J. Sephton; *People, Places, and Peoples* (Fabb and Tyler), by Rev J. Foxley; *The Message of the Angel of the Church in Sardis* (Macmillan), by Rev E. W. Bowling; *New methods for staining Bacteria* (Adlard), by E. Hanbury Hankin; *Irregularity of Employment and Fluctuations of Prices* (Edinburgh Coöperative Printing Co.), by H. S. Foxwell; *Life of Dean Colet, D.D.* (Bell and Sons), by Rev J. H. Lupton; *Turkish and English Lexicon* Part IV (American Mission, Constantinople), by Dr J. W. Redhouse; *Elementary Trigonometry* (Clarendon Press), by Rev T. Roach; *A modern Zoroastrian* (White), by Samuel Laing; *The Nature of Fever* (Macmillan), by Dr Donald MacAlister; *Essays and Addresses: an attempt to treat some religious questions in a scientific spirit* (Macmillan), by Rev J. M. Wilson.

THE NEW BUILDING.—Owing to the dreary delays, or rather standstill, between Christmas and Easter, there was no progress to chronicle last Term. Now however we are making advance at a moderate rate. The roof is tiled and the internal work—staircases, plastering, door-fittings, gas-pipes, etc.—is progressing surely if not very fast. We are exercised about the new Eagle Weathercock. The noble bird, all glorious in gold, carries his wings after a fashion that recalls the arm-action of Mr Stiggins when he discoursed to Mr Samuel Weller in the Fleet. This may or may not be the habitual

practice of eagles in real life; but it seems to impair their usefulness as weathercocks. Anyhow our new bird has a wonderful lack of decision in a light breeze, while in a strong one he inclines to present his broadside to the wind. We trust that this defect will be remedied. Now that the design of the whole building can be to some extent seen, we feel a right to be proud of its appearance, and are confident that it will rank as one of the best nineteenth century works in Cambridge.

The Clerk of the works (Mr Dalton) unhappily fell from a ladder on May 19, and broke his leg; he is now progressing favourably.

COINS.—Mr Heitland reports that donations have been received from Messrs Pendlebury, H. S. Foxwell, Brill, Stapley, and A. Macalister (jun). He hopes soon to begin a formal register of donations.

JOHNIANA.

On Friday, the 18th June, I went to a breakfast at the Combination Room, at which about fifty gentlemen were present, Dr. Sandys taking the chair. After the more serious business of the morning's repast was over, Dr. MacAlister, at the call of the chairman, arose and proposed my welfare in a very complimentary way. I of course had to respond, and I did so in the words which came of their own accord to my lips. After my unpremeditated answer, which was kindly received, a young gentleman of the university, Mr. Heitland, read a short poem. I wish I dared quote more than the last two verses of these lines, which seemed to me, not unused to giving and receiving complimentary tributes, singularly happy, and were so considered by all who heard them... I need not say that I left the English Cambridge with a heart full of all grateful and kindly emotions.

Oliver Wendell Holmes: Our Hundred Days in Europe (Atlantic Monthly, May 1887).

The Evangelist St John my patron was:
 Three Gothic courts are his, and in the first
 Was my abiding-place, a nook obscure;
 Right underneath, the College kitchens made
 A humming sound, less tuneable than bees,
 But hardly less industrious; with shrill notes
 Of sharp command and scolding intermixed.
 Near me hung Trinity's loquacious clock,
 Who never let the quarters, night or day,
 Slip by him unproclaimed, and told the hours
 Twice over with a male and female voice.
 Her pealing organ was my neighbour too;
 And from my pillow, looking forth by light
 Of moon or favouring stars, I could behold
 The antechapel where the statue stood
 Of Newton with his prism and silent face,
 The marble index of a mind for ever
 Voyaging through strange seas of Thought, alone.

Wordsworth: The Prelude iii (1850).

In our missionaries, of this missionary age, there lives and preaches again the devotion of St Columbanus and St Boniface; and the grace of Christ that wrought mightily in Bishops Pattison and Steere and Hannington faints

not nor is weary in those whom you have just sent out from this University—Barry, Bickersteth, and the younger Selwyn. Think you that the heroic in Gordon ceased to beat when his pulse stood still in the ruins of Khartoum? or the dedicated scholarship of your own Palmer ceased to think, to read, to pray, as he fell down that Arabian cliff?

Dean Gott: University Sermon (Cambridge Review, May 4, 1887).

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, EASTER TERM, 1887.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

Part I.

Ds Rolleston

Part II.

Ds Goodman

Ds Kerr

Ds Jones, H. R.

Ds Shore

B.C. EXAMINATION.

Ds Hunt-Cooke

Ds Rolleston

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag W. A. Bond.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C.

Mag W. A. Bond

Ds Kerr

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Bateman Pairs, rowed at the end of last Term, produced two entries, R. P. Roseveare and R. R. Hall, and A. C. Millard and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; the former gained from the start, and won by 30 yards.

In making up the First Boat this Term Francis has had several difficulties to contend against: we hope the result of the races will prove that he has successfully overcome them. Various combinations have been tried, but the following will probably be the final arrangement of the crew:—

- * J. Collin (*bow*)
- 2 R. H. Forster
- *† 3 L. E. Wilson
- *†§ 4 W. C. Fletcher
- 5 R. P. Roseveare
- * 6 A. C. Millard
- * 7 R. R. Hall
- * L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke*)
- A. Hill (*cox*)

* rowed in the First Boat in 1886.

† " " " 1885.

§ " " " 1884.

The new Swaddle is fast and suits the crew well, and is a vast improvement on the wretched ships built by Logan, which we have been doomed to use in past years.

The Second Boat has not suffered as in previous years from the changes in the First Boat, and in consequence has

been able to get well together; the following compose the crew:

- P. E. Shaw (*bow*)
- 2 A. G. Cooke
- 3 T. P. Hartley
- 4 P. J. Fagan
- 5 E. Prescott
- 6 J. F. Tarleton
- 7 P. H. Brown
- G. T. Lloyd (*stroke*)
- W. H. Verity (*cox*)

CRICKET CLUB.

President : Mr W. F. Smith. *Captain*: J. S. G. Grenfell.
Treasurer : Mr F. L. Thompson. *Secretary* : W. G. Price.
Committee : H. Hanmer, H. S. Ware. W. H. Ainger.

Matches played 12. Won 3. Lost 2. Drawn 7.

Talking over our prospects at the beginning of the season, one would have said they were very promising, what with 8 old colours and some decidedly useful if not brilliant freshmen. Unfortunately it cannot be said that these anticipations have been altogether realised; examinations and other considerations have greatly handicapped the team, and few members have played regularly. The old colours are W. Greenstock, H. Hanmer, H. S. Ware, J. S. G. Grenfell, W. H. Ainger, F. N. Schiller, G. D. White and W. G. Price; of these Greenstock has been unable to play at all, and White, who seems to have quite lost his form this season, has not retained his place in the XI. For the vacancies there was considerable competition, which resulted in Barnett and Allen among the Seniors, and the following Freshmen—Moulton, Roughton and Walsh—finding places. The XI as a whole might have been good, could they have played together more often, though a little more smartness in the field and a good change-bowler would have been a great improvement. Individually, Barnett, who has made a distinct advance as a bat, Moulton, and Roughton are the best of the new colours, Moulton's bowling being decidedly useful; Roughton should develop into a good bat, though at present he is inclined to be rather too free. Of the old colours Schiller has on several occasions bowled exceedingly well, while the others have all in turn shown good form.

Fewer matches have been played than usual, chiefly owing to rain, and this will account in a great measure for some of the averages not being as high as might be expected.

A word of praise is due to Grenfell for his unceasing energy as Captain, in which post he has proved a great success.

Up to the present the Second XI has pursued an unbeaten career, having played 9 matches: won 6, drawn 3, lost none. Newnham's bowling has been one of the features of these

matches, and it is to be regretted that he has never come off when playing for the First XI.

St John's v Magdalene. This match, which was played on our ground on April 30th, resulted in a very easy victory for us. Magdalene went first to the wickets, but no one offered much resistance to our bowling with the exception of E. A. Poole, who played a good and plucky innings of 31. We lost two wickets for 34, when Toppin and Sharman became partners, and completely mastered the bowling; after Toppin had retired for a freely hit 79 Hanmer came in, and together with Sharman played out time. Score:—Magdalene 77; St John's 239 for 3 wickets.

St John's v Assyrians. Played on our ground on May 3rd. The Assyrians brought a strong team, and moreover won the toss. However, we got on very well indeed until the fall of the 7th wicket, when W. M. O. Wilson—an old Johnian Captain—and J. B. Barton got together, and took the score from 108 to 170; then Jupiter Pluvius took pity on us and sent us to the pavilion. Score:—Assyrians 170 for 7 wickets.

St John's v Trinity. Played on the Trinity ground on May 5th. This should have been a two day's match, but owing to wet no play took place on the second day. As usual we lost the toss, and Trinity went in; however, with the exception of Ashfield and Wright, no one stayed long, and the innings closed for 101. We started disgracefully, 3 wickets being down with the score at zero, then Hanmer and Roughton hit freely, and at the close of the day's play we had lost 6 wickets for 62.

St John's v King's. Played on the St John's ground on May 9th. Contrary to custom we won the toss, and went to the wickets. Grenfell and Hanmer played well for their scores, 43 and 28 respectively, Grenfell playing an exceptionally good innings. Our bowling fared very badly against the batting of Ford and Studd, who made 104 without being parted. Score:—St John's 180; King's 104 without the loss of a wicket.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a general meeting held this term W. C. Kendall was elected Captain, and J. Backhouse Second Captain and Secretary for next season.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The success of the first year of the Club is now assured, and has already done its work in winning over many former objectors to the scheme. In addition to the purchase of a new light ship for the First Boat, we may count on a balance of close on £100 to act as a reserve fund. A general meeting is to be held this Term to revise the provisional rules which the Committee were authorised to prepare; and before the end of the Term special arrangements will be made for the Long

Vacation. We also hope to obtain some ash Tennis Courts for the use of members by next October, with a view to providing accommodation in the winter Terms for those who take part in neither Football nor Rowing. Starting our second year under such favourable circumstances, we must in no way relax our efforts, but devote them to the greater efficiency of the Club, to which end the Committee will always be ready to receive suggestions from members.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Twenty-one matches were arranged for this Term—but only twelve of these were played; the badness of the weather has to account in great measure for this unfortunate fact. The season has been a most successful one however, in spite of the rain. We have not lost a single match, while we have won eleven and drawn one. This being so it might seem unnecessary to make the usual complaint of Lawn Tennis Club Secretaries that the most representative team could never be obtained. But in fact our success was gained in the teeth of adverse circumstance—Brown has constantly had engagements elsewhere—Bushe-Fox has been devoting his energies to the L.M.B.C.—and Ainger has not often been available. On the other hand, Card, Windsor, and Scott have all played regularly, and have all improved on last year's form—and in Thompson the Club has found a player who is always useful and not seldom brilliant. The following table shows the work of the season:—

Monday,	April 25....	Trinity Hall	Won 8 rubbers to 1
Tuesday,	" 26....	Caius	" 9 " 0
Wednesday,	" 27....	Mayflies	" 5 " 4
Friday,	" 29....	Clare... ..	" 6 " 3
Saturday,	May 7....	King's	" 7 " 2
Monday,	" 9....	Peterhouse.....	" 5 " 4
Thursday,	" 12....	Selwyn	" 8 " 1
Saturday,	" 14....	Pembroke	" 7 " 2
Monday,	" 16....	Clare	" 9 " 0
Thursday,	" 19....	Christ's	" 7 " 2
Tuesday,	" 24....	Jesus	Draw 3 " 3
Tuesday,	" 31....	Emmanuel	Won 7 " 2

The Committee decided that the unprecedented success of the season fully warranted the inclusion of seven members in the representative team.

W. H. Ainger has an easy style but is not quite severe enough, and is too fond of half volleying. Has not a good service.

G. C. D. Brown is by far our best player. Has improved in volleying since last year and places well. Has a good service. Play rather uncertain.

L. H. K. Bushe Fox has only played in the earlier matches. Plays a much better double than single game, as his volleying is much superior to his back play. Serves well sometimes.

S. F. Card has improved since last year, especially in volleying, but his back-hand volleying is still weak. Service rather erratic. Plays a good uphill game, and never knows when he is beaten.

A. O. Scott plays a steady game from the back of the court, hitting hard and placing down the side lines, but both service and back-hand are very weak. Cannot volley.

W. H. Thompson has a good stroke from the back of the court and can also volley fairly well, but is rather fond of the net. Can kill high balls and has a hard service.

J. Windsor has learned to volley and has a good cross-stroke from the back of the court, but cannot kill well. Service fair.

Card and Thompson played together in most of the matches and have a very fair record. In addition to the regular team, D. T. B. Field, G. E. Green and H. Simpson occasionally represented the College.

The ties are now in their semi-final stage, and a club handicap is in progress, which may possibly be concluded before the end of the Term if weather permits.

The thanks of the Club are due to the Council for granting permission to continue play on the courts till 7 p.m. ; as this is the first season under the new *régime* of the General Athletic Club, it may not be out of place to add that the formation has had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the life of the Lawn Tennis Club, and that the courts have been used even more than in former years.

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a Meeting of this Club, held in W. H. Ainger's rooms on Feb. 7th, the following were elected members :—H. C. Newbery, M. H. Hayward, H. C. Barraclough, G. W. Atlay, A. Munro, and H. Prescott.

A Meeting of the Club also took place on May 3, when F. H. Walsh, L. H. Nicholl, and A. R. Charters were elected, and the rules of the Club revised. At the same time it was decided that in addition to the usual Single and Double Ties, there should be Handicap 'Singles.'

W. H. Ainger has won the Singles for the second time ; the other ties have not yet been played off.

C. U. R. V.

B (St John's Coll.) Company.

The College Company was well represented in the Colchester Camp detachment last Easter. Of the three commissioned officers two were members of B Company, Capt. Scott (commanding the detachment) and Lieut. Cousins, while Col.-Sergt. Knight and Sergt. Wright were the two Senior N.C.O's. Of the forty rank and file about a third were Johnians, who again set a good example to the other companies in the smartness of their hut and general turn out.

Several men also attended the Dover Review on Easter Monday.

At the Annual Inspection by the officer commanding the District (Col. Pearson), held at the beginning of this Term, the company paraded in very nearly full strength, and as No. 1 of the battalion acquitted itself very creditably, especially in marching past.

The Guard of Honour attending the Vice-Chancellor at the Jubilee Service at Great St Mary's on Whit Sunday was furnished to half its strength by B Company men, Lieut. Cousins and Col.-Sergt. Knight acting as Subaltern and Sergeant of the Guard.

The Company Cup was this Term again won by Corp. Hill.

Sergeant W. A. Cousins has passed the Proficient Examination for Sergeants.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following motions have been discussed since the last notice of the Society appeared :

March 5th:—"That suicide, far from being a crime, is in many cases most laudable." Proposed by J. R. Thomas, opposed by J. G. C. Mendis. Carried.

April 30th:—"That this house censures the system of tipping as highly immoral." Proposed by J. G. C. Mendis, opposed by A. M. Mond. Lost.

The evening of March 12th, was devoted to an impromptu debate, in which most of the members present took part.

The following are the officers for the May Term. *President*, R. H. Bigg; *Vice-President*, J. F. Howell; *Secretary*, A. W. Greenup; *Treasurer*, H. F. Baker; *Committee*, F. N. Schiller, A. M. Mond.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The following officers have been elected for the May Term.

President, F. F. Adeney; *Secretary*, E. B. Ward;

Treasurer, H. W. Macklin;

Committee, A. J. Judsen, W. N. Willis.

Papers have been read as follows:—

May 5.... "Law in the New Testament" H. H. Scullard.
 „ 12..... "Justification" Rev H. H. B. Ayles, B.A.
 „ 19..... "Monasticism"..... H. J. Warner, B.A.
 „ 26..... "MSS of New Testament" W. P. Legge.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MISSION.

The work of the College Mission is proceeding steadily and surely, and its influence continues to shew itself in many ways.

The Senior Secretary (Mr Whitaker) being away in America Mr Watson has undertaken his work till he returns.

F. W. Parker has resigned the office of Junior Secretary, and his place has been taken by E. B. Ward.

During the Easter Vacation there was quite a succession of Members of the College staying at the Mission.

Mr Ward was there in Holy Week.

R. P. Roseveare was very energetic in arranging a concert, which was a decided success, the room being filled to overflowing.

Rev Mr Campbell of New South Wales was kind enough to give a lecture on 'Australia,' which was much appreciated.

It is hoped that a good many Members of the College will be able to visit Walworth during the coming Long Vacation. The Junior Secretary will be glad to hear of anyone willing to spend a week or more there.

We expect to be able to provide treats for the school children and others during the summer. Money for these is one of the most pressing needs. Mr Phillips will be glad to hear of anyone who is able to assist in this matter.

The Cricket Club at the Mission will be thankful to receive any old bats or other cricketing materials which can be spared.

The Building Fund is progressing, but rather slowly.

A London Meeting is to be held in the Earl of Powis' house, Berkeley Square, on June 1 (see below). The Bishop of Rochester and several influential Johnians have promised to be present, and it is hoped this will greatly help to forward the work.

The site has been secured and the rights of existing tenants bought out so that building operations can be commenced at once as soon as the necessary funds have been raised.

The Bishop of Rochester presided at the annual meeting of the Rochester Diocesan Society on May 27. During his speech he said:—As to the work done by the college and school missions in South London each of the missions had a character of its own, each had made a special progress of its own. He should always be grateful to St John's College for having set the example in South London. St John's College had so far developed its work that it was on the point of building a church. The congregation had reached that period of religious development that they wished for a church. The building in which they now worshipped was to be pulled down and they had obtained a site—gratuitously presented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—and he was to attend a meeting on the 1st of June to raise a fund to build the church as soon as possible.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting in aid of the Building Fund of the St John's College Mission in Walworth was held at the London house of Lord Powis on Wednesday, June 1st; Lord Powis was in the Chair. Letters expressing regret that they were unable to be present were read from the Marquis of Exeter, Archdeacon Gifford, Canon Rowsell, Canon Body, F. S. Powell, M.P., H. S. Rothery, and others.

The Bishop of Rochester, speaking of the work and progress of the Mission, said, no mission had less of the sensational element. It was not drum and trumpet, it was simple liturgical work—a work characterised by manful determined resolute steadiness. "Dogged" in a good sense described it. Devoutness was its key. He could not have believed till he had seen it that work on Church lines done in such a simple way could have been so successful. The work had now passed from the experimental to the permanent stage. A church was about to be built and it was wanted. The congregation was ready.

They asked for a church ; they were sufficiently educated to value a church ; they were praying for a church and would get one. To his dying day he should rejoice that the College had taken the Mission work in hand, and in his diocese their example had been widely followed by other colleges. They were constructing a bridge from the lowest to the highest. As a result it would be felt that the Christian Faith could do more for the poverty-stricken than any of the schemes put forth by politicians.

After the Rev F. Watson had traced the progress of the Mission in the College and Mr E. T. Hamilton had shewn how it was valued by the people of Walworth, the following resolution was proposed by Sir John Gorst, M.P., seconded by Rev W. A. Whitworth, and carried unanimously : "That this meeting rejoices in the progress which has been made by the Mission during the last three years, and commends the Building Fund to the hearty support of all Johnians."

The Rev J. S. Hoare proposed, and Dr Merriman seconded, a resolution for the establishment of a London Committee in aid of the Building Scheme, and a provisional Committee, consisting of Revs W. A. Whitworth, A. T. Barnett, A. Caldecott, and the two Missioners, was appointed. Dr Merriman made the practical suggestion that all Johnian Incumbents should have an offertory for the Building Fund in their Churches, and it is hoped this suggestion will be generally carried out.

The Vice-Chancellor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Powis for the use of his house and for presiding at the meeting, observed that the future historian would note that the characteristic of the University in the Victorian era was Extension—extension in the range of its studies, extension by means of the local lectures, and extension by means of Missions like that of St John's.

Hopes were expressed by the Bishop of Rochester and others that the building operations should not be put off till next year but should begin in October next. The Missioner is very anxious that this should be done. For many reasons delay is inadvisable, but the Committee will not be justified in building unless further subscriptions are quickly received. The Building Fund now amounts to £1400. £7000 is wanted altogether, but a considerable part of this sum will be provided by Diocesan and other Societies. With £600 more in hand a start would probably be made. The proposal has been made that the Church should be called The Church of the Lady Margaret. Subscriptions should be paid to the Building Fund of the St John's College Mission at Messrs Mortlocks, Cambridge ; or to the Treasurer, Rev F. Watson, St John's College, Cambridge. Collecting cards can be obtained from the Treasurer, the Missioner, or from the Junior Secretary, E. B. Ward, G New Court, St John's.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1887.

Donations.

DONORS.

The Medical Directory for 1886. <i>Reference Table</i>	
Studies from the Morphological Laboratory in the University of Cambridge. Edited by Adam Sedgwick. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 24	
— Vol. III. Part I.	
The Practitioner for January, February and March, 1887	Dr. D. Mac Alister.
The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. January, 1887	
Gray (Henry). Anatomy, descriptive and surgical. 10th Edition. Edited by T. Pickering Pick. 8vo. Lond. 1883. Xx. 24.	
Sargant (William Lucas). Social Innovators and their Schemes. 8vo. Lond. 1858. Ww. 37	
Crump (Arthur). Theory of Stock Exchange Speculation. 4th ed. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 1887. Ww. 34.5	
Mind. A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy. Edited by G. C. Robertson. Vols. I.—XI. (1876—1886). Ww. 24.25—36	Mr. H. S. Foxwell.
Correspondence respecting the Murder of Professor E. H. Palmer, Capt. W. Gill, R.E., and Lieutenant Harold Charrington, R.N. Parliamentary Report. 4to. Lond. 1883	
Chandler (Samuel). The History of Persecution (with Autograph of William Wordsworth). 8vo. Lond. 1736. Aa. 2.	Rev. Dr. Butterton.
Hall (Asaph). Observations for Stellar Parallax. 4to. Washington, 1886	Mr. Haskins.
— The Six Inner Satellites of Saturn. 4to. Washington, 1886	
The Official Year Book of the Church of England for 1883. <i>Reference Table</i> ..	
Demetrius Phalerius. De Elocutione. 4to. Glasgux. Ex Officina Roberti Foulis, 1743	Professor Mayor.
Cambridge Philological Society. Proceedings of. Lent, Easter and Michaelmas Terms, 1886. 8vo. Lond. 1887	
— Pronunciation of Latin in the Augustan Period. 8vo. Lond. 1837	The Council of Cambridge Philological Society.
Dircks (Henry). The Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the second Marquis of Worcester. 8vo. Lond. 1865. Yy. 27.36	Mr. Pendlebury.

- Laurie (S. S.).** Lectures on the Rise and early Constitution of Universities, with a Survey of Mediæval Education, A.D. 200—1350. 8vo. Lond. 1886. C. 12.19..... The Librarian.
- Roby (Henry John).** Introduzione allo Studio del Digesto Giustiniano. Traduzione dall' Inglese di Giovanni Pachioni. 8vo. Firenze, 1887. K. 5.36. The Author.
- Greenhill (A. G.).** Paper on "Wave Motion in Hydrodynamics." Reprint from "American Journal of Mathematics." The Author.
- Redhouse (J. W.).** A Turkish and English Lexicon. Part IV. 4to. Constantinople, 1886 The Author.
- Lloyd (Francis Llewelyn).** Account of the XIV. Century Monuments in Aldworth Church. 8vo. Reading, 1883 (two copies) The Author.
- Pritchard (Dr. Charles).** Annals of our School Life. 8vo. Oxford, 1886. C. 12.21..... The Author.
- Hankin (E. Hanbury).** Some New Methods of using the Aniline Dyes for staining Bacteria. Reprint from "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science" The Author.

Additions.

- Alexander Aphrodisiensis.** De Anima, cum Mantissa. Ed. Ivo Bruno. Supplementum Aristotelicum. Vol. II. Pars I. 8vo. Berolini, 1887.
- Ball (W. E.).** Leading Cases on the Law of Torts with Notes. 8vo. Lond. 1884. K. 5.34.
- Caxton (William).** Foure Sonnes of Aymon. Edited by Miss Octavia Richardson. Early English Text Society. 8vo. Lond. 1885. X. 6.
- Creighton (M.).** History of the Papacy during the period of the Reformation. 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1882-87. Z. 37.50-53.
- Customs of Battle Abbey in the Reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.** Edited by S. R. Scargill-Bird. 8vo. Camden Society, 1887. Yy. 17.146.
- Dictionary of National Biography.** Vol. IX. Edited by Leslie Stephen. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 4.9.
- Finch (Gerard Brown).** A Selection of Cases on the English Law of Contract. 8vo. Lond. 1886. K. 5.35.
- Freeman (Edward A.).** The Chief Periods of European History. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy. 37.38.
- Fyffe (C. A.).** History of Modern Europe. Vol. II. (1814—1848). 8vo. Lond. 1886. Ww. 8.24.
- Hagenbach (Dr. K. R.).** History of Christian Doctrines. Translated with an Introduction by E. H. Plumptre, D.D. 3 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1883. Y. 6.59-61.
- Haupt (Erith).** On the First Epistle of St. John. Translated by W. B. Pope, D.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1879. Z. 4.65.
- Hazlitt (W. Carew).** Third and Final Series of Bibliographical Collections and Notes on Early English Literature. 1474—1700. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Gg. 15.51*.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission.** Tenth Report. Appendix. Parts IV. and V. Yy. 33.

- Homer. *The Odyssey*. Edited with marginal references, &c., by Henry Hayman. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1866—1882. Zz. 16.13-15.
- *The Iliad*. Books I. to XII. Edited with English Notes and Introduction by Walter Leaf. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Zz. 16.16.
- Lucretius. *De Rerum Natura Libri Sex*. Edited by H. A. J. Munro. 4th Edition. 3 Vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1886. Zz. 15.47-49.
- Marx (Karl). *Capital. A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production*. Edited by Frederick Engels. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Ww. 36.
- Mommsen (Theodor). *History of Rome*. Translated by William P. Dickson. 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1868. Ww. 4.40-43.
- *The Provinces of the Roman Empire*. Translated by William P. Dickson. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Ww. 4.46 and 47.
- Murray (Dr. J. A. H.). *New English Dictionary*. Part III. 4to. Oxford, 1887.
- Notes and Queries. July—December, 1886. Yy. 14.
- Oehler (Dr. Gust. Fr.). *Theology of the Old Testament*. Translated by Ellen D. Smith.
- Palaographical Society. *Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts, &c.* Second Series. Part III. fol. Lond. 1886. Bb.
- Plato. *The Phaedo*. Edited, with Introductory Notes and Appendices, by R. D. Archer-Hind. 8vo. Lond. 1883. Zz. 16.5.
- Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden Monachi Cestrensis. Edited by John Rawson Lumby. Vol. IX. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy. 8.37.
- Roscoe (H. E.) and Schorlemmer (C.). *Treatise on Chemistry*. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Xx. 25.23.
- Schiller (Hermann). *Geschichte der Römischen Kaiserzeit*. Band II. 8vo. Gotha, 1887. Ww. 2.
- Sir Bevis of Hamton. Romance. Edited by Professor Eugen Kölbing. Part I. Early English Text Society. 8vo. Lond. 1885.
- Spencer (Herbert). *The Factors of Organic Evolution*. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Ww. 27.
- Stephen (Sir James Fitzjames). *History of the Criminal Law of England*. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1883. K. 13.1-3.
- Swainson (Charles). *Provincial Names and Folk Lore of British Birds*. English Dialect Society. 8vo. Lond. 1885.
- Watkin (W. Thompson). *Roman Cheshire, or a description of Roman Remains in the County of Chester*. 4to. Liverpool, 1886. V. 32.19.
- Whitaker's Almanack for 1887. *Reference Table*.
- Willich's Tithe Tables, 1887.
- Young (Arthur). *Tour in Ireland, with Observations on Trade, Commerce, Taxes, &c.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1780. Ww. 33.

BOOKS MISSING

since *Midsummer*, 1886:

- Yy. 17.125. Wriothsley's Chronicle. Vol. II. Ed. W. D. Hamilton. 8vo. Camden Society, 1877.
- K. 8.40. Cooper (C. P.). *On Chancery Reform*—translated into French. 8vo. Paris, 1830.
- Z. 26.8. Migne's *Patrologia Latina*—Isidorus Hispalensis (Tom. II—IV).

since *Michaelmas*, 1886:

- Xx. 35. Lucas (Ed.). *Recréations Mathématiques*. 8vo. Paris, 1882.

The number of Volumes taken out of the Library between the 30th of May 1886 and the 30th May 1887 has been 1938. The number of Works presented during the same period is 133 or 195 Volumes; the Additions by purchase (exclusive of serial publications) amount to 142 Works, or 178 Volumes.

•

THE EAGLE.

THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XV

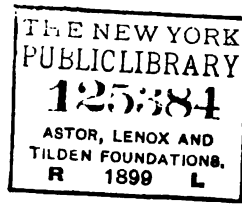
(CONTAINING NOS. LXXXIV—LXXXIX)

Cambridge:

E. JOHNSON TRINITY STREET

PRINTED BY W. METCALFE AND SON ROSE CRESCENT
FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

1889



CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY W. METCALFE AND SON ROSE CRESCENT

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
<i>Frontispiece</i>	
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>)	I
Border Ballads	13
A "Terra Incognita"	24
The Higher Fiction	29
Obituary :	
Alfred Domett C.M.G.	36
George Markland Hind B.A. LL.B.	38
The Suicide on the Bridge of Sighs	39
Eagles' Feathers	40
Correspondence	43
Our Chronicle	48
The Library	68
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>)	73
The People's Palace	85
Japanese Notes on a Cambridge Ceremony	94
A Letter of Lord Falkland's	99
Obituary :	
Rev Francis Staunton	100
Rev William Henry Hoare	101
ΟΙΔΙΜΟΥΣ ΤΗΙΟΠΙΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ	104
The same Englished	105
Epigram	110
Idem Latine	111

	PAGE
Canticum SS. Ambrosii et Augustini	112
Our Chronicle	114
The Library	134
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>)	137
Life at St John's in 1821	149
Greece Revisited	155
The Snakes in Vergil	160
Johniana—A Medley	163
Obituary :	
Rev William Quekett	168
John Price M.A.	169
John Brook-Smith M.A.	172
Fleur des Champs	174
The Meadow Flower : A Moving Ballad	175
ΘΕΟΥ ΘΕΑΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΝ ΕΠΙ ΠΙΠΟΣ ΠΑΕΟΙΣ	176
'You may Sail on a Hurdle if God Allow'	177
Through Peace to Light	178
Per Pacem ad Lucem	179
Sermons in Stones	180
Correspondence	182
Our Chronicle	184
The Library	202
The Bishops at St John's	209
The Lady Margaret Ball	215
Henley Regatta, 1888	220
The late Wreck Commissioner	225
A Short History of the University of Cambridge	233
Obituary :	
The Rev John Haldenby Clark	241
Richard Anthony Proctor	242
The Rev Francis Llewelyn Lloyd B.D.	245
Benjamin Worthy Horne	247

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
The Lily Fair of Jasmin Dean. By J. J. S.	251
ΧΡΥΣΕΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ	254
The Golden Age	255
Lesbia's Sparrow	256
Correspondence	257
Our Chronicle	265
The Library	301
The Tricenary of the <i>Eagle</i>	309
Our First Flight	325
A Fortnight in Burma	328
The Meeting of Henry VII and the King of Castile	336
Thawed Out : a Mystery	340
Obituary :	
The Rev Stephen Parkinson D.D. F.R.S.	356
The Rev Churchill Babington D.D.	362
Frederick Apthorp Paley	366
The Rev Samuel Earnshaw	368
Professor Henry Martyn Andrew	370
Joseph Yorke	372
Godfrey Beauchamp	372
In Memoriam S. P.	379
Sonnet	380
To the Editors of the <i>Eagle</i>	381
Thomson's Grave	382
Druidae Sepulcrum	383
A Grammarian's Valentine	384
Etiamnum me vilipendit	385
Correspondence	386
Our Chronicle	388
The Library	418
The Arms and Badges of St John's College	425
A College Magazine of Last Century	437

	PAGE
Reminiscences of Professor Paley	442
Dr Kennedy at Shrewsbury	448
"The Recluse"	461
Sir Christopher Wren and the Old Bridge	469
Obituary :	
Professor Kennedy	475
Rev Thomas Saunders Evans D.D.	477
Rev Bartholomew Edwards	481
Joseph Woolley LL.D.	484
Rev John Edward Bromby D.D.	484
Rev Thomas Harry Nock	485
King James and the Whipping Boy	486
Lyrics	487
On Earth Peace	488
Correspondence	494
Our Chronicle	497
The Library	525
List of Subscribers (Dec. 1887-1888)	



THE EAGLE.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIV. page 354.)

THE benefactions of the early part of this century are a substantial and practical evidence of the attachment to the College and devotion to its interests which accompanied a great return of prosperity. Seldom, if ever, in modern times was the College more flourishing, alike in numbers, in prestige, and in unity of spirit, than under the powerful influence and munificent leadership of Dr James Wood. The erection of the Fourth Court is a witness both to the requirements of our increased numbers and to the zeal evoked to meet the emergency. We must however guard against assigning to individuals credit, either good or bad, which belongs to the circumstances of the time in which they lived.

A comparison of our numbers with those of the rest of the University will shew how commonly all colleges rose and fell together. We have seen that our annual admissions declined gradually from an average of 70 after the Restoration to 25 or 30 nearly a century later. Under Dr Powell (1765—1775) the average was 34; under Dr Chevallier (1775—1789) it was 45. In successive periods of five years from the

beginning of this century it was, under Dr Craven 46, 62, 72, and under Dr Wood 118, 115, 110, 118, &c. With these figures we will compare some of the records of the B.A. degrees conferred by the University, again taking averages over periods of five years. In the reign of James I the numbers reached nearly 300, an indication, if we take account of population, that the University had then a hold and influence on the education of the country with which no subsequent time can compare. After the Restoration the accepting graduates numbered 250, from which time they gradually and almost uninterruptedly diminished until in 1765 they were but 83. In 1775 they were 93; in 1785, 113; in 1800, 118; in 1810, 141; in 1820, 226; in 1830, 330, after which time the increase was small for 30 years, whilst from 1860 to the present time the numbers have been about doubled.

The conjecture hazarded in our last paper that the present system of tutorships, and of the residence of students each in his own set of rooms, was the immediate outcome of the depression of last century, needs considerable modification. These changes came by slow degrees. To the time when tutors and pupils lived together succeeded a period which we may call that of *chumming*, i.e. of chamber-fellows, two or sometimes three together, occupying rooms apart from the Fellows. The transition from such a state of things to one like the present was a mere question of time, it was hastened however by 'chumming' becoming unnecessary owing to the fewness of the students. The practice once abandoned could not be easily revived. An increase of numbers had to be met by the erection of new buildings.

But whilst the great changes in the manner of college life came about gradually, and the periods of the various systems overlapped, our records indicate certain definite landmarks which mark the progress of transition.

It was in the Mastership of Dr Gower (c. 1681) that the majority of the freshmen were first committed to the care of two principal tutors. Before many years elapsed the entries under any other than these two became few; occasional friends or connexions, it may be, were taken by Fellows who could accommodate them in their own rooms. At the close of last century even these exceptions ceased.

In June 1715 an almost complete exodus of Fellows took place from the Third Court. Thenceforth, for 50 or 60 years, the whole of the rooms of the older courts were assigned to the Fellows, and those of the Third Court occupied by the junior members of the College.

The book which records the transfer of rooms shews a complete re-arrangement in regard to tenure in 1789, the first year of Dr Craven's mastership. Rents were assigned throughout, and specific allowances, in lieu of free tenancy, were made to the Fellows. Here we meet with the first notice in these books of the separation of tenure of the middle and upper chambers, *i.e.* of the first and second floor rooms, in the First and Second Courts. In the reconstruction of the south side of the First Court such an arrangement had been contemplated, for we find an order made, 28 Feb. 1775, that the rent of the rooms on the ground floor was to be £6, and of those in the middle and upper storey £7 *per annum*.

The Fourth Court, determined upon in 1825, was completed in 1831. The architects were Messrs T. Rickman and H. Hutchinson, the former then at the height of his reputation as a leader in the revival of Gothic architecture. At first it was intended to do as we have done recently, to secure a site east of the river adjoining the old courts, to build with red brick and to imitate as nearly as possible the style of the Second Court. Eventually the College committed itself to the bold plan of building west of the

river on a site which was then an expanse of peaty ground and fish-ponds. The modern method of laying foundations in concrete not being understood, the whole of the peat had to be removed and an immense mass of timber and brickwork laid upon the underlying gravel. Upon this an extensive range of cellars was constructed and thus the rooms were raised into a dry position above the river level. The cost of the whole work was £77,878, probably at least twice as much as the College originally contemplated. A large subscription list was headed by Dr Wood, but the chief part of the expense was defrayed by the College itself.

The Court with all its imperfections is a noble structure, worthy of its architects, of the donors, and of the College. Its faults are easy to criticise; buttresses introduced not because they were necessary, but as being Gothic, and built too thin to be capable of efficient support had it been required. A lofty clock tower made the central feature of the building, where if a clock were placed one must go out of college to see it; and in internal arrangements, amid a waste of passages and corridors, the entrances to many rooms left miserably dark and inconvenient. Nevertheless in the massive dignity and unity of its design, in its adaptation in spite of all disadvantages to the requirements of the College, no less than in its structural triumph over the difficulties of the site, it bears everywhere the impress of the hand of an architect of true genius. The covered bridge connecting this court with the rest of the College was designed by Mr Hutchinson, whose early death, æt. 31, took place the same year that the court was completed.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, ESQ. bequeathed £3000 in 1814, with which the 'Wright's Prizes' were endowed.

W. W. after being at Eton was admitted here in 1750, æt. 18. His elder brother Martin was admitted in 1745. Their father, afterwards Sir Martin Wright, for 16 years Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was then King's

Proctor in Westminster Hall. Their mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Willoughby, Esq., M.D., of Barton Stacey, Hants. She died in 1765, and Sir Martin in 1767, leaving two sons and two daughters. All of these except the elder son Martin are commemorated on the Willoughby monument in Barton Stacey church. The following romantic account of W. W. is taken for the most part from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1814.

After leaving college without taking a degree W. W. went to the bar. For some years he was in straitened circumstances, until his sisters, who died in 1791 and 1794, left him their money. His elder brother, with whom he was at variance, had determined to leave the family property to a stranger, but when riding one day to a neighbouring town he was seized with a fit, fell from his horse, and died, having the draft of the unexecuted will in his pocket. After succeeding to the estates W. W. lived most abroad, but eventually returned to London, and died (13 Feb. 1814) in an obscure lodging in Pimlico, where he did not even keep a servant. He left the family estates, worth about £3000 a year, to Lady Wilson, daughter of the first Earl of Ailesbury, whom he had admired 20 years previously, when she was Lady Frances Bruce, but to whom he had never spoken. When Lady Wilson was told of her legacy she at first refused to believe the tidings as she had never heard of Mr Wright. Afterwards she recognised in the deceased a gentleman who used to gaze at her in the opera so persistently that she changed her box in order to avoid him. Among other legacies, besides that to St John's, were £7000 to Mr Abbott, speaker of the House of Commons, who was appointed executor of the will, and £1000 to Archdeacon Pott, Rector of St Martin's Church, in recognition of the impression produced upon Mr Wright by one of the Archdeacon's sermons.

Not one of the legatees had any knowledge of their benefactor.

For upwards of 60 years we have commemorated him as *John Wright*, and have inserted book plates in the College prizes with this erroneous Christian name.

The writer of the obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* refers to him as "— Wright, Esq." His age, 87 years, as recorded on the monument in Barton Stacey church, is probably wrong. And there is a rumour that after all he had been misinformed as to the name of the lady whom he admired.

By his will Mr Wright directed that the interest of his benefaction should be employed to assist the education of 'poor but ingenious youth of any county or country' in any way the Master and four senior Fellows should judge most expedient.

For many years prizes were given to the two students of each year who were placed first in the principal College Examination. Since the separation of the examinations in different departments of study, the prizes have been given to the one most distinguished in each branch if he is also specially recommended by his examiners.

SIR SOULDEN LAWRENCE, Judge of the King's Bench, sometime Fellow, who died July 1814, bequeathed all

6 *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College.*

his law books and £100 to put them into good condition or to buy more.

The Lawrence family is traced by the heralds as far back as a Knight who was honoured with their present shield of arms by Richard Cœur de Lion for his bravery at the siege of Acre. Sir S. L. was great-grandson to a physician to five crowned heads, grandson to a captain in the royal navy, and son of Dr Thos. Lawrence, of Essex street, Strand, an eminent anatomical reader and President of the Royal College of Physicians.

S. L. was born 1751, educated at St Paul's school under Mr Thicknesse, B.A. 7th Wrangler 1771, M.A. and Fellow 1774. He was appointed Law Fellow 1778, when he had leave to travel and was allowed to defer the exercises for his law degree. He joined the Inner Temple, was called in 1794, and received the Serjeant's coif in 1787. We have two records of services rendered by him to the College, for which £50 was voted to him in 1783 and £40 in 1789. He was raised to the Bench in the Court of Common Pleas in 1794, but within a month exchanged for the King's Bench. The same year he was knighted and resigned his Fellowship. On the bench he was associated with Lord Ellenborough who had been an old College friend. Some difference arose between them which Sir S. L. felt so deeply that he availed himself, in 1808, of an opportunity to return to the Common Pleas. He was a great favourite with the bar generally, and is spoken of as a model of judicial courtesy, but he had a great prejudice against, and could barely be civil to, advocates known to be connected with "the press." He was so conscientious a judge that in a codicil in his will he directed his exors. to seek out and pay with interest all the costs of certain unsuccessful litigants in a case in which he believed he had wrongly directed the jury. In 1812 he retired from the Bench on account of ill health. He died July 1814 and was buried in St Giles in the Fields, where there is a monument to his memory.

Much of the foregoing account is from Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges*.

In the Combination Room is an engraved portrait of Sir S. Lawrence inscribed "J. Hoppner pinxit, C. Turner sculpsit, 1808."

WILLIAM CRAVEN, D.D., 30th Master, bequeathed upwards of £3000 in 1815.

The son of Richard C. he was born at Gouthwaite Hall, Nidderdale, educated at Sedbergh under Mr Bateman, admitted here July 1749, æt. 19. He was Craven Scholar 1750, Lupton Scholar 1752, B.A. 1753, being 4th Wrangler and Senior Medallist, the second year after the foundation of the Chancellor's medals. In 1754 he obtained the Member's prize for a Latin Essay. He held in succession many college offices, lecturer, steward, president, and senior bursar. In 1770 he was elected Professor of Arabic, and in 1789 Master of the College.

Dr Miles Bland, in the preface to his notes on St Matthew's Gospel, speaks of him as 'a man of primitive simplicity, of unostentatious merit

and a Christian indeed without guile.' The anecdotes of him in *Gunning and Cole* corroborate the truth of this description. The latter tells us that Dr Samuel Ogden executed a will leaving him a considerable fortune: Mr Craven however after having preserved this document four years, and having been elected Arabic Professor, chiefly through the interest of Dr Ogden, came one day and restored it into his hands, declaring that he had a sufficiency quite equal to his desires, and requesting him to think of some other person, among his relatives, to be his heir....he only begged to receive the Doctor's Arabic books. Such disinterestedness says Mr Hughes, Dr Ogden's biographer, will not appear at all improbable to those who had the happiness of knowing Dr Craven.

In a letter of Thos. Whytehead's (28 Feb. 1840) it is said 'He went by the name of the 'Primitive Christian,' was marvellously simple and absent in his habits, and was the meekest of men. On his death-bed he requested his friends not to wait, but to go down to dinner, and apologised for being so long in dying. I heard this from one who knew him and loved him.'

He died 28 Jan. 1815, aged 85, and was buried in the old Chapel, where there is a flagstone to his memory. His arms are in one of the Hall windows and there is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge.

Dr Craven published two or three sermons, the later of which were expanded, as he intended from the first that they should be, into a treatise on the Jewish and Christian dispensations.

He desired that his bequest should be expended, if the Master and Seniors should see fit, upon additions to the College buildings. It became part of the fund for building the Fourth Court.

SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic and senior Fellow, left, in 1817, the whole of his ample fortune to augment the income of the Master and for other college uses.

The son of F. Paul P. of Longmire, Furness Fell, Lancs, he was educated at Sedbergh and admitted here in 1762, æt. 17. He was a Wrangler in 1767, Fellow 1768, M.A. 1770, M.D. 1777, Professor of Chemistry 1773—1793, Regius Professor of Physic from 1793 until his death. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1779, delivered the Harveian Oration in 1783, was made Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital in 1785, and in 1795 was knighted on the occasion of the presentation to the King of an address from the University congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

In 1798, when subscriptions were raised for national defence, we find the College giving £525 and the Master (Dr Craven) and Sir I. Pennington each £100. A few years later (1803) a Volunteer corps was formed, St John's heading the roll with 46 out of a total of 180 recruits. It is a remarkable instance of how widely divergent may become the careers of men intimately associated in their college life that three names recorded as those of the prominent Johnian Volunteers are Sir I. Pennington, Lord Palmerston, and Henry Martyn.

Munk says (*Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*) 'Sir I. Pennington's professional attainments were considerable, and his amiable disposition and social qualities endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.'

Out of his bequest £200 a year was to be paid to the Master if he were at the time Rector of Freshwater, and exhibitions were to be founded to be given by preference to natives of Hawkshead and Cotton, near his birthplace in Lancashire. He particularly desired also that his money should be used to enable the College to execute with greater efficiency the visitatorial powers it then possessed over the schools of Sedbergh, Pocklington, and Rivington.

Those of Dr Pennington's books of which duplicates were already in the library were sold to Deightons for £115. 3s.

The red brick house, No. 69 Bridge Street, was long known as Dr P.'s house. It appears to have been devised to Dr Wood and was part of his benefaction to the College.

In 1765 was erected an Observatory on the tower between the Second and Third Courts, and on Nov. 3, 1766 Pennington was appointed to the care of it and to make observations. He was succeeded in this office the following year by Mr Ludlam, who published an account of observations made in 1767-8. Dr Pennington gave a copy of this work to the Library. It contains some account of the construction of the Observatory, the cost of which was defrayed by Mr Dunthorne, who also gave the Astronomical instruments. Mr Ludlam also acknowledges his personal obligations to Mr Dunthorne, of whom he says that 'without the benefit of an Academical education he arrived at such a perfection in many branches of learning, and particularly in Astronomy, as would do honour to the proudest Professor in any University..., and that he joined to a consummate excellence in his profession a generosity without limit in the exercise of it.'

Sir I. P. died 3 Feb. 1817, aged 72. As a token of gratitude and esteem the College erected in the Chapel a marble tablet which has been since removed to the present Ante-Chapel.

There is a portrait of Dr Pennington in the Hall.

JAMES WEBSTER, B.D., Rector of Meppershall, sometime Fellow, who died in 1833, bequeathed £3500 to found a Fellowship and a Scholarship.

J. W. was born at St Michael, Lancs, educated at Sedbergh, and admitted here, æt. 19, 1 July 1766. He proceeded B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773, B.D. 1780, and was Fellow 1774-1792. In 1793 he married the only daughter of Thos. Gillard, Esq. of Yarde, Devon. He was 24 years Rector of Meppershall, Beds, to which living he was presented by the College in 1791. He was also a magistrate for Bedfordshire. He published a volume of sermons preached in Winchester Cathedral in 1787. He died 4 May 1833, æt. 85.

By his will he left to the College after his death and that of his wife £3500 South Sea Annuities to be applied thus: Out of the annual interest £80 was to endow a Fellowship tenable for 10 years only, and the remaining

£25 to go to that scholar who should excel most in academical knowledge. By a codicil to the will, dated 3 Nov. 1832, he left to the College after his wife's death his portrait painted by Archer J. Oliver, A.R.A. This picture now hangs on the East wall of the Combination Room. It was painted in 1809, and therefore represents Mr W. as a little more than 60 years of age. Mr Webster's arms have been carved in stone under the oriel in the New Building (1887).

By the Statutes of 1860 the Fellowship and Scholarship of this foundation were abolished and the endowment incorporated into the general funds of the College. The 'Webster' Fellows were W. P. Anderson elected 1850, S. Kingsford 1851, R. D. Beesley 1856—1861.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, B.D., Fellow, bequeathed in 1836 about 300 books to the library.

J. T. was of Lightcliffe, Halifax, educated at Bingley school under Mr Hartley, admitted here, æt. 18, Nov. 1817: B.A. 21st Wrangler 1822, M.A. 1825, B.D. 1832; Ashton Fellow 1824.

At that time it was a common practice for Fellows to serve cures in the neighbourhood whilst still residing in College. Mr Taylor served at Babraham, first as Curate, subsequently as Vicar, and although he never resided in the place he left behind him the reputation of one greatly esteemed both personally and for his works' sake. He died in College (30 June 1836) and was buried in the Ante-Chapel, where there is a slab to his memory.

THOMAS CATTON, B.D., F.R.S., senior Fellow, bequeathed £300.

T. C. came to us, æt. 17, in 1777 from Lynn grammar school, of which Mr Lloyd, the father of Prof. Lloyd, was then head-master. In his earlier boyhood he had been at school at Downham with Horatio, afterwards Lord Nelson, of whom his only recollection was that the future naval hero was a backward boy.

Catten, as he then spelt his name, was 4th Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1781 and also obtained the 2nd Member's Prize for a Latin Essay. Gunning in his *Reminiscences* tells us that the popular feeling was that Catton should have been Senior and that his failure was due to the partiality of the examiners for their private pupils. This opinion received some confirmation when Catton obtained the First Smith's Prize. Private tuition had for some time been gaining ground in the University and there was as yet no rule against private tutors examining their own pupils for their degrees. Very shortly afterwards a grace of the Senate was passed to meet this difficulty.

Catton was elected Fellow in 1784. For two or three years he was tutor in the family of Sir W. Wake, after which he returned to take part in the College tuition. He was Head Tutor about ten years, which position he resigned in 1808 to devote himself to Astronomical researches and literary work. As tutor he shewed much kindness to necessitous students. It is

said to have been due to him that Kirke White was not compelled to leave college from the pressure of needy circumstances. Mr Catton held the College Chaplaincy of Horningsey from 1792 to 1797. But he chiefly devoted himself to astronomy. He was Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, having been one of the earliest members of that body. He had charge of the College Observatory, then the only one in the University. There he made observations of eclipses, occultations, &c. from 1791 to 1832, the results of which are preserved in 10 MS Volumes in the College Library. They were printed in Vol. XXII. of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, and were re-published in 1853 by Sir Geo. B. Airy.

Mr Catton during his lifetime contributed £100 towards the erection of the Fourth Court. He died 6 Jan. 1838 at the age of 79. A marble tablet, erected to his memory by his nephew Sir Thomas Watson, M.D. has been removed into the present Ante-Chapel.

JAMES WOOD, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Ely, 31st Master, during his lifetime founded nine exhibitions, and was the largest contributor to the erection of the Fourth Court, and at his death in 1839 left the bulk of his large fortune and personal effects to the College.

Born 14 Dec. 1760 of humble parents in Bury, Lancs, he was educated at the Grammar School which the Rev Roger Kay, once a member of the College, had founded there, and had endowed with exhibitions to St John's. One of these exhibitions enabled J. W. to enter as a sizar in 1778. He soon obtained other assistance of a similar kind, but he was obliged nevertheless to observe the most rigid economy. According to College tradition he 'kept' in a small garret at the top of the turret in the S.E. corner of the Second Court, which has never since been used, and to save fire and candle he used to study with his feet in straw by the light of the rush candle on the staircase. Unable to afford the journey into Lancashire he remained in college all the vacations. In 1782 he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and was elected Fellow a few weeks later. During the summer of that year he for the first time re-visited his parents. At the earliest opportunity he was appointed assistant Tutor and he continued to be engaged in the tuition until he was chosen Master. He was President 1802—1815, Master 1815—1839, Vice-Chancellor 1816, appointed by Lord Liverpool to the Deanery of Ely in 1820, and presented by the College to the Rectory of Freshwater in 1823. 'During the long period of 60 years he passed the chief part of his time in college. And it may be confidently affirmed that during at least half that time no one possessed so much influence in the University as he did. This was owing partly to his position at the head of a large and united college and partly to his personal character, which having placed him in that position continued to exert its proper influence.' His whole energies were devoted to the improvement of the College. He had the happy fortune of making every individual fellow his

friend. And he was singularly successful in inspiring all around him with something of his own zeal.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the services rendered by him to the College. The pecuniary benefits, great as they were, by no means exhaust the category. His munificence prompted that of others who delighted to follow his leadership. The erection of the Fourth Court affords a good example. The subscription list, amounting to about £9000, was headed by Dr Wood with £2000. The ultimate cost of the building, £77,878, was far beyond what the College originally contemplated expending. Towards this Dr Wood is said to have contributed no less than £15,000 and the Fellows in addition to their private subscriptions were content to supply the deficiency out of current revenue. Dividends which had been £160 were reduced to £100, and some years elapsed before they again returned to the former amount.

In 1829 Dr Wood gave £2000 to found two exhibitions of £40 a year each. And the conditions of tenure, &c. were barely settled before he increased the benefaction to £9000.

Dr Wood died in College 23 April 1839, and was interred in the Chapel on May 1. This was the last occasion on which was observed the ancient Johnian custom of appending to the pall memorial verses in Greek and Latin in praise of the deceased. The late distinguished scholar, Geo. J. Kennedy, was wont many years afterwards to recite to his pupils the Latin Elegiacs he composed for this occasion.

Dr Wood's principal publications were his treatises on *Algebra*, *Mechanics*, and *Optics*. The first, which is that most commonly associated with his name, passed through several editions during his lifetime and was afterwards edited successively by the Rev Thos. Lund and the Rev J. R. Lann, Fellows of the College. The other treatises had also a great reputation, and by their general acceptance performed the useful and much needed function of fixing the standard and defining the course of reading and examination in those subjects for the University.

'Dr Wood on Mechanics' acquired a double signification when the wits gave the name 'Mechanics' to the Master's favourite white horse.

The College as Dr Wood's residuary legatee inherited about £40,000. Of this £20,000, which the will directed should be invested for the permanent benefit of the College, formed the nucleus of the building fund of the present Chapel. The College also received pictures and plate together with books, which to the number of upwards of 4000 are preserved as a separate collection in the Library.

Dr Wood left £500 to increase the Kay exhibitions, one of which had been of so great service to himself.

No time was lost in procuring suitable memorials of our great benefactor. The College employed Mr Illidge to paint the portrait in the Hall from that in the Master's Lodge by Mr J. Jackson, R.A. The statue in the Ante-Chapel was obtained by subscription. Amongst the donors were the Chancellor the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Upwards of £1,500 was raised. The work was entrusted to Mr E. H. Bailly, whose price was 1000 guineas. After all costs were paid of transit

12 *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College.*

and erection, of engravings for the subscribers, of the silver inkstand (£25) presented to the sculptor, &c. there remained about £125, which was added to the funds for endowing exhibitions. The College also erected a monument to Dr Wood in his native parish. His arms are in the Hall windows. And he is depicted with Wm. Wordsworth, Thos. Whitehead, Wm. Wilberforce, and Hy. Martyn, on the ceiling of the Chapel as one of the representative worthies of the nineteenth century.

(To be continued.)

A. F. TORRY.



BORDER BALLADS.

IT is now more than a century since Bishop Percy published his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, and since that time labourers in the ballad-harvest have never been wanting. New ballads have been discovered, old ballads have been collated, new editions issued, new essays published. But though much has been written, it may be questioned whether much has been read. After all the British public remain extremely indifferent to their own ballad-literature; and probably the great mass even of poetry readers think of them chiefly as poems, in which, as Macaulay says, "all the gold is red, all the ladies are gay, and the Douglas (who by the way only occurs in two) is always the doughty Douglas."

My object in this little paper is not to make any futile attempt to disturb these time-honoured ideas. Probably, except to the ballad-lover, the great mass of British ballads must alway remain more or less uninteresting. What I wish to point out is that whilst nearly all English and many Scotch ballads are, considered as poetry, second-rate productions, there is a group of absolutely startling merit, which deserve to hold a very front place indeed in British poetry. These ballads may (roughly speaking) be said to be from twenty to thirty in number. They are almost entirely Scotch: they have two striking characteristics, *one is their preference for the sadder and more pathetic side of life, the other is the intensity with which they realise the existence of another world.*

.

Now perhaps the most striking trait in the Scotch of our own day is that they are one of the most religious and poetical nations in Europe, yet most unpoetical in their religion and most secular in their poetry. Let anyone who wishes to feel this go to a Scotch church and hear the Psalms. That a Scotch congregation is in earnest the worst enemy of Scotland cannot doubt; that their taste in poetry is highly developed no one will dispute who has seen an assemblage of third-class passengers listening to a song of Burns; yet in church you shall hear the congregation, whose national heritage is *In silk attire, Auld Robin Gray*, and the sweeter songs of Burns, composedly murder the Psalms in doggerel which would surely have made David and Asaph weep. I used to be told that in Scotland "Blessed shall he be who taketh thy children and dasheth them against the stones" was rendered

"O blessed shall the trooper be
Who mounted on his naggie
Shall take thy children in his arms
And dash them on the craggie."

And though acquaintance with the Scotch Psalter has proved this to be a myth, yet that book teems with stanzas which partake equally of the nature of doggerel and are far less picturesque.

On the other hand, in South Scotland of the pre-reformation era (and it was probably in the south of Scotland and before the Reformation that most of the best ballads were produced) we find this phenomenon almost exactly reversed. The history of the Border is singularly monotonous and uninteresting; forays into Northumberland and Cumberland; stupid feuds with neighbouring clans; lives of pillage, violence, and sensuality, frequently crowned by a concluding scene at Carlisle, where the Borderer met his fate calmly and callously; a total disregard of religion,

and an indifference, if not hostility, to the great religious houses planted in their midst; such is the picture given us by Sir Walter of the old Border life. Yet in this same district, in the same period, was produced a body of poetry remarkable for its earnestness and what I cannot but call its religiousness. Of religion indeed as a guide to life there is little or nothing, but there is a certain depth and solemnity in treating of death and the state of the dead which is unrivalled in any poetry of the kind. No one can read Scott's *Border Minstrelsy* without observing there two things: first, an intense belief in the immortality of the soul, and a dim but beautiful conception of another world; secondly, an overwhelming horror of the grave, a dreadful misgiving that the dead man actually feels and sees all the horrors of corruption. These two ideas are inextricably mixed in a way almost unintelligible to us. We may feel disgust, but we do not feel dread, when we think of the future dissolution of our bodies. We know that whatever has become of the dead man, what we lay in the grave is absolutely unconscious. But this enlightenment only comes by ages of civilisation. Like the old woman in one of Macdonald's novels, who says "It will be so cold lying there to the judgment day," the human mind has great difficulty in shaking off the belief that the corpse is, as even we call it, "the remains" of a man. So it is with the Scotch ballads: they are always speculating on the dead man's feelings in that dreary place, the narrowness of his dwelling, the coldness of the clay, the horrors of the devouring worm. The noble poem of *Clerk Saunders* will shew how strangely this frightful belief may be mixed with a full conception of the immortality of the soul. Clerk Saunders is killed by her brothers in the arms of his love, "May Margaret." His ghost appears to her and asks for the love-troth, without which he cannot rest in the grave. She asks him to tell her "what

comes of women who die in strong traivelling," and he answers

"Their beds are made in the heavens high
Down at the foot of our good Lord's knee,
Weel set about wi' gilly-flowers :
I wot fair company for to see."

"O cocks are crowing a merry midnight,
I wot the wild-fowl are boding day.
The psalms of heaven will soon be sung,
And I ere now shall be missed away."

I know few more beautiful conceptions in poetry than this picture of heaven, dim as it is, "Our good Lord" and his "fair company" amongst the gilly-flowers, and the whole army streaming into the heavenly temple for the morning Psalms, just as the monks used to stream into the aisles of Melrose, Kelso, or Dryburgh. But when the ghost disappears, it is not to the fair company in the gilly-flowers that he goes, but to the cold and horrible tomb. She traces him thither :

"Is there ony room at your head, Saunders,
Is there ony room at your feet,
Is there ony room at your side, Saunders,
Where fain fain I wod sleep?"

"There's nae room at my head, Margaret,
There's nae room at my feet,
My bed it is full lowly now,
Amang the hungry worms I sleep."

Still more remarkably does this strange confusion appear in a wild fragment called *The Wife of Usher's Well*. Her three drowned sons come back to her one night, just as they were when alive, except that "their hats were o' the birk," referring apparently to some belief that a disembodied spirit wore a garland of leaves. That "birk"

"Neither grew in dyke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheuch,
But in the gates of Paradise
That birk grew fair eneuch."

When the day dawns the three ghosts must go, but not to the gates of Paradise, not because like Clerk Saunders they will be missed from the morning Psalms, but because "the channering worm will chide." The idea would be ludicrous if it were not so intensely and earnestly horrible.

"Terriſic" is the epithet applied by Scott to the ballad of *William and Marjory*. The story is much the same as in *Clerk Saunders*, but when the heroine has followed the ghost to the grave comes this addition

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand here at your head?
O it's three maidens, Marjory, he says,
That promised me to wed."

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand here at your side?
O it's three babies, Marjory, he says,
That these three maidens had."

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand close at your feet?
O it's three hell-hounds, Marjory, he says,
Waiting my soul to keep."

The most wholesome poem on the subject of the dead is the *Lyke-wake Dirge*. By "lyke-wake" is meant the ceremony of watching the corpse the night before its burial, whilst over it the watcher crooned some wild lines, which describe the journey of the spirit:

"When thou from hence has passed away
(Every night and alle)
To *Whinnie-muir thou com'st at last
(And Christ receive thy saule)."
"If ever thou gavest hosen and shoon,
(Every night and alle)
Sit thee down and put them on
(And Christ receive thy saule)."

* Whinnes = gorse-bushes.

"If hosen or shoon thou never gavest nane,
 (Every night and alle)
 The whinnes shall prick thee to the very bane,
 (And Christ receive thy saule)."

After the "Whinnie-muir" comes the fire of Purgatory, then the "Brigg o' dread," the description of which has not been preserved: probably a narrow bridge spanning the gulf of Hell and leading from Purgatory to Paradise is intended. This is of course a commonplace idea, but what allegory could more originally express the duty of Christian charity than this dreary moor of Hades, over which a life of kindness alone can carry a man uninjured. What an idea for a *Border Divina Commedia* if only there had been a *Border Dante*!

When one reads poems like *Clerk Saunders* and *William and Marjory* it is impossible to help feeling that whatever are the rights of the Cremation question now-a-days, in Clerk Saunders' time, when there were no chemists to disinter a body and detect arsenic, it would have been an unmitigated blessing. But when a recent writer describes that ballad as "marred by disgusting details of the charnel-house," I must beg to dissent wholly and totally. Not but what there is a class of poetry which may rightly be called charnel-house poetry. Bürger's *Lenore* verges on it. Poe's *Conqueror Worm* is an excellent and most disgusting instance. In fact nearly all modern poetry on such subjects is sure to smack of the charnel-house. It is as difficult for us, thank heaven, to believe in the consciousness of a dead body as it was for the writer of *Clerk Saunders* to disbelieve it. And so the modern charnel-house writer appeals to our sense of the disgusting only, not to a real and genuine feeling: he is dealing with a subject which deserves the sacred touch of the poet no more than does any other disgusting subject—a cesspool, the small-pox, or Marwood and his successors. When Poe wrote

the lines—

“But see amid the mimic rout
A crawling shape intrude,
A blood-red thing that writhes from out
The scenic solitude.

.....

And the angels sob at vermin fangs
With human blood imbrued”—

he is as untrue to poetry as his description of the Worm which conquers Man is untrue to zoology.

It would be impossible to leave this subject without a word on the famous *Twa Corbies*, though that poem really belongs to a totally different region of thought. If the *Twa Corbies* had no other merit, it would be valuable as supplying the best means of comparing English and Scotch ballads. Curiously enough in very early times the *Twa Corbies* was imitated by or imitated an English ballad called *The Three Ravens*, which, though obviously similar in form, is totally dissimilar in meaning. For the advantage of those who do not know the *Twa Corbies* well, I quote the two here side by side:

The Twa Corbies.

As I was walking all alane
I heard twa corbies making a mane,
The t'ane unto the t'other did say
Where sall we gang and dine to-day?

In behint yon auld fail dyke
I wot there lies a new-slain knight,
And naebody kens that he lies there
But his hawk, his hound, and his lady fair.

His hound is to the hunting gane,
His hawk to fetch the wild-fowl
hame,
His lady's taen another mate,
So we may make our dinner swate.

Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane
And I'll pick out his bonny blue een,
Wi' ae lock of his gowden hair
We'll theek our nest when it grows bare.

The Three Ravens.

There were three ravens sat on a tree,
They were as black as they might be,
The one of them said to his mate
Where shall we our breakfast take?

Down in yonder green field
There lies a knight slain under his shield.
His houndes they lie down at his feet,
So well they their master keepe.

His hawkes they flie so eagerlie,
There no fowl dare come him nigh.
Down there comes a fallow doe
As great with young as she might go.

She lift up his bloudy head
And kist his wounds that were so red.
She got him up upon here backe
And carried him to earthen lake.

Many a one for him makes mane,
 But none shall ken where he is gane.
 O'er his white banes, when they are
 bare,
 The wind sall blow for evermair.

She buried him before the prime,
 She was dead herself ere even-time.
 God send every gentleman
 Such hawks, such hounds, and such
 a leman.

There is a German ballad by Lenau of the same cast, which is worth quoting in this connexion. It runs somewhat as below :

From a stricken field three troopers ride softly softly away.
 The blood wells from their wounds: the hot stream pours over
 the horses' back.
 The troopers ride huddled together and lean one upon another.

 Hovering over the death-ride through the air fly three vultures.
 One cried to the others,
 He'll do for your breakfast, he for you, the other one for me.

Wherein does the intense pathos of the Scotch ballad consist? Not, I think, in the idea of the birds of prey, which are only the machinery of the poem, but in the feeling of desolation: as the body of the man is forgotten and given over to greedy birds, so his memory too is gone, at least from the hearts of those who should have been his best mourners. Hawk and hound and wife alike have forgotten him. As one reads, one feels that *Clerk Saunders* with all its horrors is less tragic; perhaps after all there is some sense in the remark attributed to the late Mr Forster, "I would rather be damned than annihilated."

The English ballad is clearly of the same origin, but the writer—supposing him to be the imitator—shrank from the tragedy of the Scotch: he could not bear the idea of the knight being forgotten, any more than he could allow his body to be consigned to such base uses; and so he turns the hawk and hound into faithful guardians, and brings in the *deus ex machina* in the form of the doe, to save him from the ravens.

The German ballad, though it is strikingly expressed, is little better than "charnel-house" poetry. It does but appeal to the disgust we naturally feel

at the thought of a man's body becoming carrion. Altogether the general impression left upon my mind is that the Scotchman has written a beautiful, the Englishman a pretty, and the German an unpleasant ballad.

In general the distinction between Scotch and English ballads is, that while the former are terse, tragic, earnest, and gloomy, the latter are genial, gossiping, and common-place: the former are miniature tragedies, the latter are narratives in doggerel—a contrast, which seems to me, though the notion may be fanciful, to be symbolised by the difference between the two versions of the well-known *Barbara Allan*. Our common English version runs:

“In Scarlet Town, where I was born,
There was a young maid dwellin’,
Made every youth cry Well-a-way,
Her name was Barbara Allan.”

“All in the merry month of May,
When green buds they are swellin’,
Young Jemmy Grove on his deathbed lay
For love of Barbara Allan.”

The other version is not so well-known:

“It was about the Martinmas time,
When the green leaves they are fallin’,
That Sir John Graeme of the West Countrie
Fell in love with Barbara Allan.”

There can be little doubt that this is the original version; and it needs no Porson, as Macaulay would say, to discern that as the well-known border name of Sir John Graeme has been transformed into the somewhat plebeian Jemmy Grove, so Scarlet Town is a corruption of Carlisle Town. The point however to which I wish to call attention is that in the older copy the events of the song occur at “Martinmas, when the green leaves they are falling;” as the ballad travels south it becomes “the merry month of May,

when green buds they are swelling." Here we have in a nutshell the contrast between Scotch and English ballads. With the Englishman it is always May, spiritually, if not literally: with the Scotchman always dark and dreary November.

One more quotation, on a somewhat different subject. I have said that the Scotch ballads are terse, and it will be admitted that this is no small praise; it is undoubtedly one of the characteristics of good poetry that it should tell as little of its own story as possible, and leave as much as possible for the imagination to complete. In fact, has not poetry been defined as "the shortest way of saying a thing"? In this respect our ballads are very happy; they are, as I have said, miniature dramas. The catastrophe is often hinted at instead of detailed, the dialogue passes rapidly and without comment from person to person, the heroes enter unIntroduced and depart uncere- moniously; like Melchizedek they have neither father nor mother, beginning of days nor end of years. Nothing can illustrate this tendency to suggest rather than narrate so well as the little poem quoted below. Whether in its present form it is ancient I cannot say, but a poem almost identical in form and meaning is to be found in Scott's *Border Minstrelsy*. There it is a certain "handsome Lord Randal" who is poisoned by his stepmother; and perhaps, as Scott suggests, the young Lord has been for the benefit of the nursery transformed into the "Croodlin' Doo." The poem requires no comment, and whatever readers may think of its other merits, no one can fail to appreciate its suggestiveness.

"O whaur hae ye been a' the day,
My little wee croodlin' doo*?"
"O I've been at my grandmother's,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

* Cooing dove.

"O what gat ye at your grandmother's,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"I got a bonnie wee fishie,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"O whaur did she catch the fishie,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"She caught it in the gutter-hole,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did she do with the fishie,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"She boiled it in a brass pan,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did ye do with the banes o't,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"I gied them to my little dog,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did your little doggie do,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"He stretched out his head and his feet and dee'd,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

F. H. C.



A "TERRA INCOGNITA."

O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint.

Echo from the hills—*No Rint.*

Punch.

DURING last Long Vacation it was my lot to spend some time in Donegal. I had known many to plan a walking-tour in Donegal, but none to carry their plan into execution. And some who had dipped into German philosophy, on viewing the difficulties that lay in the way of such an attempt, were inclined to believe that Donegal might be, after all, not a real country, but rather some lofty but unattainable idea. This very summer there was a long and fierce correspondence in an Irish newspaper, in which the distance between two places (by road) was variously estimated at forty miles, at one hundred and thirty miles, and at one hundred and eighty miles. When such uncertainty prevails, I may be excused for offering the result of my investigations in this *Terra Incognita*.

Like Ancient Gaul, Donegal is divided into three parts, of which the first two differ from the third in race, tongue, and religion. The first division, the peninsula of Innishowen, lies between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly. The neck that joins it to the mainland is some six miles broad and low-lying, and has the city of Derry situated on its eastern side. But, as you advance, the land suddenly rises, and becomes a mass of high heather-covered hills separated by deep glens, down which pour brown peaty-coloured burns.

The second division is the highland district, on the other side of Lough Swilly, from which it

reaches along the coast as far south as Donegal Bay, and extends inland for a considerable breadth. This is the most inaccessible part and is called in the popular tongue "Beyant the Mountains." But the name is rather misleading, for on surmounting one ridge of hills another rises right in front, and so on till the last slopes steeply down into the Atlantic, and the only 'Beyond' to the mountains is the 'dis-sociable' sea. Here the hills are even more rugged than in Innishowen, and the ridge that stands out against the sky is so fantastically notched and jagged that the people call it the 'Devil's Backbone.'

The scenery is very beautiful, especially viewed as I saw it, on a summer morning. Arms of the sea run deeply inland, and are lost in the foldings of the hills. The hills rise steeply from the water's edge, their lower sides clothed with fir plantations, the upper parts purple with heather. Everything looks near and distinct in the clear watery air, and to gladden the heart of a sportsman the grouse may be heard crowing challenges to one another in the opposite hills, while overhead long lines of wild duck are seen making for some one of the many lakes, and on the shore there are countless flocks of plover and curlew. There is one noticeable feature of the view—a shower is nearly always to be seen coming up or going down the wind.

The third division is the moderately rich and level land that skirts the mountains on the inland side. The main part of this is held by Protestant farmers, who live comfortably on farms varying from fifty to one hundred acres in size. But the two first divisions—Innishowen and Beyond the Mountains—are the Unknown Country. It is in these that distance is a debateable matter and only to be settled by Herodotus' measure—a well girt man. There may well be a cause of confusion in the milestones, if the story told concerning them be true. Report says that when

they were first discharged at Derry from England, they were conveyed in carts through Donegal, and wherever one happened to fall out there it was set up.

The inhabitants of these districts live mainly on Indian meal made into porridge, on potatoes, and on herrings. But the way this livelihood is gained is slightly different in the two districts. In both, each family rents its small patch of arable land—'flat land' they call it—in some sheltered nook of the valleys, or where the sea has left a bit at the foot of the mountain. The holding varies in size from two to ten acres, and to each is attached a large extent of mountain. The flat land furnishes potatoes and some oats. On the mountain a couple of small Irish cows and a few black-faced sheep pick up a living as best they can. Two or three hens and a pig complete the live stock. The oats and pig go to pay the rent, and so far the conditions are the same in both parts. But the question how to get the money that buys the Indian meal and other groceries is differently answered in Innishowen and Beyond the Mountains. In Innishowen, the shirt factories of Derry keep the women supplied with sewing that is sent up and down on cars weekly. But the other district lies too remote for that. Here the women knit thick woollen socks, or spin the coarse Irish frieze, with which everybody there is clad, or do 'sprigging' work. It is these people Mrs Hart has been trying to aid, by teaching them better methods of dyeing their wool with colours taken from their own heather, and especially by finding customers for their wares when finished.

About the wealth that is said to exist in the waters off the Donegal coast, there is much controversy: the fishermen say the herring schools no longer visit them, and the herring fleet, never very large or well equipped, is yearly growing smaller, and its fittings present a very home-made appearance. Of late the

people have not unfrequently been reduced to the Irish dinner of 'potatoes and point.' The constant fall in the price of oats during the past five years has increased their difficulties much. Their old economic theory that the oats and the pig should pay the rent has been sadly discredited, and many are in arrears with their rent, and evictions and agrarian disturbances are general.

No description of Innishowen would be complete without a mention of 'poteen,' or illicit whiskey, an article of which this district may now boast almost the sole manufacture. I was amused at hearing an instance given by an English lady to shew the temperateness of the people. It appeared that on one occasion, when a glass of spirits was required on a sudden, none could be procured in the country for miles round! And very probably there was no 'government' whiskey. Poteen is made of treacle, it is flavoured with heather and peat-smoke, and is exported in kegs concealed under a cart-load of peat. The people are indeed a temperate people, but not in the same sense that a teetotaller is, as the following tradition will shew. While the Danes were cooped up in Crinan Forth (a fort that crowns one of the hills) they found out a method by which they succeeded in making whiskey of heather. The fort was taken at last, and all in it put to death, with the exception of one man who had the secret. His life and a reward were offered him if he would reveal it, but he preferred to die, and the secret died with him. If whiskey could make a man happy, and if heather could be made into whiskey, then Innishowen would be one of the happiest spots in Ireland, for as the old man who told me the story said—"there would be 'lashins' of it."

One result of this illicit distillation is to make the people rather shy of strangers who are going about on no ostensible business, *i. e.* not bent on fishing

or shooting. But when once they get over the fear that one is a policeman in plain clothes they become friendly and hospitable, and most anxious to talk. Indeed their eagerness to have a talk is rather ludicrous. To a stranger it is puzzling, and sometimes alarming, to see men at some distance leave their work and run at full speed towards him. Fears that you are trespassing on preserves, or perhaps are even being taken for a landlord, rise in your mind, but it is only their haste to have a friendly 'collogue.'

The cabins, though often perched on high and airy sites, have a depressed look, as if some one had placed his hand upon the roof and leaned his weight too heavily on it. In the daytime they are not to be easily distinguished in the surrounding heather, but, at night, the appearance is in some places rather striking. The mountain side stands up, black and very near, and twinkles all over with lights flashing from the cabin windows. The night aspect is in utter contrast to the scene in daylight, when the land lapses into the loneliness of its hills, and mists, and shadows.

W. A. R.



THE HIGHER FICTION.

The Black Beards, or the High Horse on the Rio Grande: A tale of the Texan Frontier.

Beadle's Dime Library, Vol. XXIX. No. 376. Beadle and Adams, Publishers, 98 William Street, N.Y.

I HAVE often thought that it would be good and helpful if every author and critic were to prefix a slight autobiographical sketch to his writings. The future antiquarian, if I may be allowed the expression, would thus be put in possession of many facts of which he would not otherwise hear. And the reader, if any, would have some idea of the bias of the writer. It is impossible even for the most judicial to avoid a certain personal equation or mental parallax. To take an extreme case, our opinion of the weight attaching to a *Primer of Practical Ethics* or to a *Criticism of the Decalogue* would be materially affected according as we knew it to be written by an Archbishop of Canterbury or by Captain Kidd (late of the Spanish Main, Buccaneer, deceased). It is from a sincere conviction of the usefulness of this view that I set down a few facts concerning myself by way of preface to what follows. I am a second class clerk in the Used Nibs and Damaged Penwiper Department of H. M. Waste-Paper Office. But I have never been so wrapped up in my official duties as to prevent my taking an intelligent interest in the intellectual movements of the age. The Peckham Philatetical Society awarded me their Rowland Hill Medal for my monograph on the best methods of removing Russian stamps from envelopes without injury

to the stamp. I have also quite recently been bracketed second in the great *Pall Mall Gazette* competition for a list of the seven most attractive sins. My favourite study, however, has been that of English Literature, and more especially the romantic element. At quite an early age I read with feverish interest narratives of adventure.

The revival of this branch of study, inaugurated by Mr R. L. Stevenson and Mr Rider Haggard, has given me lively satisfaction and has my heartiest approval. But while I admit that the later efforts of these gentlemen are meritorious, they seem to me lacking in that element of spontaneity which is so charming in the masters of the art. We are told that Mr Stevenson's style is so perfect. It may be a defect of my nature—I have no desire to conceal my weaknesses—but the somewhat protracted course of study, which I found necessary before I could satisfy the Examiners in the Accidence required for the Previous Examination, has given me a distaste for syntax and grammar which I find difficult to subdue. Moreover, these popular writers are far from faultless and miss many opportunities. To take but one example, no one in *Treasure Island* walks on a Savannah or has a Calenture.* The pirate crew (O blessed words!) stroll in the woods and meadows and suffer from some form of enteric fever, for all the world like inhabitants of a Rural Sanitary District. Their language too savours more of the Board School than of the healthful haunts of maritime adventure in which they were trained. This is, I fear, due to that undue pride in his grammar, which seems, after all, Mr Stevenson's most serious fault. Mr Rider Haggard's heroes, again, frequent

* The most recent mention of this attractive complaint which I have noticed is in a book called *Adam Bede*. We learn that the aspect of Mrs Poyser's dairy gave a Calenture to the beholders. But the work is otherwise without merit.

districts where the civilisation is complete but peculiar, and marry the local princesses in the most commonplace fashion.

Some time since, while formulating these views to an American gentleman, to whom I had the honour of explaining the working of the Monarchical system as exemplified in our office, he asked me whether I was acquainted with the "Dime Novel" of the United States. On hearing my confession of ignorance he was pleased to say that the perusal of one or two of these works was calculated to revive my hopes for the future of romance. He kindly promised to send me a specimen; he has been as good as his word, and it is owing to this graceful act of international courtesy that I am able to open out a new field of study to the readers of the *Eagle*.

We in England are rather apt to suppose that Mr W. D. Howells is representative of all that is best worth reading in American fiction. We learn from this gentleman that all the stories have been told, that incident is a thing of the past, and that what we ought and are to have in the future is the study of character; for example, a minute analysis of the feelings of a Young Girl while waiting for the street cars. It is acknowledged that the feelings of a young man in a similar situation, more especially if his wait were unduly protracted, would not be so pleasing a subject of contemplation. This marked preference for the feminine element gives to Mr Howells' work a certain silky but enervating smoothness. I cannot call to mind a single instance in which his heroine commands the villain to 'unhand' her, though, to be sure, this may be as much due to a want of backbone in the villain as to lack of proper feeling in the heroine. The study of but a single *fasciculus* from the *Dime Library* has convinced me that this is but a narrow and prejudiced view of the literature of the great Republic. In the volume

before us there is a wealth of incident and flow of fancy which the greatest novelist might envy. But this, while greatly augmenting the pleasure, increases the difficulty of my task. It is so easy to compress a tale intended to convey a moral. One tale illustrates the maxim that Honesty is the best Policy, another the fact that Bigamy is a Game which Two can play at. To condense a novel of incident is to write an index and not a review.

The following sketch is therefore the baldest outline of our story; the characters in which are described by the author himself as 'jest old pison, Mexicans, Injuns, Niggers, and White Men all mixed up.' It is impossible within the limits of a review to give more than an idea of the profusion of exciting situations, thrilling scenes, freshness of phrase, and burning word-pictures contained in the subject of this notice.

The heroine of the tale was a clerk in the Treasury Department at New York. The niece of a N.Y. Senator, she came of a family who counted their wealth by millions, and when so disposed she moved in the best society. We are not told her name, but she called herself Margaret Umberson. Her bosom friend was a certain Ernestine Gravestine, an orphan who occupied the next desk in the office. Ernestine married a mysterious person who afterwards turns out to be the villain chief of the Black Beards, a gang of outlaws who robbed right and left up and down the Rio Grande. She disappears, and our heroine, to avenge her and so forth, marries a professional gambler (technically a 'sport') and moves out westward. The scene of the narrative is laid in the town of El Paso, a spot on the Rio Grande. El Paso must have been a singular city: "every second shanty was either a drinking saloon, a gambling hell, a restaurant, a dance hell, or all four combined in one." When not engaged in defending themselves against robbery with violence the inhabitants spent their time

in games of chance. In the gambling saloons 'lunch,' consisting of cheese, salt fish, and game, was provided at 10 p.m. No charge was made for this repast. Those who were 'clean broke' or 'down on the bed rock' were as welcome as the others. It was one of the redeeming features of El Paso that 'free lunch fiends' were not barred. Our heroine, dressed as a man, dealt the cards, while her husband kept a Faro bank, called the Royal Road to Fortune, and bluffed the players out of their boots. The Black Beards on two occasions interrupted the play by cleaning out everybody and corralling the plunder. The players were much annoyed by these attacks; they appear to have been for the most part directors of American railroads, and we may have here an explanation of the low prices and unsatisfactory dividends of American railway stock. Our heroine recognises in Don Ramon, their leader, the mysterious husband of Ernestine. He was a man of infinite resource, at one time leading his band to the attack, at another joining the players to divert suspicion, always holding perfectly marvellous hands. Shooting went on freely, and in one of these unfortunate encounters Margaret lost her husband and most of her friends.

The following description of one of these scenes may be acceptable:

Two o'clock was rapidly approaching. The railroad magnates began to grow weary. The game was becoming tiresome; it was too monotonous this constant drain upon their purses. But just a quarter before two the General struck a big hand. He had three jacks in the beginning and on the draw he caught another, and coupled with the fact that his other card was an ace and he had discarded a queen, it was a hand hard to beat, and as they were playing regular poker, not the absurd new-fangled game where a flush beats four aces, a man with such cards would be justified in betting his life upon them. All the players seemed to be lucky, for one and all chipped in with prompt alacrity. The Mexican went a

thousand on his hand. But on the next round Don Ramon slapped all his wealth into the pot. The General was excited and cried out, "I call you, what have you got?" "Four tens," responded Don Ramon. "Not good," cried the General, "your cards are not hefty enough to capture the pot this time, but here is the hand that will take it into camp." And so it would if the Black Beards in *ponchos* and armed with pistols had not appeared. As they rode home that night Taos Jack said to his leader Don Ramon, "We have hit those railroad chaps and struck it rich; in fact, as a College sharp might say, 'We have made Rome howl.'"

I have neglected to say that our heroine, in female costume, kept a calaboose, where she sold home-made bread, boiled eggs, sandwiches, and other simple refreshments, though who purchased these trifles does not appear. A secret underground passage from the calaboose to the gaming saloon was at this crisis of the greatest service. It is pleasant to think that this time-honoured property is flourishing in the West. Margaret's natural sagacity shews her how to play roots on the Black Beards, she allows herself to be captured by them and is immured in their stronghold. Don Ramon asks her in marriage, kindly explaining that there are six or seven ladies still living who lay claim to the honour of being his wife. The remainder of his wives he had got rid of as occasion offered, and he now vowed to devote his leisure moments to the confusion of the survivors. Things look black, but Gold Lace, the High Horse of the Pacific, now Marshal of El Paso, turns up trumps. The Black Beards are killed to a man, and our heroine "now that the mission of vengeance was fulfilled had time for things of a softer nature." She married the High Horse, who appears to be a well-known character, and deservedly a favourite with the readers of the *Dime Library*.

* * * * *

I had got as far as this in my review some time ago, but found the greatest difficulty in winding it up. I should have liked to have offered some appro-

prate reflexions. But as I have explained our tale is not intended to point a moral, and he would be a bold man who should attempt its adornment. In my perplexity I consulted a literary person whom I had hitherto regarded as my friend. With brutal frankness he told me that as the review began with my biography it had better end up with an obituary notice. This he offered to write, should I qualify for the honour. I must say that this adverse view has a little discouraged me, though I deny its justice or expediency. In the first place, the Necropolis Number of the *Eagle* does not come out till next Term. In the second place, it would be personally inconvenient to me at present, when I am busy with my Christmas story of the *Haunted Key* (the owners of which feel chill and ghostly hands in their pockets). Still I can see that there is some force in what this person says, namely, "You can't repeat your beastly biography in front of all the rot you write," though I think that the criticism might have been conveyed more delicately. But I hope that I shall not be condemned unheard. It is the burning desire of our age to know everything about everybody. Every College keeps a register of its Members, and College officers spend sleepless nights in the endeavour to find the Latin equivalents of Poverty Flat or Fernando Noronha. Again it will be observed that I have not given my complete biography, but only sufficient to enable the reader to understand my bias towards the subject under discussion. I am therefore preparing further details regarding myself to serve as an introduction to a series of articles on the Bounders and Malefactors of our College, to appear at an early date in the *Eagle*. And I may have also something to say on the same subject in some future reviews of other numbers of the *Dime Library*.*

A. JAY PENN.

* All these contributions are by anticipation declined with thanks.—
EDD. *Eagle*.

Obituary.

ALFRED DOMETT, C.M.G.

A distinguished colonial statesman and author has just passed away in the person of Mr Alfred Domett, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary and Premier of New Zealand. Mr Domett died at his London residence in St Charles Square, North Kensington, on the 2nd Nov., in his 77th year, having been born at Camberwell-grove, Surrey, in May 1811. He was educated at Cambridge University, where he matriculated in 1829 as a member of St John's College, but after three years' residence he left the University without graduating. At the age of 21 he published a volume of poems, and in 1833 he went to the United States where he travelled for a few years. Returning to London he again devoted himself to poetical composition, and his "Christmas Hymn," published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, attracted considerable attention and admiration. Two years were now spent in Italy, Switzerland, and other European countries, and soon after his return to England in 1841 Mr Domett was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. About this time the colony of New Zealand began to be opened up to settlers, and Mr Domett having purchased some land of the New Zealand Company went out to the colony in 1842, being among the earliest of the colonists. When Lord Grey formed the new constitution for New Zealand in 1848, Mr Domett was appointed Colonial Secretary for the province of New Munster, and in 1851 he became Secretary for the whole of New Zealand. In the course of a few years he resigned these important offices, and accepted the inferior and much more arduous appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Resident Magistrate at Hawkes Bay.

Subsequently he was elected to the House of Representatives for the town of Nelson. Affairs in New Zealand assumed a critical position in 1852, and at this juncture Mr Domett was called upon to form a Government, which he succeeded in accomplishing. When his Government resigned he was appointed Secretary for Crown Lands, with a seat in the Legislative Council, and to this there was added the post of Commissioner of Old Land Claims. In 1865 he became Registrar-general of Land, and in 1870 undertook the administration of confiscated lands. Retiring from public duties in 1871 he returned to England, and for his long and valuable services to the Colony of New Zealand he was created a C.M.G. in 1880. Mr Domett published, in 1872, his "Ranolf and Amohia; a South Sea Day-Dream." This poem was descriptive of the scenery of New Zealand, and of the habits, legends, and character of the Maori inhabitants; and it acquired no little popularity. It was succeeded in 1877 by a volume of poems entitled "Flotsam and Jetsam; Rhymes, Old and New." Mr Domett's other works are the following:—"Venice," a poem which appeared in 1839; "Narrative of the Warian Massacre," published by the New Zealand Company, 1843; "Petition to the House of Commons for the Recall of Governor Fitzroy;" "Ordinances of New Zealand, classified," published by the New Zealand Company in 1850. It may be added that Mr Domett was the "Waring" of Mr Browning's well-known poem of that name.

What's become of Waring
 Since he gave us all the slip,
 Chose land-travel or sea-faring,
 Boots and chest or staff and scrip,
 Rather than pace up and down
 Any longer London town?

[See *Times* Nov. 8, *Athenaeum* Nov. 12, 1887.]

GEORGE MARKLAND HIND, B.A., LL.B.

On August 3rd, having taken his degree barely six weeks, George Markland Hind died of typhoid fever at Aberystwith after a short illness.

He had been expected in Cambridge on August 1st, as it was his intention to read Theology during his fourth year. Ill health had to a great extent interfered with his work, and his place in the second class of the Law Tripos was the result of a brave and conscientious struggle against difficulties.

All who knew him will not look for any eulogy here; they must feel too keenly the loss of one who by a high example and ever ready sympathy had endeared himself to them as a friend.

THE SUICIDE ON THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

DARKLY flows the sluggish river,
Wearily the rain-drops fall;
Here and there a fitful quiver
Dances o'er the watery pall,
Beaming from some latticed casement,
Making but the darkness clearer,
Making but from top to basement
All the towers taller, dearer.
Mournfully the breezes moaning
Sob around the Bridge of Sighs,
While afar some bell intoning,
Muffled in the distance, dies.
Eerily the dead leaves rustle,
And the swaying elm trees groan,
Far away I hear the bustle
Of the town—I am alone!
Why then hesitate or ponder?
Death smiles from the water's brim.
Does your purpose wane and wander?
Was it but a passing whim?
Life seems sweet to those who barter
It for nothingness, for aye,
Sweeter than to maniac martyr
Flushed with brighter hopes than they.
Only hope we for a slumber
Dreamless, that no ending knows,
Where Pain hath not name nor number,—
Hail thee Death! I choose repose!
Farewell life and love for ever!
Farewell night with misty stars!!
Welcome thou Lethean river!!!
Hang!!!!—I can't get through the bars!

The freshman was left *hanging* presumably because he was not born to be drowned.



EAGLES' FEATHERS

AFTER WALT WHITMAN.

I

O Granta! Granta!
Starting from my tutor's rooms, where I was entered,
And from the Senate House, where I wrote my name
legibly (at least as legibly as I could) as a son
of our perfect Alma Mater,
Dweller in the First Court, letter A, court of kitchen
smoke and street cries—or in the New Court
overlooking the backs,
As freshman with new gown, or a second-year man,
or a third-year man,
Or reading with sported oak, nourished on College
Commons, my diet food and drink:
Aware of the river Cam, aware of the Granta,
Aware (too much so) of the ditches between Trinity and
St John's and King's,
Aware of being unable to go out of College after 7 p.m.
owing to circumstances over which I have no
control,
Aware of things in general, all and sundry,
Having studied the starlings over the gateway and
the men who call "Rai-bo" in the street, and
the bell of the dust-cart,
And heard at dusk the shutting of the gates and the
ringing of the porter's bell after ten,
Solitary, singing (though not after 8 p.m. for fear of
Deans), I, a Johnian swan, strike up for St
John's College.
Get ready all! forward! row!

II

Scholarships, boatraces, composition, deans, Euclid
lectures, subscriptions, breakfasts, proctors, col-
lege cats,

Ourselves, the present and future College, the indis-
soluble Statutes, Newmarket Races, gatings,
May week, morning chapels,

Occasional altercations, exeats, the Little-go and the
class lists,

This then is College.

How very extraordinary! how too too!

Under foot the round stones, over head a Cambridge
mist:

See round us the University:

The other colleges, away, jumbled together, with
ditches between.

III

Lectures and examinations in abeyance (during the
Long),

Retiring back awhile, sufficed at what they are, but
never forgotten:

I speak out.

I sat studying at the feet of the great lecturers:

Now, if I could get at it, O that the great lecturers
would return and study me.

How's that, umpire? Eyes in the boat!

IV

I will differentiate Johnianismus, and shew it under-
lying all: and I will be a bard of personalities:
and I will shew of Don and person in statu
pupillari that either is but the equal of the other:
and I will shew that there is no imperfection in
the Old Statutes, and can be none in the New:

And I will shew that whatever happens to anybody
it may be turned to beautiful results: and I will
shew that nothing can happen more beautiful
than rustication.

V

Undergraduati!

Camerados mine! hurry up!

I see men playing at football at the Rugby Union game:

I see men playing at football at the Association game,
or any other game:

I see the Lady Margaret boat head of the river, and
making a bump every night:

I see men playing at tennis, Eagles and Grasshoppers,
and hockey and bicycles and fives and volunteers
and tricycles and golf, and mathematical men
doing the Trumpington grind to the n th, and
cricket and water-polo.

VI

I stroll about the College courts, adagio, at midnight,
smoking a branch of the enchanted stem:

And I think how nice other fellows' sisters are in
the May term:

And I realise what it is to be ploughed in a way
that I never realised before.

VII

As I have walked in St John's to my morning lecture,
I have seen Dons and milkmen and gyps and grocers'
boys and lecturers and freshmen and bedmakers
and tutors and bootblacks and Bursars and
porters and cooks etc.

What do you see, Hubert Field?

I see how very nice everything is;

How delightfully freshmen attend morning chapel at
the beginning of the October term,

And imagine they will read eight hours a day:

I see the glorious Eagle,

And the beautiful gyp and the perfect College Porter,

And the Trinity man and the Caius man and the Non-
collegiate man, as near to me as I am to them,
or rather more:

Undergraduati!

I only can give you any tips, though I may take some
persuading to do it.

Hold on to me! haul in the log! hurry up!

HUBERT FIELD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

To the Editor of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIR,

I wish to call the attention of your readers to the present unsatisfactory condition of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. Here we are with everything apparently in our favour—our heavy debt cleared off—a fairly good income, thanks to the Amalgamated Sports Fund—plenty of material to work upon in the way of new members—and yet for all this we are, no one can deny, going downward instead of upward.

Now, Sir, what I wish to bring specially before you is this, that the sooner we realise the melancholy fact that we are tenth on the river the better, Tenth we certainly are and tenth we are likely to be (if we do not descend even lower still) if some steps are not taken. But what are we actually doing? As though we still occupied our rightful position near the head of the division, we enter year after year a crew for the coxswainless Fours in the October Term. What is the result of this? A very indifferent boat is sent in, which as a rule fails in everything except making itself ridiculous—three guineas entrance money are wasted, not to mention the money spent in tow-path fees for the coach—and worst of all, the Freshmen for the time being are deprived of the best coaching the Club can afford. One cannot calculate the amount of harm done to the Club this year by the entry of the Four. I do not say a word against the men who composed it; they one and all, as the *Review* said, "rowed with the usual pluck which characterises Johnnians." But we cannot get over the fact that they were beaten easily by King's, whose first boat is, I believe, somewhere near the bottom of the second division. One had indeed some hope last year, when the Four actually was for once

taken off, that steps in the right direction were at last being taken. But this year we have gone back to the old state of things, and it may even be doubted whether the sudden change of policy as regards the Four last year did not come too far on in the Term to be of any benefit to the Club.

As a club we have degenerated and, and sad though it be to have to acknowledge it, the sooner we do so, the sooner we may make a turn for the better. We must train on humble pie for some years to come, and, unpalatable though it may be, we shall at least forego the farce of trying to keep up a prestige we have long ago lost. We have not got men in the Club now like Lister, Sandford, Green, and Prior, or like Symonds, Craggs, Bennett, and J. C. Brown in more recent times. But why have we not? Surely the general physique of the College has not degenerated. No, it is simply because, first, our Freshmen, owing to the best of the coaches being wanted to row in the Four, are neglected when they first come up, get into a bad style, and never come on as they might do if properly looked after. Men may say what they like, but the club which year after year neglects its Freshmen will sooner or later come to grief. Secondly, because for some obscure reason which I have never yet fathomed, our Club refuses to get out-college coaching for its first May boat. This evil is no new one, but has been going on for years. It is only fair to the present First Captain to note that he seems to have some idea of the existence of this evil, as he did actually get a Hall second boat man (all thanks be to him) to coach the Four this year. But why cannot we get a blue? If I mistake not, the President of the C. U. B. C. himself has been seen coaching the Clinker Fours of various small colleges this Term. Surely the L. M. B. C., the oldest club in the 'Varsity, might put in a claim! One more point, and I have done, Why cannot one or more sliding trials be got out this Term? There are several second boat men with nothing much to do, except tub the sediment of the freshmen, who are too bad even for the very inferior junior trials. These men, combined with the coaches of the various trials, might easily be formed into a couple of boats to keep up a certain amount of rowing interest in anticipation of next May.

Now Sir, I may have spoken, as I would speak, strongly, but I do want to wake up the Club from the deadly lethargy which is creeping over it. If things go on in the lazy half-hearted way they have been doing for some time, we may just as well all sign off and go and play Hockey or Lacrosse. I do not wish in any way to weaken the hands of the present First Captain, his position is never a bed of roses ; but something must be done, and that quickly.

“οὐ πρὸς ἱατροῦ σοφοῦ

θρηνεῖν ἐπὶ δὲ πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι.”

I am Yours truly,

ἀντόκοπος.

SUNDAY HALLS.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

I should like, with your permission, to initiate a correspondence *re* the Sunday Halls. If you would be good enough to open your pages to such a correspondence, I think it would hardly fail to bring before the authorities the opinion of the junior members—which is, I take it, that the present hours, 4 and 5 o'clock, are as unreasonable and uncomfortable as could well be devised. The week-day system is a very good one—at least, as good as circumstances will permit: but why half the college should be compelled periodically to alter their dinner hour, and sow the seed of a vigorous crop of diseases *in posse*, to say nothing of indigestion *in esse*, is, I must confess, a puzzle to me. On the advantages of the 7.15 p.m. Hall I will not dwell, because men are reasoning animals—and to all such they are obvious by inspection, to quote a formula well known to many of your readers; but it may not be amiss to mention a few of the chief objections—and to demolish them as far as I can. “Some men like to attend some evening service after chapel.” Granted: but their name is not legion—and the accommodation of the 5 o'clock Hall would be amply sufficient. “A Sunday evening for the Gyps.” This is more to the point, and would be convincing, were it not that I meet so many of them at 7 p.m. on Sunday hurrying elsewhere in a neat and effective uniform of black—with white front and tie (query—is this a Gyps' corps on

church parade?). In fact, I do not see why so much discomfort should be caused to 150 men merely that Gyps may have an opportunity of augmenting their incomes by a little waiting elsewhere; unless the College is made for Gyps and not Gyps for the College. If this letter succeeds in its object of starting a correspondence on the subject (however one-sided it may be) it will have fulfilled the expectation of

Yours truly,
E. P.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

Among such Johnians as feel due regard for that valuable commodity—digestion—it has long been a matter of surmise why, although allowed to hall at 7.15 on six days of the week, they are compelled on Sundays to accumulate an appetite some three hours in advance. Now, Sirs, in this enlightened age when every facility is afforded for the cultivation of the higher arts, it surely must seem strange even to the most casual observer that the simplest laws of human nature should be thus disregarded. A man may consent to be taxed for “not awearing of his academic dress,” or, even more painful than that, for smoking “in the Courts or Grounds of his College,” but against a tax on his digestive organs he stands firm. “The hand of the authority must forbear,” he says; and is it not a tax alike on patience and palate to be requested to dine at the abnormal hour of 4 o'clock simply because it happens to be Sunday instead of Monday? Is there something unusually salubrious in the air of a Cambridge Sunday, that it is calculated to accelerate the appetite at such an alarming rate? or is it merely a desire on the part of the “powers that be” to appear unique in the eyes of the University? We confess we comprehend it not. Now, at present half the College are put to the greatest inconvenience: if a grind be one man's idea of happiness, 4 o'clock hall stands grimly out and says him nay; if another prefers music, he realises the physical impossibility of attending King's Chapel and hall at the same time.

To all classes of men alike it is inconvenient; to the rational man who breakfasts at 8.30, and consequently lunches

at 2 o'clock, the idea of hall at 4 is an obvious monstrosity, but the authorities spare him not, he must choose between Dean and Dinner; while to the fashionable man who commences the day with a sumptuous repast at 11.30 the wish for hall about four hours after can only be imaginary. Each class would infinitely prefer a hall later in the day; and, since Chapel is half-an-hour earlier on Sundays, the course seems perfectly plain—for once to follow Trinity, and suffer the aggrieved student to take his beef and beer at 7.15.

Till this reasonable request is granted, I must, with the great majority, remain

A BILIOUS SUBJECT WITH A GRIEVANCE.

ASH LAWN TENNIS COURTS.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

Last May Term public notice was given that the General Athletic Club was making arrangements to provide some ash Tennis Courts for the use of members in the winter Terms. Such courts would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by members of the Club who are prevented by various causes from rowing, or playing Football or Lacrosse, and would provide them with some exercise in return for their subscription. How is it that we have heard nothing more of these courts? Is it that the Committee of the Club deliberately published a bogus promise to hoodwink men into becoming members, without an intention of redeeming it? I am far from suggesting this as the true reason; but the Committee are laying themselves open to the charge, to refute which it is their duty to explain their reasons for not providing the courts this Term, and to leave no stone unturned to provide them next Term. I am not raising a complaint simply as to the more or less of advantage I may get from the very moderate subscription to the General Club, but it is only just to expect the Committee to provide as adequate a return as is practicable to what is really the most generous section of its members, those I mean who cannot aspire to the honour of representing the College.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

A. N. OTHER.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1887.

Dr Taylor our Master was on November 1 elected to serve the office of Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G., Honorary Doctor of Laws of this University, and Member of the Dominion Parliament for Montreal, has been enrolled as a member of the College.

The Rev Dr Bonney, F.R.S., Senior Fellow of the College, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

Mr George Wirgman Hemming (Senior Wrangler 1844), Q.C. and formerly Fellow, has been appointed an Official Referee of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr F. C. Wace, formerly Fellow, has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of the town of Cambridge.

Mr Bateson, Fellow of the College, has safely returned from his zoological expedition to Central Asia, and has been promptly elected to the Balfour Studentship in Animal Morphology. We congratulate him on this well-deserved recognition of his scientific work, and look forward with interest to the publication of his researches.

Mr A. E. H. Love (Second Wrangler 1885), Fellow of the College, has gained the First Smith's Prize for an essay on "The small free vibrations and deformation of a thin Elastic Shell, and on the free and forced vibrations of an Elastic Spherical Shell containing a given mass of liquid." Mr Berry, of King's, the Senior Wrangler, was awarded the Second Prize.

On November 7 the following members of the College were elected Fellows:—Edward James Rapson B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos Part II 1883; First Class, Indian Languages Tripos 1885; Le Bas Prize 1886), late Hutchinson Student; William Charles Fletcher B.A. (Second Wrangler 1886 and First Division of First Class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos 1887); John Lewis Alexander Paton B.A. (Second Chancellor's Medallist, First Class with distinction in Sections *a* and *c* [Scholarship and Ancient History] Classical Tripos Part II 1887).

The following are the subjects of the dissertations submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships:—*The office of σπαρτηγός in Greek Constitutional history*, by Mr Paton; *The tidal oscillations of an Ocean of uniform depth covering the earth*, by Mr Fletcher; (i) *The struggle between England and France for supremacy in India* (Le Bas Prize 1886), (ii) *Two Yoga texts* (Sanskrit), (iii) *The doctrines of Judaism, Mohammedanism, Brahminism, and Buddhism on the subject of Divine Revelation*, (iv) *Mohammedanism and Christianity in Spain from the 8th to the 11th Century*, (v) *The Land Question in India*, (vi) *The Hindu canons of poetic and dramatic composition compared with those of Aristotle*, (vii) *Text of a Northern Buddhist work* (the *Lañhavatāsa*), by Mr Rapson.

The Hutchinson Studentship vacated by Ds Rapson has been awarded to Ds S. A. Strong (Classical Tripos 1884-85) to aid him in the prosecution of his studies in Sanskrit. Mr Strong is occupied in preparing for the press, under the guidance of Prof. Max Müller, a dictionary of Buddhist Sanskrit.

The Mac Mahon Law Studentship vacated by Mr Alston has been awarded to Ds S. J. N. W. Greenidge (Mathematical Tripos 1886, Law Tripos 1887).

The first award of the Harkness University Scholarship in Geology has been made to Philip Lake, Scholar of the College, who has since received an appointment on the Geological Survey of India.

The Mathematical Society of London have awarded their De Morgan Medal to Professor J. J. Sylvester, our Honorary Fellow.

Mr Frank J. Allen M.A., M.B. (First Class, Natural Sciences Tripos 1878) has been appointed Professor of Physiology at Mason College, Birmingham.

Mr H. J. Roby, Honorary Fellow, has been re-appointed a Governor of Manchester Grammar School by the Council of the Senate.

Mr W. Calvert M.A. (B.A. 1881) of Walton-le-Dale has been appointed by the College a Governor of Rivington Grammar School in the room of Mr Mason, who has retired.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been appointed Croonian Lecturer on the new foundation at the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Ds L. E. Shore, Scholar of the College, whose appointment as Junior Demonstrator of Physiology we chronicled last Term, has just been promoted to the Senior Demonstratorship. We congratulate him on his rapid progress.

Mr M. H. H. Mason has been appointed to a mastership at the Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon.

W. M. Orr, Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Studentship in Mathematics of the Royal University of Ireland, tenable for five years.

The subject of the Hulsean Lectures this year, delivered by the Rev J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow, is "Misrepresentations of Christianity, considered as unfavourable (1) to intellectual growth, (2) to scientific discovery, (3) to moral principles, (4) to the wants of society."

The Jubilee year was marked by an unprecedented distribution of Tripos Honours, of which the College came in for a handsome share. For the first time in history there was a bracket for the first place in the Mathematical Tripos, and of the four Jubilee Senior Wranglers St John's claims two—Messrs Baker and Flux. In the Law Tripos also two out of four Senior Jurists are Johnians—Mr Herbert and our late Editor Mr Windsor. Mr Paton secured one of the highest marks of distinction in the Classical Tripos Part II. In Moral Sciences the list is headed by three Johnians (alas! all in the Second Class). Three of our men appear in a First Class of eight in the Natural Sciences Tripos Part II, and four (headed by Foxley) out of a total of six appear in the Theological Tripos Part II. Fagan is all alone in the Indian Languages Tripos.

C. Foxley is bracketed for the Bachelors' Carus Greek Testament Prize, and A. W. Greenup highly commended for the Undergraduates' Prize.

The College was represented in the cast of *Oedipus Tyrannus* by W. C. H. Moreland, who took the part of a Theban Elder in the chorus.

The Rev Thomas Adams, formerly Scholar, has been made a D.C.L. of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, of which he is Principal and Professor of Mathematics. On September 14 he in his turn presented the Governor General, Lord Lansdowne, for the same degree. An interesting account of the proceedings is given in the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* (Sep. 16, 1887).

The Rev Alfred Caldecott, late Fellow and Principal of Coddington College, Barbadoes, has been appointed Organising Secretary for the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. We are glad to welcome Mr Caldecott back to Cambridge.

Mr Larmor has been appointed an Examiner for Part I of the Mathematical Tripos and for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships, and also an Examiner of students at Affiliated Lecture Centres, Mr Tottenham for Part I of the Classical Tripos, Prof. W. G. Adams an Examiner in Physics, Mr Weldon an Examiner in Zoology, Mr Harker an Examiner in Geology,

Mr Foote an Examiner for the Law Tripos, Mr Tanner an Examiner for the History Tripos, Mr Whitaker an Examiner for the Norrisian Prize, Mr S. H. Burbury an Examiner for the Yorke Prize, Mr Fred. Watson an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt Scholarships, Mr Heitland an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals.

Dr Parkinson and Mr Scott have been appointed members of the Watch Committee, Mr Weldon a member of the Local Examinations Syndicate, Dr Besant of the Observatory Syndicate, Mr Whitaker of the Divinity Board, Mr Webb of the Mathematical Board, Mr Heitland of the General Board of Studies.

The Education Committee of the College for the current year consists of Mr Hill, Dr D. MacAlister, Mr Larmor, Mr Tottenham, and Mr Marr.

The John Lucas Walker University Studentship in Pathology has been awarded to William Hunter (M.D. Edinburgh), who is now a resident member of the College.

Mr Scott is Junior Proctor, and Mr Ward deputy Junior Proctor, for the current academical year.

Ds J. Kerr, M.B., has obtained the Diploma of the University in Public Health.

At the annual election of Members of the Council Dr Sandys, Mr Smith, and Mr Larmor were elected, each to serve for four years.

Mr Justice Kay has sanctioned an arrangement by which litigation will be avoided respecting the will of the late Rev Dr Hymers, of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, who bequeathed a large residuary real and personal estate to the Corporation of Hull for the purpose of founding and endowing a school there on the model of schools at Birmingham and Dulwich. The heir-at-law and next-of-kin of the testator disputed the validity of the gift as being void under the Mortmain Act. Mr Robert Hymers, of Stokesley, the testator's only brother, offered to present the Corporation with £50,000 for educational purposes in Hull, in order to give effect to his brother's intentions, on the Corporation renouncing all claim under the will. To this arrangement the Judge assented.

During the summer appeared the long-expected edition of *Lucan's Pharsalia* by Mr Haskins and Mr Heitland. This is not the place for a critical review, but we may at least congratulate the College and the Editors on their association with so sound a piece of classical work. In the *Athenaeum* of Oct. 15, 1887, a critic pays a high compliment to Mr Heitland's contribution, a compliment which we cannot forbear to quote: "His introduction, though somewhat roughly and hastily composed, is a very remarkable study. The biography of Lucan, the discussion of his tenets, the analyses of his peculiarities of thought and

diction, are to the last degree exhaustive, and bespeak astonishing industry and alertness of mind; while the concluding paragraphs on Lucan's acquaintance with Virgil and Juvenal's with Lucan are a display of strong and agile memory after the fashion of Bentley. It is plain that Mr Heitland possesses resources which are unsurpassed by any living scholar, and which, if he would add to them the same knowledge of MSS which gives so much distinction to Mr Robinson Ellis, would put him among the first Latinists in Europe." Of Mr Haskins too we read that he explains the meaning of his author "with excellent judgment and a good command of both Latin and English literature....we have not found him missing any points or favouring any perversities."

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Letters on various subjects (I: On the supposed cruelties of 2 Sam. xii. 31)* (J. Hall and Son), by Rev P. H. Mason; *A First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *A Course of School Readings in the Greek Testament* (Macmillan), by Rev A. Calvert; *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev J. J. Milne; *A Treatise on Analytical Statics*: new edition (Macmillan), by Dr I. Todhunter; *First Lessons in Science, designed for the use of children* (Ridgway), by the late Rt Rev J. W. Colenso; *Key to Dr Todhunter's Conic Sections* (Macmillan), by C. W. Bourne; *First Steps in Geometry* (Longman), by R. A. Proctor; *Easy Lessons in the Differential Calculus* (Longmans), by R. A. Proctor; *I haven't yet begun: Humorous Song* (Agate & Co.), by Alfred Wheeler; *The Progressive character of man's knowledge of God* (James Parker), by Rev Dr C. Pritchard; *Chronological Synopsis of the History of Arabia* (Trübner), by Dr Redhouse; *Elementary Chemistry* (University Press), by Mr Pattison-Muir and Mr Charles Slater; *Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales* (Cassell & Co.), edited by Dr Bonney.

THE NEW BUILDING.—At last—after more than two weary years—we are drawing near the end. Only the last finishing work now remains to be done, and we hope to occupy the rooms in January. The many advantages of this wing will then be apparent—the handiness of the arrangements for washing-up, the Teale grates with their steady warmth and economy of fuel, the smoothly-opening windows, the Tobin ventilators well under control, the pleasant staircases, and the general air of cleanliness and brightness. We trust also to see the Lecture-rooms in full swing, and no more Lecturers compelled to lecture at unreasonable hours. In the prospect of so great an addition to the general comfort we may forget the long struggle it has cost to get the work done. The College will owe more than it knows to the exertions of the Clerk of the Works. The only serious accident in the two years occurred to him, when, as we mentioned in last number, he broke his leg by a fall from a ladder.

It has been decided to give the name of Chapel Court to the incomplete quadrangle bounded by the new wing, the north side of the Second Court, and the west end of the Chapel. The rooms in Chapel Court are numbered consecutively and have already been assigned to students.

"The Corporation has seen nothing like it this century" was at least one verdict on the Jubilee festivities of St John's: it was told us by a member of the Antiquarian Society and has our approval. Proceedings of this kind are generally heralded several days before in penny 'prints' and special editions, and tendered for by the score, but, beyond a little bunting on the front gateway indicating the patriotism of the head porter, the most sensitive or suspicious of us had detected nothing that would have warranted a forecast of St John's contribution to English History on that memorable day. The pyrotechnist was amongst us and we knew it not: we had certainly lived with him on the terms of the closest intimacy, but he had never unbosomed his inmost secrets, neither had we followed him in his scientific studies. He had a surprise for us which was in keeping with the display which followed. That night he was seen emerging with the College lantern and a right-hand glove, with a chosen few, some burdened with Roman candles, others with rockets, and perhaps the more youthful with bombs and Catharine wheels, but all equipped with right-hand gloves, workman-like tunics—yclept 'blazers'—and the heart to do and dare. The errand was certainly one requiring both courage and singleness of purpose, but it was no forlorn hope, no occasion for the sealing of wills or heart-felt good-byes, there was in point of fact the most perfect good humour and hilarity. There was no question of *quam prendimus arcem*. The chapel tower, of which Vergil once wrote

"Turrin in præcipiti stantem summisque sub astra
"Eductam tectis, unde omnis Granta videri,"

was the appointed place, and its summit was at length reached in safety. Here the College lantern, true to its traditions, went out: some aver that a 'pipe' was produced, and that the extinction of the lantern was in pious and spontaneous obedience to the notice on the front gateway; however this may be, having solemnly protested against its use, it allowed itself to be resuscitated and entered once more into the proceedings of the evening, which began with the lighting of four Roman candles. The effect was superb: Trinity came out to see it, the "Express" went in to record it: Ely was not seen by the light, though the light was seen by Ely: the bonfire on Midsummer Common had ceased to attract, and thenceforward all looked with one eye as it were at our lofty undertaking. The appetite thus whetted was fed at wholesome intervals and with due alternation with 'rockets,' more candles of infinite variety

of colour, 'pomegranates,' and 'blue lights': the 'bombs' and 'Catharine wheels' it was thought inexpedient to fire at that elevation, as we had no desire to terrify our timid brethren in the town. The first part of the performance being over, the authorised version of Auld Lang Syne was sung in the most approved form and in excellent tune. The pyrotechnists then descended to conclude the performance in First Court. Here the 'wheels' were soon started and travelled with great rapidity: the 'bombs,' at first a little shy, fulfilled their mission to the entire satisfaction of an appreciative crowd. But the official part of the programme was not yet over: incompleteness is not one of our besetting sins, if wealth is not our most prominent virtue. We don't drink 'port' at dinner or 'whisky' at midnight—these are superfluities which even the early Johnians denied themselves—but we do finish off our fireworks with balloons. These, after a solemn laying on of hands, 'proudly inflate,' and accompanied by our benedictions left us with some little persuasion: if it was our duty to stay, it was certainly theirs to go, and as we have both fulfilled our respective duties there is nothing to regret in the separation.

The official was succeeded by the unofficial part of the programme, and an adjournment was made to the chambers of the artist-in-chief. Here we shall draw the veil; suffice it to say that the unauthorised version of Auld Lang Syne was heard in the small hours of the morning—we failed to recognise the strains, but they were energetic and seemed to be much appreciated by the performers.

JOHNIANA.

We delight on a day like this affectionately to recall the early triumphs of the young scholar of St John's, Senior Wrangler before he was twenty. We know too that, a year after, he showed his gifts in another direction by winning the Members' Prize for the best Latin Essay, an achievement, I may say in passing, which owes much, if not most, of its significance to the fact that the Second Prizeman was the Senior Medallist of the same year. Probably it is the only occasion in the history of the University on which, in a purely classical competition, a Senior Medallist was beaten by a Senior Wrangler. Both Prizemen bore names destined to be dear to the Missionary cause. The First Prizeman was Henry Martyn. The Second was Charles Grant, afterwards known as Lord Glenelg.

Dr Butler: (Sermon) *Cambridge Chronicle*,
October 21, 1887.

In the present century we find Byron and his bear at Trinity, Coleridge at Jesus, and Wordsworth at St John's. The last-named poet was fully alive to the honour of belonging to the same University as Milton. In language not unworthy of Mr Trumbull, the well-known auctioneer in *Middlemarch*, he has recorded as follows—

Among the band of my compeers was one
Whom chance had stationed in the very room
Honoured by Milton's name. O temperate Bard!
Be it confessed, that for the first time, seated

Within thy innocent lodge and oratory,
One of a festive circle, I poured out
Libations, to thy memory drank, till pride
And gratitude grew dizzy in a brain
Never excited by the fumes of wine
Before that hour, or since.

I know no more amiable trait in the character of Cambridge men than their willingness to admit having been drunk *once*.

A. Birrell: *Obiter dicta*; second series (1887).

Nor when he [Lord Strafford] entered at a very early age at St John's College, Cambridge, was he at all backward in appreciating the advantages and pleasures of a place of learning. On leaving the College he travelled abroad with a tutor, Mr Greenwood, a member of the sister University. For both College and tutor he retained ever after the warmest affection. In the Strafford correspondence with Laud we glance over a variety of facetious challenges to one another upon their rival St Johns and their respective 'Johnnisms.'—"What means this Johnnism of yours?" is the laugh of the Primate at a puritanical slip of his friend's pen—"What means this Johnnism of yours, till the rights of the *pastors* be a little more settled? You learned this from old Alvy or Billy Nelson. Well, I see the errors of your breeding will stick by you: *pastors and elders and all will come in if I let you alone.*"

[Laud was at St John's, Oxford.]

Morley: *Essays, historical and theological* (i. 5).

The man whose friend tells him that he is known to be extensively acquainted with elegant literature may suspect that he is flattering him; but he may feel real and secure satisfaction when some Johnian sneers at him for a novel reader.

Macaulay: *Life and letters by Trevelyan* (i. 100).

I shall beg the Reader's Leave to present him with a Letter that I received about half a Year ago from a Gentleman of Cambridge, who styles himself *Peter de Quir*. I have kept it by me some Months, and though I did not know at first what to make of it, upon my reading it over very frequently I have at last discovered several Conceits in it: I would not therefore have my reader discouraged if he does not take them at the first Perusal.

To Mr Spectator.

From St John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1712.

Sir

'The Monopoly of Punns in this University has been an immemorial Privilege of the *Johnnians*; and we can't help resenting the late Invasion of our ancient Right as to that Particular, by a little Pretender to Clenching in a neighbouring College, who in an Application to you by way of Letter, a while ago, styled himself *Philobrane*.... These Reflections may impart some Light towards the Origin of Punning among us, and the Foundation of its prevailing so long in this famous Body. 'Tis notorious from the Instance under Consideration, that it must be owing chiefly to the use of brown Juggs, muddy Belch, and the Fumes of a certain memorable Place of Rendezvous with us at Meals, known by the name of *Staincoat Hole*. For the Atmosphere of the Kitchen, like the Tail of a Comet, pre-dominates least about the Fire, but resides behind and fills the fragrant Receptacle above mentioned. Besides 'tis farther observable that the delicate Spirits among us, who declare against these nauseous proceedings, sip tea, and put up for Critic and Amour, profess likewise an equal Abhorrency

'for Punning, the ancient innocent Diversion of this Society. After all, 'Sir, tho' it may appear something absurd, that I seem to approach you with 'the Air of an Advocate for Punning, (you who have justified your Censures 'of the Practice in a set Dissertation upon that Subject;) yet, I'm confident, 'you'll think it abundantly atoned for by observing, that this humbler Exercise may be as instrumental in diverting us from any innovating Schemes 'and Hypothesis in Wit, as dwelling upon honest Orthodox Logic would 'be in securing us from Heresie in Religion'....

'Orator' Henley: Spectator no. 396 (1712).

Melbourne University is singularly fortunate in having in the ranks of its professors a scholar who surpasses Codrus Urceus in dramatic power, while he is something more than the equal of that gentleman in his grasp of the Latin language. Prof. Tucker, the last of the race of Senior Classics, who has lately migrated from Auckland to Melbourne, has written a new conclusion to the play (*Aulularia*). His *supplementum* has elicited the warm admiration of Prof. Tyrell, of Dublin, the well-known Plautine critic.

"M": A Latin play at Melbourne
(Academy, June 11, 1887).

The following epigram, attributed to Bishop Mansel, is of interest in connexion with Mr Torry's note on Sir Isaac Pennington (p. 7).

For female ills when Pennington indites,
Not minding *what*, but only *how* he writes,
The ladies, while the graceful form they scan,
Cry with ill-omened rapture—*Killing man!*

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

Prisemen.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD YEAR. First Class (Dec. 1886).

Baker
Flux
Norris
Card }
Varley }
Hancock

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Orr
Sampson
Rudd
Palmer
Harris, H. H.
Carlisle
Millard

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Cooke
Lawrenson
Monro
Humphries, S.
Box
Kahn
Shawcross
Brown, W.
Norman

CLASSICS.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Candidates for Part II.

Darbishire
Heath

Candidates for Part I.

{ Humphries
{ Pope

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Brooks
Smith, H. B.
Forster, R. H.
Davis, R. F.
Watson, J.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Stout
Spragg
Smith-Harold
*Sikes

* Absent from part of the Examination.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

(in alphabetical order)

Candidates for Part II.

First Class.

Harris, W.
Lake

Rendle
Turpin

**THIRD YEAR.
First Class.**

Candidates

SECONI
First
d'Alb
Evans
Groon
Kellet
Simp

THEC

(in alphab

**THIRD YEAR.
First Class.
Ewing, G. C.**

SECONI
First
Dean
Green
Sculla

L.

**SECOND YEAR.
First Class.
Bagley**

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE

**FIRST YEAR.
First Class.
Sapsworth
Moreland**

SPECIAL

**GREEK TESTAMENT.
2nd year. { Dean
Scullard**

REA

1st R

2nd S

SIR JOHN HE
F

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Baker } aeq. in Mathematics. 3
Flux } 2
Lake, in Natural Sciences. 1

**HOCKIN PRIZE:
Turpin**

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

4th year. Rendle 2nd year. d'l
3rd year. Darbshire Fc
Norris Gr
Varley Gr
Windsor H
R.

EXHIBITIONERS.

Bagley	Grabham	Sampson
Baily	Hankin	Sapsworth
Brooks	Humphries, A. L.	Scullard
Brown, P. H.	Humphries, S.	Shaw
Carlisle	Millard	Shawcross
Cooke	Moreland	Sikes
d'Albuquerque	Nicholson, E. B.	Smith, H.
Davis, R. F.	Orr	Smith, H. B.
Forster, R. H.	Palmer	Stout
		Watson

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Foundation Scholarship of £80.—Reeves, J. H., Surrey County School.
 Foundation Scholarships of £60.—Nicklin, T., Shrewsbury School;
 Hewitt, J. T., South Kensington School of Science.
 Foundation Scholarships of £50.—Bennett, G. T., University College
 School; Dobbs, W. J., Wolverhampton School.
 Minor Scholarships of £50.—Radford, L. B., Mansfield School; Leh-
 feldt, R. A., Private Tuition; Owen, O. W., Liverpool Institute; Willson,
 St J. B. W., Cheltenham College.
 Exhibitions.—Alexander, J. J., Queen's College, Belfast; Blackman, F. F.,
 St Bartholomew's Hospital; Constantine, B., Bradford Grammar School;
 Neal, T., Private Tuition; Schmitz, H. E., Yorkshire College, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

<i>First Class</i> (8)	Lake	Rendle	Turpin
<i>Third Class</i> (2)	Cowell		

Part I.

<i>First Class</i> (17)	d'Albuquerque Grabham	Groom
<i>Second Class</i> (41)	Carling Kellett Lambert, S. H. A.	West Wright, J. C.
<i>Third Class</i> (26)	Bindloss Brindley	Heward Parry

LAW TRIPOS, 1887.

<i>First Class</i> (9)	Herbert, T. A. } <i>bracketed senior</i> Windsor	
<i>Second Class</i> (13)	Grey, G. } <i>bracketed first</i> Greenidge } <i>bracketed seventh</i> Howell, T. F. }	Hind <i>eleventh</i>
<i>Third Class</i> (17)	Skottowe-Parker <i>bracketed twelfth</i>	

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II, 1887.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Fletcher (<i>div.</i> 1)	Tate (<i>div.</i> 3)
Hill, F. W. (<i>div.</i> 2)	

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I, 1887.

WRANGLERS.

Baker } <i>bracketed senior</i>	Varley <i>bracketed tenth</i>
Flux }	Norris <i>sixteenth</i>

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Card *first*
Mundahl *eleventh*
Hancock *thirteenth*
Russell, W. A. *twenty-first*
Cooper *bracketed twenty-fifth*

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Schiller *bracketed sixteenth*
Charters *bracketed twenty-fifth*
Gray, W. *twenty-eighth*
Brown, G. E. D. *thirty-third*

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds Paton (*a* c**)
Pond (*c*)

SECOND CLASS.

Ds Brereton

Part I.

SECOND CLASS.

Marshall, E. N. (*div. 1*)
Pope (*div. 1*)
Greenstock (*div. 2*)
Kinman (*div. 2*)
Nicholson, E. B. (*div. 2*)
Sifton (*div. 2*)
Field, D. T. B. (*div. 3*)

THIRD CLASS.

Cole, F. G. (*div. 1*)
Cleave (*div. 2*)
Day (*div. 2*)
Woodhouse, C. J. (*div. 2*)
Jacques (*div. 3*)
Salisbury (*div. 3*)

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1887.

SECOND CLASS.

Goodacre
Mowbray
Stapley

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds Foxley (*b*)

SECOND CLASS.

Ds Barlow (*a b*)
Ds Davies, Daniel (*a*)

THIRD CLASS.

Ds Williamson (*c*)

Part I.

SECOND CLASS.

Adeney
Ewing, G. C.

THIRD CLASS.

Bannerman
Nicholl

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

THIRD CLASS. Matthews
Bultjens

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS, 1887.

SECOND CLASS. Fagan

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds Goodman Ds Jones, H. R. Ds Kerr

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C. Ds Jones, H. R.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.M.

Ds Clifton Ds Jackson, M.
Ds Garne Mag David, A. J.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.*Captain—W. C. Kendall.**2nd Captain and Secretary—J. Backhouse.*

Of the old colours we have Kendall, Heath, Backhouse (three-quarters), Hibbert (half), Roseveare, Woodhouse, Stacey, Wilson (forwards), whilst Ware has played in the later matches. From last year Prescott, Taylor, Rowlands, Ashburner, Noaks, and Howell have represented us in various matches.

The Freshmen on the whole were disappointing, but exception to this must be made in the case of Nicholl, who has developed into a useful half, running and tackling well, and also Blackett and Thompson, forward; Hibbert, in later matches has greatly improved on his last year's form, but started the season badly. Backhouse has been constantly moved, but has finally settled down to centre three-quarter, at which he plays a good though not brilliant game. Of the forwards A. J. Wilson failed to maintain his last year's form. Summing up the team as a whole, the backs at the commencement of the season were decidedly weak, but have since improved wonderfully; on the other hand, the forwards commenced well, but, partly owing to changes in the team, have not made the expected improvement, the great fault being lack of life and not watching the ball in the scrimmage, their backing up being especially bad.

Backhouse was unfortunately hurt during the match with Leys, and will be unable to represent us for the remainder of the season.

Of the matches arranged we have already played 12—lost 6, won 5, drawn 1, the respective scores being 16 goals 8 tries for, and 15 goals 7 tries against. The Second XV have only played 2 matches, winning 1 and losing the other.

We commenced our season on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by playing an informal match with Pembroke, neither side playing colour men. After a good game we lost by 3 goals 2 tries to 1 goal 1 try. Newton and Blackett secured the tries, Rowlands and Blackett distinguished themselves forward.

Friday, Oct. 21.—We beat Pembroke by 2 goals 4 tries to 1 goal. Well contested during first half, but Pembroke went to pieces in the second. All the forwards played well, especially Roseveare and Prescott. Kendall (3), Roseveare, Backhouse, and Hibbert secured the tries for us.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—We were beaten by Selwyn by 3 goals to 1 try (by Howell); neither side was fully represented. All our backs played badly. Forward, Prescott and Taylor were best.

Monday, Oct. 24.—We were beaten by Peterhouse by 2 goals to 1 try (by Kendall). Noaks back and Stacey forward were the only ones on our side who played in anything like form.

Friday, Oct. 21.—We were badly beaten by Jesus, the score being 5 goals 1 try to 1 goal, Noaks placing a good goal from a try by Kendall. The first half was pretty even, but in the

second half we went to pieces, being beaten at every point of the game. The passing of the Jesus backs was especially good, in fact much too good for us.

Monday, Oct. 31.—We beat Corpus easily by 4 goals to *nil*, from tries by Prescott (2), Heath, and Roseveare. In addition to the above Taylor and Stacey (forward) and Backhouse (three-quarter) played a good game.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.—We played a team of Old Leysians on Leys Ground, and after a good game were beaten by 2 somewhat lucky tries to *nil*. All the forwards played well, but were badly supported behind.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.—We beat a moderate team of Occasionals by 7 goals to *nil*. Backhouse and Kendall each dropped a goal, the one by the former being especially neat. Kendall (4) and Heath got the tries. Woodhouse, Prescott, Blackett, and Rowlands were best forward.

Friday, Nov. 4.—We beat Christ's after a close game, chiefly confined to the forwards, by 1 goal dropped by Kendall and 1 try by Hibbert to *nil*. Hibbert and Nicholl both played a good game, running and tackling well. Ware made his first appearance for us, and tackled in his old brilliant fashion, and it would be well if other members of the team would endeavour to follow his example. All the forwards played a hard game.

Monday, Nov. 7.—We played Trinity Hall; the ground was in very bad condition, consequently the game was principally a forward one. We had slightly the best of it all through, and won by 1 goal to *nil*. Heath scored the try, taking the ball splendidly and then making the best of his speed; Backhouse kicked a good goal. Hibbert and Nicholl played a good defensive game when needed, several times clearing our line in grand style. Of the forwards it would be scarcely fair to mention any particular one, as all played both hard and well.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.—The Second XV played a strong Trinity Second, and suffered defeat by 1 goal 1 try to *nil*.

Friday, Nov. 11.—We were again beaten by Selwyn by 2 goals 2 tries to *nil*. Principally a forward game, in which our forwards were completely beaten. The backs had little to do, and that they did badly. Hibbert occasionally tackled well, and Ashburner played a hard game.

Friday, Nov. 11.—The Second XV played Selwyn Second and won by 3 tries (by Thompson) to *nil*. A. C. Thompson (three-quarter), Ray and Mond (forward) all played well.

Monday, Nov. 14.—We were beaten by Trinity by 2 goals 1 try to *nil*. We again showed up badly, the forwards being, if anything, worse than in the previous match, but having three of their number on the injured list might slightly account for that.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.—After a well contested game the match with Leys ended in a draw, 1 try each. During the first half we played badly, but in the second half, after the loss of

Backhouse, everyone played up well, Hibbert especially distinguishing himself. Noaks tackled and kicked well. Rowlands and Taylor played well forward. Kendall gained our try after a good run.

After the Emmanuel match on Nov. 23rd Prescott, Nicholl, Taylor, Blackett, and Rowlands and subsequently Montes and Ashburner received their colours.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

So far the present season has been most disastrous to our First Eleven. We have won 5, lost 8, and drawn 2 matches, and no less than 6 have been scratched by our opponents. The team is strong in backs, but, with the exception of H. C. Newbery and H. Roughton (who promises very well), the forwards are weak. In our Cup-tie against Pembroke we played a drawn game 2—2, and when we played off were beaten by 3—1. We had the best of both games, and only lost through the bad passing of the forwards. We have suffered much from the want of a regular goal-keeper, and unfortunately H. S. Mundahl got hurt early this Term and has very seldom played. F. A. Walsh has shewn great improvement on his last year's form, and M. H. W. Hayward has rendered valuable assistance at half-back. The half-backs would get on much better if they passed more to their forwards.

The following is the team as at present constituted :

•C. Collison (<i>capt.</i>)	} Backs.	•H. C. Newbery	} Forwards.
•H. C. Barraclough		•A. P. C. Field	
•H. S. Mundahl		F. L. Allen	
•F. A. H. Walsh	} Half-backs.	H. Roughton	
M. H. W. Hayward		J. Toler	
A. A. Woodhouse—Goal.			

• Colours.

The list of matches played at present is :

		Club.	Goals.	
Date.			Won.	Lost.
M., Oct.	17.....	Trinity Etonians.....	1....	1
Th., "	20.....	Old Carthusians.....	3....	2
S., "	22.....	Corpus.....	4....	0
Tu., "	25.....	Trinity.....	1....	3
Tu., Nov.	1.....	Clare.....	3....	3
Th., "	3.....	Jesus.....	0....	6
Tu., "	8.....	Pembroke (Cup-tie) ..	2....	2
Th., "	10.....	Trinity.....	1....	5
Fr., "	11.....	Pembroke (Cup-tie) ..	1....	3
S., "	12.....	King's.....	0....	3
Tu., "	15.....	Trinity Etonians.....	5....	3
Th., "	17.....	Caius.....	3....	5
Tu., "	22.....	Peterhouse.....	8....	0

Our Second Eleven has been much more successful, having played three matches and won them all, no goals being scored against them. They beat W. N. Cobbold's XI, 4—0; St Catharine's, 5—0; and B. Ellis' XI, 6—0. We congratulate them heartily on their success.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Our report of the doings of the Boat Club in May Term is far from interesting, and had better be as short as we can make it. The first boat, composed thus :

- J. Collin (*bow*)
- 2 R. H. Forster
- 3 L. E. Wilson
- 4 W. C. Fletcher
- 5 R. P. Roseveare
- 6 A. C. Millard
- 7 R. R. Hall
- L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke*)
- A. Hill (*cox*)

was bumped by Trinity Hall II on the first night, and by Trinity Hall III on the second night.

Our second boat was :

- P. E. Shaw (*bow*)
- 2 A. G. Cooke
- 3 T. P. Hartley
- 4 P. J. Fagan
- 5 E. Prescott
- 6 J. F. Tarleton
- 7 P. H. Brown
- G. T. Lloyd (*stroke*)
- A. Verity (*cox*)

On the first night they bumped Peterhouse early in the course; on the second night Trinity succumbed in the long reach; on the third night a broken stretcher prevented the boats overtaking Corpus before they caught Selwyn; on the last night they caught Selwyn at the Plough.

This Term the Pearson and Wright Sculls were won by P. E. Shaw, and the Trial Eights (Senior and Junior) by the crews coached by L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and H. T. E. Barlow respectively.

THE EAGLE L. T. C.

A meeting of this Club was held in G. W. Atlay's rooms on October 29, and the following officers for the ensuing Term were elected :—*President*, W. F. Smith, M.A.; *Treasurer*, W. C. Kendall; *Secretary*, H. C. Barraclough.

A second meeting was held on November 5 in W. C. Kendall's rooms, when the following new members were elected :—R. P. Roseveare, A. A. Woodhouse, W. W. Simmons, J. Backhouse, P. H. Brown, A. P. C. Field, and H. H. Brindley, leaving several vacancies to be filled up in the next two Terms.

LACROSSE.

At a general meeting held at the beginning of the Term in the rooms of the President (Mr Smith) the following officers were elected :—

Captain : B. H. Lees. *Secretary* : H. B. Smith.
Committee : Messrs Brereton, Young, and Shawcross.

The Club is increasing in numbers and should turn out a very fair team. Some of the new members promise very well.

No matches have as yet been played this Term; we should have played Trinity, but the match has been twice deferred owing to the weather; when it comes off our team ought to give a good account of itself.

St John's is represented in the University team by Lees, Christie, and Marvel.

Christie has obtained his colours.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The terminal meeting of the College Mission in Walworth was held on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 9, in Lecture Room ii. Professor Mayor was in the chair. The room was quite full. After prayers the meeting was addressed by the Rev F. H. Francis, the Assistant Missioner. After giving careful directions as to the best way of getting to the district, viz. (1) to the Elephant and Castle, (2) by a Greenwich Tram along the Old and New Kent Roads, he described the kind of people. Outside the houses looked very respectable. When you went inside you found two families on every floor; the rooms often very dirty, no nice ornaments or pictures. The people were all distinctly poor. He hardly knew of one who earned £2 a week. The wages were generally between 20s. and 30s. but sometimes below 20s.

Speaking of the work done, he put the spiritual work in the foreground as the principal work they had to do. The results were encouraging. People were ready to come to the services of the Mission. The great obstacle was that they had no idea of Sunday. They regarded it either as a business day; nearly all the shops of the district were open; or as a rest day after the week's hard work, so they lay in bed somewhat late and then stopped at home. This lazy way of keeping Sunday did them no good. It had been proved by experience that men were equally rested if they joined in public worship. A great feature of the work was the week-day worship. Some who did not come to Sunday services, whether because they had no clothes, or for other reasons, came to the week-day services. There was a good increase in the attendance on the week-day evenings, and a little band in the morning. That very morning they had numbered 15. Not only women but also men attended. Some had been thoroughly reclaimed from gambling and drinking by attending the week-day services. The Bible-classes were satisfactory. The women's class had an average attendance of 40. For his lads' class he was engaged in clearing a corner of idlers one by one. A beginning has been made with the elder girls' class by Miss Evans. The men's class ran a very close race with the women's. His experience was that the men were nicer to get on with than the women, but that might be the

prejudice of an unmarried man. They had social evenings for the men once a week, but it was rather strange that the attendance was only one-third that of the Bible-class. Speaking of the children, he said what the Bishop of Bedford had said was true—there were no children, they were so precocious. In consequence they had to be treated with greater firmness. He gave a long list of Mission wants—old clothes, especially boots and children's shoes, hospital letters, articles suitable for tracts, work for men out of work. He asked men to come down to the Mission; the work asked of them was not formidable. It was mostly visiting: a message, an invitation to a service, a social chat including at times a cigarette. The visits were highly valued; the visitors were constantly enquired after.

The Missioner, Rev W. J. Phillips, said it was difficult to know whether to speak of the past or the future work of the Mission. As regards the past it was to be remarked that it was sowing time, and would be sowing time for many years to come. Still there had been much encouragement by the way, the coming of Mr Francis for instance. Certainly also the Church and Christianity had changed in the district—changed from a mere name into a power and reality. It had been most important, and would be still, to keep things small. There was a great temptation to go on too fast, to present a great number for confirmation for instance. One by one men had to be reclaimed from drunkenness and impurity. Many things were wanted at the Mission, and all these things meant more money, and he was very anxious that a wider interest in the Mission should be felt in the College. He spoke especially of the proposed dispensary, which was an outcome of Miss Evans' work. That was a most important way of benefitting the people. The district was very poorly provided with doctors. The enlargement of the Mission district which would follow the building of the new church implied more expenditure on the sick and poor. The poor had been in terrible straits before; it was impossible to say how they lived. But a worse winter than he had yet known was before them. He spoke with thankfulness of the service of intercession on behalf of the Mission in the Chapel on Sunday evenings. He thought he should be able to send down a list of objects for special requests. He hoped that to the weekly prayer meeting would be added a Terminal Celebration for the purpose of pleading the Saviour's death. He appealed for more visitors to Walworth. It had been found that those who came once came again.

A vote of thanks to the Missioners for their addresses and to Professor Mayor for presiding was proposed by R. P. Roseveare and seconded by the Treasurer. The Chairman responded.

The Building Fund has reached £1260; of this £350 has come in two sums from the Diocesan Society. We hope

to begin the church early next year. Mr Christian's designs have been approved. Additional subscriptions are asked for, as the church alone will cost £3500. Subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, Rev F. Watson, St John's College, Cambridge, or to the Building Fund, Messrs Mortlock's Bank, Cambridge.

During the Long Vacation several members of the College visited the Mission. The Junior Secretary (E. B. Ward) will be glad to receive the names of any who can stay in Walworth during the Christmas and Easter Vacations. Already some twelve names have been given in of those intending to go down at Christmas, but more would be welcomed.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of Term. The senior members remain the same, except that Mr Hill and Mr Cox take the place of Mr Warren and Mr Rudd. The junior members are H. W. Macklin, R. P. Roseveare, E. B. Ward, G. P. Davys, and A. P. C. Field. The Treasurer and the two Secretaries were re-elected.

THE HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL HALL.

The ceremony of opening this Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 21, was the commemoration of a man honoured by all Cambridge, and especially by members of our College. It was the commemoration of a man possessed not merely of distinguished ability, but also of exceptional holiness and devotion, and it must be of the greatest benefit to Cambridge that she thus should honour her saints. Though Martyn's life ended before he was 33 years of age, we cannot regard it as a failure, but rather as a glorious success. Even though the very position of his grave was long unknown, and it is only lately that the uncoffined bones of the great missionary were discovered by Mr Van Lennep and reverently conveyed to a more fitting resting place, his memory has not faded. Martyn's work was a success, for he was the first man to bring Missions to the heathen within the range of practical ethics in the Church of England. The history of Martyn's own life shews that the absence of immediate result is not always to be considered failure. At the beginning of his work in Cambridge the failure of his attempts to learn Euclid made him resolve to try no more. But as he was getting into the coach to leave Cambridge for ever, a disheartened freshman, a friend asked him to make one more attempt. He consented, and came back to become Senior Wrangler.

The Hall was not formally opened till Tuesday, but the first step in the ceremony was undoubtedly the sermon preached by the Master of Trinity the evening before in Martyn's old church. It consisted of a careful review of his life and an estimate of his character. Though Martyn must have been a man of great ability, as we see by the fact that he was

Senior Wrangler before he was 20, and succeeded in gaining the Latin Essay Prize when the Senior Medallist of his year was a competitor, yet he does not seem to have been, in any way, a man of genius. Neither was he (like Schwarz) possessed of great ascendancy over his fellow-men. The secret of Martyn's strength lay in his personal holiness, his entire surrender of every power to the service of God. His greatness did not consist in the fact that he was the most distinguished or the most successful of our Missionaries, but in the fact that he was the first. His is the one name that stimulates our zeal in the long period from the Reformation to the beginning of this century. It was his example that made Missions what they are now.

The Hall, which stands in Market Street, was formally declared open by the Master of Corpus, and addresses were given by Profs Westcott and Howell, the Revs J. Barton, Canon Bailey, and W. H. Barlow. The building is only of very moderate size, but it will provide accommodation for the two Missionary Societies, the University Church Society, and others. It will thus be of great service to many Societies which are at present homeless, and will also be a permanent memorial of a sacred life.

These notes have been compiled from the various addresses that were delivered, and reflect the spirit in which the occasion was celebrated.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE CRICKET CLUB.

C. U. R. V.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Editors regret that in spite of repeated applications they have been unable to obtain any information from the Secretaries of these bodies.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1884. Part II. 8vo. Washington, 1885. Xx. 16.45	The Smithsonian Institution.
The Practitioner. April to June 1887	Dr D. Mac Alister.
The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. April 1887	
Mac Alister (Donald). The Nature of Fever. (being the Gulstonian Lectures delivered in March 1887). 8vo. Lond. 1887	
Diver (Dr E.). The Young Doctor's Future. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Xx. 29.29	
Barbour (D.). The Theory of Bimetallism. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Ww. 36.....	
Kant's Introduction to Logic. Translated by T. K. Abbott. B.D. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 27.23	Mr H. S. Foxwell.
Bagehot (Walter). The Postulates of English Political Economy.—With Preface by Professor Alfred Marshall. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 37	
Walker (Francis A.). A brief Text Book of Political Economy. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 37	
Foxwell (H. S.). Irregularity of Employment and Fluctuation of Prices. 8vo. Édinb. 1886. Ww. 37	
Annalen der Physik und Chemie. Neue Folge. Band. I.—XXVI. 8vo. Leipzig, 1877—1885. Xx. 30. 1—26	
Nature. November 1886 to May 1887.....	Mr Pendlebury.
Cauchy (Augustin). Œuvres complètes. Ire Série: Tom. V. 4to. Paris, 1885. Xx. 32	
Léonard de Vinci, Manuscrits de, avec transcription littérale, traduction Française, préface et table méthodique. par M. Charles Ravaisson-Mollien. Tom. I. et II. folio, Paris, 1881—1883	
Lupton (J. H.). Life of Dean Colet. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 28.23	
— A Sermon preached in St John's College Chapel at the Commemoration of Benefactors, May 6, 1887.....	
Scaliger (Jul. Cæsar). Poetices libri septem. 4to. ap. Ant. Vincentium, 1561. (a copy formerly in the possession of Richard Hooker). Aa.	Rev J. H. Lupton.
Schybergson (M. G.) Le Duc de Rohan et la Chute du Parti Protestant en France. 8vo. Paris, 1880. Z. 16. 23.....	
Katalog des Deutschen Buchhandels. Band. XII. Lief. V. and VI.	
	Professor Mayor.

- Tedder (Henry R.).** *Proposals for a Bibliography of National History.* 8vo. Lond. 1886 **The Author.**
- Sephton (Rev. J.).** *Thor and his Sway. A Lecture.* 8vo. Liverpool, 1887 **The Author.**
- Hudson (W. H. H.).** *Address to the Education Society "On the Teaching of Elementary Algebra."* 29th Nov. 1886 **The Author.**
- Poinson's Theory of Motion.** Translated from the French with Explanatory Notes. By Charles Whitley. 8vo. Cambridge, 1834.. **Rev Canon Griffin.**
- Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, March 1558-9 to 1678-9.** Edited by Dr J. Venn and S. C. Venn. Yy. 28.24 .. **Caius College.**
- Pasolini (Count Giuseppe),** *Memoir of.* Compiled by his son. Translated and abridged by the Dowager Countess of Dalhousie. } **The Dowager Countess of Dalhousie.**
8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 6.66

Additions.

- Annual Register for 1886.** 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 18.40.
- Athenaeus.** *Dipnosophistarium Libri XV.* recens. Georgius Kaibel. Vol. II. (Libri VI.—X.). Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Bernoulli (J. J.).** *Römische Ikonographie.* II. Teil. 8vo. Berlin, 1886. Y. 33.30.
- Calendar of State Papers. Domestic.** 1659—1660. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 8vo. Rolls Series, Lond. 1886. Yy. 3.
- 1641—1643. Edited by W. D. Hamilton. 8vo. Rolls Series, Lond. 1887. Yy. 2.30.
- Chaucer Society Publications for 1886.** 2 Vols.
- Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I.** Vol. III. Edited by Richard Howlett. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1887. Yy. 10.
- Chronica Rogeri de Wendover, sive Flores Historiarum.** Vol. I. Edited by H. G. Hewlett. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1886. Yy. 10.
- Dictionary of National Biography.** Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. X. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 4.10.
- Early English Text Society Publications for 1886.** 4 Vols.
- Encyclopædia Britannica.** Vol. XXII. 4to. Edinburgh, 1887. X. 2.22.
- Grant (Sir Alexander).** *The Story of the University of Edinburgh.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Yy. 28. 21 and 22.
- Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops.** Edited by James Raine. Vol. II. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1886. Yy. 9.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission.** 9th Report. Part III. Yy. 33.
- Kayser's Bücher-Lexicon.** Band XXIII. 4to. Leipzig, 1887.
- Lecky (W. E. H.).** *History of England in the Eighteenth Century.* Vols. V. and VI. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 36. 18 and 19.
- Letters and Papers. Foreign and Domestic. Henry VIII.** Vol. X. 1536. Arranged and Catalogued by James Gairdner. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1887. Yy. 1.
- Longman (William).** *History of the Life and Times of Edward the Third.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1869. Yy. 30. 22 and 23..
- Mountagu (R.).** *Appello Caesarem.* 8vo. Lond. 1625..... } **bound in one Volume.**
- Carleton (Bishop).** *Examination of the Appello Caesarem.* 8vo. Lond. 1626 } **Aa. 2.**
- Sutcliffe (M.).** *A briefe Censure upon an Ap-
peale to Cæsar.* n. d. } **(Thomas Baker's copy, with
his Autograph and other
MS notes by him).**
- Rous (F.).** *Testis Veritatis.* 8vo. Lond. 1626.

- Palaeontographical Society. Publications for 1886. Vol. XI. 4to. Lond. 1887. Xx. 15.39.
- Plato. Gorgias. With English Notes, Introduction, and Appendix by Dr W. H. Thompson. 8vo. Lond. 1871. Zz. 16.50.
- Phædrus. — and Dissertations by Dr W. H. Thompson. 8vo. Lond. 1868. Zz. 16.51.
- Theophylactus Simocatta. Historia. Edited by C. de Boor. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Tooke (John Horne). *Εἴσα Πρασινα*, or the Diversions of Purley. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1786. Aa. 2.
- Walcot (Mackenzie, G. C.). William of Wykeham and his Colleges. 8vo. Winchester, 1852. Yy. 28.25.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1887.

Donations.

DONORS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| Proceedings of the Royal Society. Vols. XL. and XLI. Xx. 2 | Rev Dr Parkinson. |
| Herberti (Gul.) Croftus. Printed from a Manuscript at Powis Castle. 4to. Lond. 1887. X. 48 | The Earl Powis. |
| The Practitioner. Vol. XXXIII. January to June 1887. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Xx. 25.... | Dr D. Mac Alister. |
| The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. Vol. XCIV. 8vo. Lond. 1887 | |
| Nature. June 30—Sept. 29, 1887. Xx. 23 .. | Mr Pendlebury. |
| The Cambridge Review. Vol. VIII. October 1886—June 1887. E W 6 | Mr Hill. |
| Cheyne (George). Essay on Regimen together with five discourses, Medical, Moral and Philosophical. 8vo. Lond. 1740. Mm. 13 | Professor Mayor. |
| — Essay on Health and long Life. 5th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1725. Mm. 13 | |
| — Essay on the treating of Gout, also a Discourse on the cure of Cholic. 8vo. Dublin, 1754 | |
| Cheyne (John). Essays on partial Derangement of the Mind in supposed connexion with Religion. 8vo. Dublin, 1843. Mm. 13.... | |
| A Volume of tracts containing: | |
| 1. Cheyne (George). Life of. Oxford, 1846 | |
| 2. Hufeland (C. W.). On the relations of the Physician to the Sick, &c. Oxford, 1846 | |
| 3. Gisborne (Thos.). On the duties of Physicians. Oxford, 1847 | |
| 4. Sydenham (Thos.). Anecdota Sydenhamina. 2nd Edit. Oxford, 1847 | |
| 5. Forbes (John). Illustrations of Modern Mesmerism. Lond. 1845 | |
| | Li. 15.32 |

- Aristotle on Fallacies, or the Sophistici Elenchi.**
Translated with Notes by Edward Poste.
8vo. Lond. 1886. Zz. 16.43 The Translator.
- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to July 1885.** Part I. Xx. 16.46 Smithsonian Institution.
- Heitland (W. E.). A Study of Lucan: being an Introduction to go with Mr Haskins' edition of the Pharsalia.** 8vo. 1887 The Author.
- Lucan (M. Ann.). Pharsalia.** Edited with English Notes by C. E. Haskins, with an Introduction by W. E. Heitland. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 16.17 The Editor.
- Rapson (Edward J.). The struggle between England and France for supremacy in India. (The "Le Bas" Prize Essay for 1886.)** 8vo. Lond. 1887..... The Author.
- Worsley (Dr Thomas). The Order and Method of the Bible.** Printed for private Circulation. 8vo. 1887. Z. 5.48 Sir Wm. C. Worsley.
- Bridgett (T. E.). Our Lady's Dowry.** 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1875. Y. 11 The Author.
- History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain. 8vo. Lond. 1881. Y. 7.57.....
- The Ritual of the New Testament. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Z. 7.14
- The Discipline of Drink. 8vo. Lond. 1876. Y. 18.18.....
- The Defender of the Faith: the Royal Title. 8vo. n. d.
- Watson (Thos.). Bishop of Lincoln. Sermons on the Sacraments.** With a Preface and Biographical Notice of the Author by Rev T. E. Bridgett. 8vo. Lond. 1876. Y. 11..
- Allen (Cardinal). Souls departed.** Edited by Rev T. E. Bridgett. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Y. 18.17 The Editor.
- Johnson (Richard). The Suppliant of the Holy Ghost.** Edited by Rev T. E. Bridgett. 16mo. Lond. 1878. Y. 19

Additions.

- Cambridge University Examination Papers.** 1886—1887. $\frac{E}{W}$ 4.
- Carnelley (Thomas). Melting and Boiling Point Tables.** Vol. II. 4to. Lond. 1887. Xx. 6.
- Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester.** 2 Vols. Edited by Wm. Aldis Wright. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
- Dictionary of National Biography.** Vols. XI. and XII. Edited by Leslie Stephen. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 4. 11 and 12.
- Donaldson (David). Supplement to Dr Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.** 4to. Paisley, 1887. Zz. 3.25.
- Elizabethan Oxford.** Reprints of rare Tracts. Edited by Chas. Plummer. 8vo. Oxford Historical Society, 1887. Yy. 26.
- English Dialect Society Publications.** 1887. 3 Vols.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission.** 11th Report. Appendix. Parts I. and II. Yy 33.
- Kayser's Bücher-Lexicon.** Band XXIV. 4to. Leipzig, 1887.

- Literæ Cantuarienses. Vol. I. Edited by J. B. Sheppard. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
 Novem Vitæ Sanctorum Metricæ. *Ed.* Gulielmus Harster. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1887. Ii. 11.
 Plantus. Comœdiæ. Tom. III. Fasc. iii. recens. F. Ritschel. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1887.
 Scotland, The Exchequer Rolls of. Edited by George Barnett. Vol. X. 1488—1496. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Yy. 32.21.
 Wyclif (J.). De Compositione Hominis. *Ed.* Rudolf Beer. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Y. 16.
 ——— Sermones. *Ed.* Dr Johann Loserth. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Y. 16.

Copies of the following years of the "Prolusiones Academicæ" are still required to complete the College Library set.

1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850,
 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862,
 1863, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1878.

Professor Charles C. Babington has presented to the Library 22 Volumes of the Accounts and Reports on the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during the years 1869—1886.

The following parts of the printed Catalogue of the British Museum Library have been added to the parts already in the College Library: A—ACA, ADD—AGD, ALE—ALL, ALL—ALT, ALT—AMT, AMU—ANG, ANG—ANT, ARI—ARR, ARR—ASS, ASS—AUD, BUR—BZO, D—DAL, DAL—DAN, DUP—DZY, GIT—GNY, GOE—GOO, GÜL—GZE, MUE—MUH, STE—STO, STO—STR, STR—SUE, SUE—SWE, SWE—SZY, UNI—VOM, VIRGILIUS, WAU—WEI, WEL—WES, WIM—WIT, WIT—WOO, X.—YZU.



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 12.)

THE chronological record of the continuous extension of the College by the bounty of successive generations has necessitated from time to time some description of the buildings. But those of the present generation have been so often and so fully described in publications within the reach of our readers that it will be unnecessary, and might be deemed impertinent, to attempt here one more description, however brief, of the New Chapel and Master's Lodge, and of the additions and alterations in the Hall and Combination Room which formed part of the same plan. Prof. Babington's History of the Old Chapel and the Infirmary which adjoined it, and the papers of the Rev Henry Russell on the New Chapel, appeared in various numbers of the *Eagle* and elsewhere, have been published separately, and more recently embodied in Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University* with a fulness of detail which leaves little to be desired.

Another reason for not writing more fully on this subject here is that our records deal with the beneficence of departed worthies, whilst most of those who assisted in these later works are happily still spared to us.

Two remarks seem not inappropriate. First, that the erection of a New Chapel realised desires of two centuries at least. During half the history of the College its leading members had hoped and planned

for a worthy substitute for the plain debased structure in which they worshipped. And secondly, that when the demolition took place and the evidences were disclosed of the beauty of the ancient Church of the Hospital of St John's, which had been converted into a Chapel at the foundation of the College, there were many regrets that it was impossible to restore the old instead of building anew. Nevertheless more room was urgently needed. We now breathe more freely in the First Court and in the Hall. No narrow lane with its cluster of outbuildings skirts our northern ranges of rooms, but ample space has been found for the Lodge and for the recently completed Chapel Court block, and a prospect is opened to another generation of yet further additions.

In this paper we reach the end of the Official List of Benefactors. In the next, and concluding, paper we propose to collect together as an Appendix a few notices of gifts scattered here and there in the little known recesses of the College archives, and to offer some last comments on the whole subject.

JOHN PALMER, B.D., Senior Fellow, sometime Professor of Arabic, bequeathed in 1840 £1000 to purchase advowsons, and about 100 books, mostly oriental.

J. P. was a native of Cumberland, admitted 31 Dec. 1787, Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1792, Fellow 1794 and Senior in 1813. He became President in 1815 when Dr Wood was raised to the Mastership. He was elected Professor of Arabic in 1804, which office he resigned in 1813 when he was succeeded by Prof. Lee. Soon after his appointment he travelled in the East. In a book of travels by John F. Usko he is mentioned as being in Smyrna towards the close of 1805, and in Sept. 1806 he wrote from Pera, about the discovery after some days' search at Constantinople of a monument to Sir Thos. Baines, a relative of Sir John Finch, at that time our ambassador at the Porte.

Palmer was a reserved silent man reputed to be a profound scholar, but he neither published anything nor otherwise communicated his knowledge. The traditional accounts of his manner of life are such as the following: One of the other Fellows, Mr Hornbuckle, called daily to take him out for a 'constitutional.' The pair walked usually in meditative silence. One day Mr Hornbuckle knocked as usual at the Professor's door, but found it closed.

Presently the bedmaker put her head out of the window to say that the Professor had left that morning for Jerusalem.

Prof. Palmer contributed £100 towards the erection of the Fourth Court. In 1838 he gave £100 towards improvements in the College Chapel, and a like sum the following year towards repairs in the Library and Combination Room. Besides his bequest to the College he left £1000 to the University to raise the stipend of the Professor of Arabic. Part of the money left to the College was added to Mr Winthrop's donation and expended in purchasing the advowsons of Black Notley and Wroxall-cum-Wrampisham. The remainder was added in 1860 to the general Advowson Fund, which has since become the Pension Fund.

Mr Palmer died in his rooms in College, æt. 71, 9 April 1840, and was buried within the old Chapel, where there is a tombstone to his memory.

*†ROBERT STUDLEY VIDAL, ESQ., F.S.A., left a rent-charge of £40 per annum for two scholars from Exeter Grammar School.

The scholarships were to promote 'the welfare and interests of St John's College, Cambridge, of which learned and highly distinguished society his late Grandfather, the Rev Peter Vidal, after passing through Westminster School, became a member.' [Peter V. was admitted 30 Oct. 1719 æt. 17, son of P. V. '*e satellitibus regis*,' born in London, at Westminster 4 years under Dr Friend, B.A. 1723, M.A. 1729.] Mr Vidal's father practised as a solicitor in London, after which he retired to Exeter, where he died in 1796. His mother also died at Exeter the same year.

Mr Vidal communicated to the Society of Antiquaries papers on 'Trial by Ordeal,' 'The site of Kenwic, or Kenwith, Castle, Devon,' &c., and published a translation from Mosheim's Commentaries. He also formed a valuable collection of coins, which were sold after his death. He held strongly Protestant opinions, and disinherited a relative because of a report brought to him that he intended after coming into the estate to grant a site for a Roman Catholic Chapel. The bulk of his property he bequeathed to Edward Urch Sealy, who was to take the name of Vidal. To him he left 'the highly embossed silver tankard presented at Copenhagen in 1715 by Frederick IV King of Denmark and Norway to his great grandfather Captain Robert Studley, commanding the *Weymouth* under Sir John Norris to help the Danes.' Capt. Studley had learned seamanship under King Frederick's father, Christian V, and had been made Post-Captain in 1707 by Prince George, consort of Queen Anne, and by him appointed to the command of the *Experiment*. Also he left to Mr Sealy a two-handled silver-mounted lava grace-cup, presented to Captain Studley by the civil authorities of Naples for putting down piracy.

* The mark (†) is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May 6.

Mr Vidal died at Cornborough House near Bideford, Devon, 21 November 1841.

In addition to the bequests above mentioned, Mr Vidal directed that two fever wards should be endowed in the Devon and Exeter Infirmary out of the proceeds of the sale of his library, plate, &c.

Much of the above information is from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1843.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH LITLEDALE, Justice of the King's Bench, sometime Fellow, gave £105 towards building the Fourth Court, and bequeathed, in 1842, £1000, of which £200 was for the Library.

The eldest son of Hy. L. of Eaton House, Lancs, he was admitted 3 July 1783, was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1787, and Fellow 1789-1821. He was made Law Fellow in 1795. For some years he practised as a special pleader under the bar and attained great distinction. He was called in 1798 at Gray's Inn. The following year we find £50 voted him for services rendered to the College. He neither accepted the silk gown nor sought a seat in Parliament, and was indeed so little of a party man and so entirely a lawyer that when he was asked by a friend what his politics were he is said to have answered 'Those of a special pleader.' He was raised to the Bench in 1824. He was devotedly attached to his profession, heartily enjoying the discussion of difficult legal points. In summing up he was rapid in the current of his language, and at the same time subtle to a fault. He is ranked amongst the most learned and profound of English Judges. On his retirement from the Bench in 1841 he was sworn a Privy Councillor. He died 26 June 1842 at his house in Bedford Square, London, at the age of 75. His personal property was sworn below £250,000, the bulk of it being left to his daughter Elizabeth, Mrs Coventry. (See Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of Judges*.)

THOMAS WHYTEHEAD, B.D., Fellow, in his lifetime gave the Eagle Lectern to the Chapel, and at his death in 1843 bequeathed all his books to the Library.

The son of the Rev Hy. R. W., curate of Thormanby and Rector of Goxhill, Yorks. T. W. was born at Thormanby 30 Nov. 1815. His father died in 1818 and his mother removed with her family to York. When 8 years old he was sent with one of his brothers to Beverley Grammar School, where one of his intimate friends, and his friendly rival in classics, was F. W. Robertson, afterwards of Brighton. At 15 years of age he removed from Beverley to be under the care and tuition of his brother Robert, then an undergraduate at St John's. Robert was 9th Wrangler and 2nd Class Classic the year following, and continued his care over his brother at Inverary, and afterwards at his first curacy of Swineshead in Lincolnshire.

T. W., admitted 26 April, came up to St John's in October 1833. As a freshman he obtained the first Bell Scholarship. In his second year his

poem on the 'Death of the Duke of Gloucester' was awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal. The Commemoration of that year was unusually magnificent. The Chancellor, the Marquis of Camden, presided, and there were present Prince George of Cambridge, the Dukes of Wellington, Cumberland, and Northumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other dignitaries. Whytehead's poem was received with great applause, both on account of his admirable delivery and the graceful patriotic allusions he had introduced into it. The following year he obtained the Hulsean Prize for an essay on the 'Resemblance between Moses and Christ.' He again obtained the Chancellor's Medal for an English poem, and also Brown's Medals for Latin and Greek epigrams. In Feb. 1837 he graduated as Second in the Classical Tripas, and the following month obtained the First Chancellor's Medal. He was almost immediately elected to a Fellowship. Never physically strong, he suffered in health from the strain of his mental work, and for a while sought comparative repose in travel or with reading parties away from Cambridge. For a time he lectured at Clare College. But his thoughts were mainly directed to clerical and particularly missionary work. As an undergraduate he attended the ministry of Mr Simeon, Mr Carns, and Prof. Scholefield; he taught in the Jesus Lane Sunday School, and cultivated the friendship of men like Hy. Cotterill, the Senior Wrangler of 1835, afterwards Bp. of Grahamstown and of Edinburgh, and J. S. Howson, afterwards Dean of Chester.

In 1839 he was ordained to the curacy of our College living of Freshwater, under the Rev I. F. Isaacson, who had been his College Tutor. Here he remained two years and, whilst diligent in his parochial duties, was not forgetful of his College and University. The dividends of his Fellowship he devoted to the purchase of the Eagle Lectern in obedience, as it is reported, to scruples at receiving such emoluments when non-resident. He employed some of his leisure hours in writing a short series of papers, two editions of which were published after his death under the title of 'College Life.' At the request of the Vice-Chancellor he composed his 'Installation Ode,' which was set to music by Prof. Walmisley, and performed in the Senate House on the Installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor, 5 July 1842.

Whytehead was making preparations to return to College work in Oct. 1841, when two offers were made to him in quick succession, the one to join the staff of the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, the other to be chaplain to the newly-consecrated Bp. of New Zealand, Dr Selwyn. He accepted the latter and left England the Sunday after Christmas. Thus the dream of Whytehead's life was realised. But he was only to enter upon the threshold of missionary work. On the way out he was left 6 months at Sydney, N.S.W., and reached New Zealand only to fade gradually away, and after 6 months of patient weakness to pass to his rest at Waimate, N.Z., 19 March 1843. He had sufficiently mastered the Maori language to translate into it Bp. Ken's *Evening Hymn*, and was spared to hear the natives sing under his window this 'Hymn of the sick Minister.' There is a marble tablet to his memory in the little chapel of St John's College near Auckland, of which, had he lived, he was to have been the first principal; and there is an inscription to his memory on the family tomb at Thormanby.

For further details of his life and works we must refer to the Memoir of him by his great friend Dr Howson.

Whytehead's books are kept in the Library as a separate collection. He is depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel amongst the worthies of the 19th century.

The Eagle Lectern bears the following inscription:—"In usum Sacelli Coll. Div. Johann. ap. Cant. dicavit unus e Sociis A. S. MDCCCXL."

It was executed by Mr Sidey, founder, of London, and was first used in Chapel in June 1842. The pedestal was copied from that of the Lectern in Ramsay Church, Hunts, with the finials restored. There is a drawing of the Ramsay Lectern in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*. The incomplete finials at Ramsay have been since surmounted by figures of the four Evangelists. Some floral ornaments were added to our Lectern before it was used in the New Chapel.

WILLIAM WINTHROP, B.D., sometime Fellow, bequeathed in 1845 £5000 for the purchase of Advowsons.

The son of Benjamin W., a Director of the Bank of England, who died in 1809, W. W. was educated at Charterhouse, from which school he came to St John's in 1788. He was 12th Wrangler in 1792 and Platt Fellow in 1795. Leave to travel was granted him in 1802, 1815, and 1816. He married, 23 Jan. 1827, Frances Mary, daughter of the Rev Geo. Feacham, Vicar of Dorking, a former member of the College. They resided in Sloane Square, Chelsea, where he died 16 Feb. 1845, and where also she died 30 years later.

The number of the Platt Fellows used to depend upon the revenue from the Platt estates, and the receipts having about this time fallen off, it was not until 1839 that Mr Winthrop's Fellowship was filled up.

An elder brother, Stephen, eminent in the medical profession, was Fellow 1790—1798. A younger brother, Edward, educated at Charterhouse and St John's, became Vicar of Darent in Kent.

W. W. left in personal estate about £140,000. The £5000 bequeathed to the College was to purchase livings for the Platt Fellows, who had no right of succession to the other livings in the patronage of the College. With this bequest, and part of that of Prof. Palmer (required on account of attendant legal expenses), were bought the livings of Black Notley in Essex, for £2250, and of Wrampisham-cum-Wroxall in Dorset, for £2400.

EDMUND STANGER, B.D., Fellow, gave £100 in his lifetime and at his death in 1846 bequeathed a like sum.

E. S. was born at Cambridge, Oct. 26, 1763. His father was butler and his mother ladies' maid in the family of Edm. Law, Master of Peterhouse, afterwards Bp. of Carlisle. Dr Law seems to have been his godfather, and to have given his godson his own Christian name.

His parents, who had inherited a small property near Keswick, sent their son to be educated by Mr James, Vicar of Arthurst, Cumberland, and thence in 1781 to St John's. E. S. was 6th Wrangler in 1785 and was elected to

a Platt Fellowship in 1786. In 1787 the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle presented him to the Perpetual curacy of Warwick-cum-Wetherall, which he held with his Fellowship until his death, Dec. 21, 1846. There is a memorial window to his memory in Warwick Church, placed there by a lady whom it was thought he would have married. He is interred beside his father and mother in the 'little church yard,' St Mary's, Carlisle.

His donations to the College were to be devoted to raising the stipend of the Senior Platt Fellow. They became part of the general estate of the College in 1860.

HENRY WALTER, B.D., F.R.S., sometime Fellow, bequeathed to the Library in 1859 about 60 volumes of Hebrew, Syriac, and Spanish books.

The son of Jas. W., formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, H. W. was born 28 Jan. 1785 at Louth, where his father was Master of the Grammar School. A few years later his father became Vicar of Market Rasen and Head Master of Brigg Grammar School. At the latter place Henry received his education until he came up to College in 1802. In 1806 he was Second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman. It was at that time customary to nail up the Honours List to a pillar in the Senate House, and on this occasion it was so clumsily done as to obscure the name of the Senior Wrangler Pollock, afterwards the distinguished Chief Justice. Report was immediately carried to College that Walter was Senior. Baron Pollock used to relate in after years with what high expectations he went to learn his place, how hope was followed by disappointment; presently, seeing a particular name a few places down, 'I said to myself, I am sure I beat that man; again I looked at the top; the nail had been driven through my name, and I was Senior Wrangler.'

H. W. was elected Fellow in 1806. In 1816 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the newly-founded College of the East India Company at Haileybury. The year following he became domestic chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, whom he knew in College and with whom he travelled abroad. In 1821 the Duke also presented him to the Rectory of Haselbury Bryan in Dorset. In 1830 he resigned his Professorship and devoted himself to his parochial duties, occupying part of his leisure in the study of Oriental languages and in writings of a controversial character. He held extreme 'Low Church' opinions, which, it is said, hindered his promotion under Dr Wood in College, and afterwards in ecclesiastical quarters. He was nevertheless held in great esteem at Court, and was frequently consulted on Church matters, probably through the influence of his patron the Duke of Northumberland. His work and life were much appreciated in his parish. Once it was rumoured that he was going to see another living which had been offered him, but his parishioners so urgently begged him to remain that he gave up the journey altogether. He died at Haselbury Bryan, 25 Jan. 1859, at the age of 73.

His chief publications were a *History of England*, in 7 Vols., considered from its religious aspect. *Lectures on Evidences* and on the *Church of*

England, and two letters to Bp. Marsh on the *Independence of the Authorised Version of the Bible*. He also edited *Tyndale* for the Parker Society, and a *Primer of Ed. VI*.

The Brigg Grammar School, where H. W. was educated, was founded by a member of this College, Sir John Nelthorpe of Scawby Hall. J. N., son of Rd. N., was admitted 30 April 1631, on the same day as a cousin of the same name. He was created a Baronet in 1666 and died in 1669, aged 55. After the death of the Rev Jas. Walter the Rev Chas. Cotterill of this College became Head Master, under whom the writer of these pages received his early training. He is perhaps the only other student from this school of modern times who became Fellow of St John's, and by a curious coincidence he was elected into the Fellowship formerly held by Mr Hy. Walter.

THOMAS FRY, M.A., sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Rector of Emberton, Bucks, gave £32 per annum to establish a Hebrew Scholarship.

T. F. was the eldest son of Peter Fry of Axbridge, Somerset, Treasurer of the County. He was minister of the Lock Chapel, London, and then Rector of Emberton, Bucks, until his death, 27 March 1860. He was a friend of Mr Simeon and the early 'Evangelicals' and was esteemed an able preacher and a good Hebrew scholar. He married first Ann, only daughter of Richard E. Creswell of Bibury Court, Gloucestershire, and after her death Margaret Middleton, a great friend of William Wilberforce, the Emancipator. He founded the Hebrew Scholarship in memory of his first wife, through whom he held considerable property in life tenure in Devonshire. An indenture between Mr Fry and the College, dated 14 Dec. 1844, recites that his late wife, Ann Fry, was for many years during her life engaged in promoting the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, and was greatly desirous that he should establish some provision for the furtherance of that purpose. He accordingly granted to the College a rent-charge of £32 per annum on property in Cranfield, Beds, to found a Scholarship after his decease, to be called 'Mrs Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship.' The Scholarship is tenable for three years, within which period the scholar must write and publish an essay or book on the Conversion of the Jews, or their Restoration to their own land, or on some such other subject connected with their national history as shall be selected or approved by the College.

JAMES MCMAHON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, bequeathed property to the value of £10,000 with which four Law Studentships were endowed.

He was the eldest son of Terence McMahon, of the Island of St Christopher in the West Indies. He was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1809, and called in 1814. In 1836 he migrated to the Inner Temple. He was a member of the Oxford Circuit and of the Athenæum Club. He died at his chambers in the Temple, 13 Dec. 1861, in his eightieth year.

By his will Mr McMahon directed that after the payment of certain legacies the residue of his estate should be devoted to the foundation of Scholarships or Studentships, in such manner as his executors should determine, subject to certain conditions. The sole acting executor was Thos. Bros, Esq., a former member of St John's, through whom the whole of the residuary estate to the amount of £10,000 was transferred to the College to found four Scholarships, to be called the McMahon Law Scholarships.

An excellent portrait of Mr McMahon was found in his rooms, but it is not known by whom it was painted. It was presented to the College in 1886 by Mr T. K. Bros, son of Mr Thos. Bros, above mentioned.

HENRY HOARE, ESQ., M.A., contributed to the erection of the New Chapel, the foundation-stone of which he laid in 1864.

H. H. was born 27 Dec. 1807, the son of Wm. Hy. H., a partner of the well-known banking firm of Messrs Hoare, Fleet Street. His mother was daughter of Sir Gerard Noel. His parents resided at Broomfield, Clapham, where they were on terms of intimacy and friendship with the Wilberforce family and others of the society of 'Evangelical' Churchmen, familiarly known as the 'Clapham sect.' William Wilberforce was Hy. Hoare's godfather. Both his parents having died when Henry was a boy, he was left to the care of his grandfather, then head partner of the Fleet Street firm. In deference to his mother's prejudice against public schools, his grandfather sent him to be educated by the Rev G. Hodson, where Samuel, afterwards Bishop, Wilberforce was also sent. Thence he came in Jan. 1824 to St John's, the College of his grandfather, Sir Gerard Noel, of his godfather, and of numerous members of the Hoare family, amongst whom may be mentioned four Fellows: his uncle, Charles James, 2nd Wrangler 1803, afterwards Archdeacon of Surrey; his brother, William Henry, double first 1831; Arthur Malortie, 5th Classic 1844; James Samuel, 6th Wrangler 1846. H. H. graduated in 1827, obtaining double first class honours. His grandfather lived to rejoice in this successful termination of his College course, and to introduce him into the bank. He shortly afterwards died, leaving his grandson, before he had completed his 21st year, heir to his large estates.

The great public work of Hy. Hoare's life was in connexion with efforts to quicken the corporate life of the Church of England, on its clerical side by the Revival of Convocation, and on its lay side by developing the work of Churchwardens, and by promoting official synods and unofficial councils of Clergy and Laity combined. A full account of his labours is given in a Memoir of him by the Rev J. B. Sweet. He was not neglectful of other duties appertaining to his position. He was an able banker. At the request of his partners he declined several invitations to stand for a seat in Parliament. Yet he frequently took a prominent part on the Conservative side in political contests both in London and in Kent. In 1842 he was High Sheriff of Kent. But his name will be remembered chiefly as that of an active, liberal, and devoted lay worker for the Church at a time when lay workers were few. When the Rev Thos. Crick, the Rector of our College living of Staplehurst,

restored the chancel, Mr Hoare took upon himself the charge of restoring the rest of the Church to harmonize with the chancel. He was unceasing in his labours as a speaker or chairman of public meetings, or in counsel with committees, for the revival of Convocation and for the institution of Synods. And whilst in these matters he received the greatest support from Bp. Wilberforce, he also supported the Bishop in practical works, such as the foundation of Cuddesdon College. As an example of how he sought to use his bounty to enforce the principles he advocated it is recorded that when the 'Bp of London's Fund' was established he offered £100 each to every Deanery that should adopt a certain form of the Lay Consultee system, an offer which cost him about £1000.

On St John's Port Latin Day, May 6, 1864, Mr Hoare laid the foundation stone of our New Chapel. The original design of the Chapel had a slender spire or flèche instead of a tower. This was much criticised, and ultimately Mr Gilbert Scott, the architect, drew a plan for the present tower, giving therewith an estimate of £5000 as the additional cost it would entail. Mr Hoare generously offered £1000 a year for five years, if he should live so long, to carry out the design. He had paid but two instalments of this before the accident occurred which terminated his life. On 30 March 1865, he received an injury in passing through a tunnel on the Great Eastern Railway, and died on April 16 following.

Mr Hoare gave £105 towards the erection of the New Court, and there are other instances in which his name is found on subscription lists connected with the College.

†MILES BLAND, D.D., F.R.S., sometime Fellow, was afterwards Rector of Lilley, Herts, and Prebendary of Wells.

About 800 of Dr Bland's books, selected by Dr J. S. Wood, then Librarian, were presented in 1882 by his surviving daughter, Mrs de Freyne French.

M. B. was of an ancient family, who are said to have derived their name from Bland or Bland's Gill, a hamlet in the parish of Sedbergh. He was educated at Sedbergh School and came to St John's in October 1804, at the same time as his schoolfellow Adam Sedgwick, afterwards Professor of Geology, went to Trinity. Bland used to read during vacations with a self-taught mathematician, a retired surgeon, John Dawson, at Sedbergh. He used to say that Dawson had had eleven Senior Wranglers for pupils (Prof. Palmer above mentioned was one of them) and intended him for the twelfth; but he was second to Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, Blomefield, afterwards Bishop of London, being third, and Sedgwick fifth.

Bland also obtained the second Smith's Prize and the same year (1808) was elected Fellow. From 1809 to 1823 he took part in the tuition of the College, after which he accepted the College living of Lilley, Herts, which he held until his death.

Dr Bland was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, elected June 1820; he became Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821, and

of the Antiquarian Society in 1822; he was also a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

In College Bland was highly esteemed as a lecturer and not less as an adviser and personal friend to his pupils. He published a collection of Geometrical Problems, another of Mechanical, a treatise on Hydrostatics, and a collection of Algebraical problems known as *Bland's Equations*. Most of these, especially the last, passed through several editions, including translations into German. He drew up also *Annotations on the Historical Books of the New Testament*, of which he published those on the Gospels of St Matthew and St Mark. These notes were prepared for the Sunday Evening Lectures on the Greek Testament, which were instituted by the Master, Dr Craven.

Dr Bland was for many years in delicate health and resided at Ramsgate, where he died of old age on St John's Day, Dec. 27, 1867. Memorial notices of him appeared in the Monthly Notices of the R. Ast. Soc. for Feb. 14, 1868, in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, and in the *Eagle*, Vol. vi, pp. 73, 74.

JOHN ROBINSON HUTCHINSON, for many years the Senior Fellow of the College, bequeathed £4000 in 1884 for the promotion of the study of Natural Science and of Indian and Semitic languages.

He was a scholar of Magdalene College, where he graduated as 17th Wrangler in 1834. He migrated to St John's within a few weeks to be elected to a Fellowship on Dr Fell's foundation, to which he was eligible. He was for the most part non-resident. Long in delicate health he resided in the Cumberland lake district, where he died 18 June 1884.

His will imposed no conditions upon the College beyond that the bequest was to be used for the furtherance of the studies above mentioned. The Council decided in 1885 to establish, in accordance with those conditions, two 'Hutchinson Studentships' not exceeding £60 per annum in value, tenable for two years.

HENRY HUNTER HUGHES, formerly Fellow and Tutor, for forty-eight years Rector of Layham, during his lifetime founded the prizes which bear his name, and at his death bequeathed 300 of his best books to the Library.

Born in Westminster, Mr Hughes and an elder brother, John, were educated at a private school at Twickenham, and came up to St John's together in Oct. 1813. They were very nearly equal in the College examinations, and it was soon decided that one should migrate, as it was unlikely that two Fellowships would be open together for the same county. Henry was 3rd Wrangler and elected Fellow in 1817, but John, who migrated to Emmanuel, broke down in health, took an *ægrotat* degree, and died before he could be elected to a Fellowship. Mr Hughes was soon made Assistant

Tutor, then joint Tutor with Mr Gwatkin, and after the latter's departure from College the managing Tutor of his side of the College. He is spoken of by his pupils with the greatest esteem for his fatherly interest in their welfare, and not infrequently for his liberality in assisting them. In 1836 he accepted the College living of Layham, where he lived and laboured until his death. The income of the living more than sufficed for the needs of his simple life, and he had also private means. But he had a horror of hoarding and rejoiced in beneficence. He was a liberal contributor to the New Chapel Building Fund, and gave one of the stained glass windows on the N. side. In 1876 he gave £1000 to found the prizes which bear his name in the College. This was but one of many charitable gifts by which about that time he sought to distribute beneficially the property which came to him after the death of his two brothers and sister. He was now left alone, he had long been a widower, and purposed to bequeath to his friends only what he had himself earned.

Mr Hughes died Sept. 4, 1884, at the ripe age of 87. He left as his executor and residuary legatee his great friend the Rev Chas. Colson, formerly Fellow of the College, bequeathing through him 300 of his best books to the Library. Out of his portion of the estate, and in memory of Mr Hughes, Mr Colson contributed liberally to beautify the church at Layham, embellished the great West window of the College Library with the armorial bearings of benefactors, and founded the Hughes Exhibition for Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.

END OF THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF BENEFACTORS.

A. F. TORRY.



THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

IF the Charities of England are examined, they will always be found to be strongly characteristic of the age which produced them. In fact they lie one upon another like geological strata. First comes the epoch of masses for the soul and of friendly dinners, this is succeeded by doles of bread and clothing to those who attend church. Then follows a period of almshouses and pensions to ancient inhabitants of sober and godly life. To this a scholastic and apprenticeship series of charities succeeds; and finally we come to the period of orphanages and hospitals. In fact the date of a charity can by the experienced eye be told almost as a geologist fixes the age of a fossil.

The last few years have been distinguished by a new departure in charitable effort, and it is characteristic of the pleasure-loving age in which we live, that the giving of pleasure to the poor should become one of those objects which are considered within the legitimate scope of a charity.

Another and better characteristic is the recognition of the fact that if you wish to reform men you should begin with them when they are young, and that prevention is better than cure, a fit opinion for an age which has witnessed the rise of the evolutionary hypothesis.

Thus we have Toynbee Hall and Dr Barnardo's very interesting experiments going on in one part of London, a huge penny dinner movement in another, Youths' Homes, Shoeblack Brigades, and Girls' and Boys' Friendly Societies springing up in all parts of the

town, while the Universities have begun a missionary movement for education on a large scale, and the Recreative Evening Schools Association is attempting the care of boys from the time of leaving school until they are of age to attend lectures of a more advanced description. Near every church a Youths' Club and Institute is forming, and some of our old Schools and Colleges, notably St John's, have pushed forward Missions into London aiming not only at the spiritual good of the poor but also at their mental and physical improvement.

When, therefore, about ten years ago John Beaumont left twelve thousand pounds for the general good of East London, it was natural for the trustees to select as their object the foundation of some institute in accordance with the ideas of the day.

Shortly afterwards Mr Besant's novel, *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, was published. The readers of the *Eagle* will no doubt recollect how one of humble birth (but reared as an aristocrat) disguised as a carpenter had the good fortune to attract the notice and love of an heiress disguised as a milliner, and how they founded a People's Palace of Delight. There was to be dancing, music, and the practice of the arts. Culture was to descend from the mansion to the alley, and the working classes of the East end, forsaking the pleasure of fighting and low music-halls, were by the building of this Hall to be convinced of the endless pleasures that could be got out of life by those who knew how to enjoy them. None of "the usual things, such as Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, and so forth" were to be taught in the College adjoining the Hall, but dancing, singing, skating, and other sports were to be encouraged. "There were to be lectures, not in literature, but in letter-writing, especially love-letter writing, versifying, novel-writing and essay-writing," and a special Professor was to teach the art of a graceful carriage of the body.

The humorous account of the Palace of Delight further deals with classes for fret work, crewel work, wood and ivory carving, a theatre, a skating rink, a picture gallery, and a hall for recitations, and all governed by a Board of Directors elected by the people themselves. Some persons will be glad to hear that the action of the Assembly of the French Revolution was to be imitated in the total abolition of spelling.

We are favoured with a glimpse of the opening of this Hall, being introduced into it to the strains of a wedding march which signalises the marriage of the hero and heroine, and apparently their retirement from the attractions of the East end; but the author has discreetly drawn a veil over the future of the institute, and given us no view of its practical working.

The beauty and truth of the descriptions of life in this novel have charmed many readers, most of all those who are familiar with the scenes which are depicted. Its moral (if it has one) seems to be that pleasure is and ought to be the future aim of the working classes of London.

I feel inclined to reply that if this is true it is so much the worse both for them and for England. To follow pleasure is as though a man should attempt to reach the reflection in a mirror of an object placed behind him. The nearer he approaches the image, the further he goes from the object itself. For pleasure is only the accompaniment and result of good and wise actions, and, in so far as it is pursued as an object in itself, it has generally resulted in discontent to individuals and ruin to nations. In the middle ages a philanthropist's first care would have been to save the soul of a man, in the age that succeeded it to get him if possible to live soberly, in ours to make him happy. It was therefore natural that when the Beaumont Trustees announced their intention of founding a People's Palace of Delight subscriptions should rapidly flow in. Those who were enjoying the comforts and luxuries of a West end life

were generously moved to compassion for those who, if they danced, must dance in the mud to a barrel organ, or whose notions of art were derived from the terrific pages of the *Police News*.

About £67,000 was collected, with which it was resolved to build an enormous hall; a winter garden, recreation rooms, and art galleries; it was "to tower above the low heights of the neighbouring buildings, with minarets springing from its midst, reaching upward to invite men to learn and to rise, and to be made to stand in the midst of gardens where music and fountains make brightness, and where all could enjoy the recreation which is both pleasure and rest."* In addition to this it was to be provided with literature classes and technical schools, and with swimming baths and gymnasia, and a playground for games.

But there were many interested in the success of the scheme who considered that what was really needed for the people of the East end was education even more than pleasure. Square miles of houses existed without any sort of an evening school, other than a few excellent but small institutions which individual effort had established.

The movement also attracted the attention of the Charity Commission. In 1883 an Act had been passed through the exertions of James Bryce, the well-known author of *The Holy Roman Empire*. This Act provided for the reconstruction of the ancient charities of the various parishes of London. The poor had ceased to live in the City; whole parishes had been turned into warehouses. The Bank of England completely covers one parish and the larger part of two others, and therefore there were no poor to whom the money could be given. These magnificent endowments, worth about £80,000 a year, were being wasted, and the

* See the original prospectus.

object of the Act was to empower the Charity Commissioners to remove them from the City and spread them over the metropolitan area. It was natural therefore that the eyes of the Commission should be drawn towards the People's Palace, with a view of seeing whether it was deserving of help. Negotiations passed, ending in an agreement that at the Palace there should be established a Youths' and Girls' Institute for those between the ages of 15 and 25, similar to the Polytechnic at Regent Street.

The history of the Regent Street Polytechnic well deserves a short digression. The Young Men's Christian Associations for the combination of religion, study, and healthy recreation were the result of an idea of Mr Williams in 1844, and were largely assisted by the late Lord Shaftesbury. They commenced in a building in Aldersgate Street, but they now number 3000 branches, of which there are 571 in Great Britain, 630 in Germany, 1100 in North America, and others in all the countries of Europe, in Africa, in Australasia, and even in China and Japan.

In imitation of them, Young Women's Christian Associations were founded, which in London alone number over 12,000 members, and the Girls' Friendly Society, which is over 110,000 strong, about 2500 members residing in the metropolis.

But these institutions, so far as the boys are concerned, are mainly for the commercial classes. It is well known that young clerks do not mix readily with artisans, and therefore it occurred to Mr Quintin Hogg to institute a Young Men's Polytechnic on the site of the well-known institution familiar to our youth (and which I regret has had no successor). In an exceedingly short time the place was filled. It now has 7000 members on the rolls, and every evening young men between the ages of 15 and 25 may be seen either in the gymnasium, or boxing, or swimming, or reading, or else attending classes in every

imaginable subject—literary, scientific, or technical. No spectacle is so charming as this, for here there is no pauperisation. The boys pay for everything they receive, not its cost price, but about half its cost price. The fees are about 10s. a year on the recreational side, and 10s. a year on the educational side, and the cost per head is about £2 per annum. Boys who are earning from 5s. to 15s. a week cannot afford more than about £1 per annum. In addition to this are formed clubs for cycling, running, boating, and many other amusements.

It was therefore resolved to add these things to the People's Palace, which was opened last autumn, with money given by the Drapers' Company. The large hall was opened to the public for concerts at 2d. per head, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on the other days as a reading library. Some old buildings in the rear were converted into technical schools, and a huge temporary gymnasium and refreshment room was constructed of corrugated iron. On the opening day 1400 young persons had joined as members of the recreation side at 7s. 6d. a year for boys and 5s. for girls, besides small fees for use of particular rooms; and 700 had joined the evening classes. The club members now number about 3500 and the classes about 2000. But at present there is no room for more to be admitted. A day secondary technical school was founded with about 120 scholars.

The public concerts were soon self-supporting, and the library is crowded. Exhibitions were held of animals and flowers, and in December an exhibition was opened by the Prince of Wales, of the work of London apprentices. The result was very satisfactory, an iron building 60 feet wide by 200 feet long was crowded with exhibits, and the work of some of the boys astonished even the jury of workmen who were invited to decide upon it. A curious instance of this deserves mention. The jurors in the joinery department refused the silver medal to a lad of 17 on the ground that it was impossible a

boy of this age could have made the chair he exhibited. This gave rise to enquiry, and finally the boy was isolated in a workshop and required to make another. He has just emerged triumphant from this test, and is about to receive his well-earned reward. From the age of 14 he had been a constant evening attendant at the joinery classes at the Regent Street Polytechnic. The exhibition was financially a success, for £700 was taken in gate money at 2d. a ticket.

The winter experiment of 1887 having therefore proved satisfactory, an agreement was entered into between the Charity Commissioners and the Drapers' Company that the Drapers' Company should give £60,000 towards the institution, and that the Charity Commissioners should endow it with £2500 a year.

It may be roughly estimated that a Polytechnic, complete on both the recreational and educational sides, will require about £11 of capital for site and buildings for each boy to be accommodated, and that a Polytechnic to accommodate 6600 boys would cost £70,000. If 2200 of these boys joined the club and not the classes, 2200 joined the classes only, and 2200 joined both, then the working expenses would amount to about £10,500 a year, of which £4,700 would be contributed by fees from the boys, £800 by grants from the Science and Art Department, leaving £5000 to be provided by way of an endowment. In addition to this there should be a day continuation school, which at £2 per head per annum would cover its current, but not its capital, expenditure. It would thus utilise the apparatus during the daytime.

The large sums given by the Drapers' Company and the Commissioners, as will be seen from the figures above given, are barely sufficient to cover the expense of the enormous institution which is ultimately to be established.

For some time the question of intoxicating liquor threatened to become a source of dispute. The question

was however solved in a very curious way. A dinner was given by the permission of the trustees to the East London Volunteers, at which liquors of various kinds were present in great abundance. The result was not satisfactory; a large number of the young men proved to have not yet attained the wisdom of knowing how much was good for them, and a very discreditable scene is reported to have taken place, not only in the hall, but in the road outside it. This finally determined the trustees to have no more of such fiascos, and for the future liquor was forbidden in the building.

This resolution seems a wise one. It must be remembered that there are here several thousand young apprentice lads, and we have no right to tempt them to spend their slender earnings in a hall endowed by charity except upon such things as are for their moral, mental, or physical good. If the liquor was there, the boys would begin to think it fine to order it, and many a poor mother's weekly money for the household would be diminished in consequence.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the institution is the new experiment of admitting girls as well as boys. There can be no doubt whatever of the benefit of this. The physique of young women is wonderfully improved by gymnastics, to an extent even greater than that of young men. But it is probably advisable to keep the sexes separate. The same reasons which point to the establishment of a ladies' room at hotels and stations seem to apply here, and it is better that the girls and young men should be separated from one another in all amusements of a social character except concerts or lectures, and an occasional reunion for a dance at Christmas.

On the other hand, in classes there seems to be no reason why the mixed system should not be adopted, and in practice it has hitherto worked admirably. The girls crowd eagerly to the classes for needlework and art. But in their studies they require more than

men to be shewn what to do, and to be encouraged by kind words to persevere in it. It is in this direction that ladies can be exceedingly useful. In order, however, that their services may be of use, they ought to have considerable experience. For, in the first place, "patronage" is not only out of the question, but is highly resented. Most of these girls consider themselves "young ladies." They would not for worlds bemean themselves by doing any household work, though, poor things, they hardly earn the same wages, and are certainly not so well fed as domestic servants. While, however, "patronage" must be avoided, care must be taken for the lady to let them see that she is leader and means to keep so. If she is not wiser, or cleverer, or more accomplished, or more experienced than the average of girls, she had better not go among them. Like an ancient knight, she must be prepared in a fight to vindicate her prowess. In this way she will be respected, loved, and have an infinite opportunity of doing good. If for one moment she is laughed at, her power is gone.

The principal means that can be used to improve girls appear to be first to work upon their desire for respectability and consideration. They are much more sensitive than boys are in the matter of social condition and status. They will study to please individuals or to surprise their friends more than for some distant aim. When we reflect on the numbers that, for want of some such institutions, either go to the bad, or form those reckless and imprudent marriages which are the curse of London, we can hardly help arriving at the conclusion that rational places of instruction and amusement for girls are of great utility.

Such is a short sketch of what may be hoped from the People's Palace, and probably few foundations would, with the sum at their command, do such widespread and lasting good.

H. CUNYNGHAME.



JAPANESE NOTES ON A CAMBRIDGE CEREMONY.*

ON the 20th June 1887 the Cambridge University held, in the Senate-house, the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees on those who are distinguished by conspicuous merits for the promotion of Education and the progress of Sciences and Arts.

I have been allowed to be present to the very place of the proceeding, and to report its full account to the *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (the *Tokio Daily News*), and I have taken that special duty with a great pleasure and satisfaction; especially because Mr A. Hamao, the late Vice-President of the Imperial University of Tokio, was one of those who have been honoured by the University.

The order of the proceedings of that day was as follows:—

The Address to the Queen is read by the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Honorary Degrees of LL.D. are conferred on—

The Right Honourable Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.A. of Trinity College, the Lord Mayor of London.

The Honourable W. Charles Windeyer, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney.

The Honourable Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

The Honourable Sir D. A. Smith, K.C.M.G. of Montreal.

* These notes are translated by Mr Inaba, a student of the College, from an article in the *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of August 1887, contributed by Mr N. Seki.

Arata Hamao, late Vice-President of the Imperial University of Tokio, the President of the Fine Arts Commission of Ministry of Public Instruction of Japan.

Honorary Degree of Sc.D. is conferred on—

Asa Gray, the Professor of Botany in the Harvard University, U. S. America.

The Prize Exercises are recited in the following order :—

Porson Prize—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

Sir William Browne's Medals :

Greek Ode—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

Latin Ode—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

Greek Epigram—F. W. Thomas, Trinity College.

Latin Epigram—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

The weather on that day was so fine and clear. To-morrow being the Jubilee day of Queen Victoria—a day ever memorable in history of England—all the houses in Cambridge were decorated with flags, banners, and beautiful flowers. The town of Cambridge looked gorgeously brilliant, and coloured, and the church bells were ringing so early since daybreak. Lord Mayor of London being expected that he would come in the state-carriage escorted by the guards, the streets along from the station to the Senate-house were crowded with a multitude of people, who are desirous to see the procession of the Mayor.

Ladies and gentlemen who have the privileges to their seats, all the members of the University and their friends, began to assemble in the Senate-house at 11 A.M. The professors and doctors in the several faculties have taken their seats in the front row, dressed with the scarlet gown as our bishops of Buddhism wear, and having the square cap which is just like what Cofushi himself and his disciples used to wear.

Just at 11.30 A.M. Lord Mayor with the gorgeous uniform stepped in the Senate-house, and Mr Windeyer, Sir Hunter, Sir Smith, Mr Hamao, and Mr Gray,

all wearing the red gown of honorary degree, followed him, and all of them have taken their seats by the order.

A little while after, Dr Taylor, the Vice-Chancellor of the Cambridge University, came in with a great dignity, being led by two Esquire Bedells, who carry the silver maces, and followed by all the members of the University Council as well as the other chief officers, and sat himself down on a higher chair, amid a pleasant singing of the National Air sung by the students in the both galleries.

The Mayor, being invited by a Bedell to come near the chair of the Vice-Chancellor, had put on the red gown of LL.D. instead of his official uniform, and stood up by the right side of the Vice-Chancellor. The Public Orator, standing between them, made the excellent speech in the Latin, concerning the Mayor's life, occasionally calling the attention of the audience to the merit and reputation of the present Mayor. When he finished his speech he introduced the Mayor to the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, having taken the Mayor's hand between his own hands, said that "the Cambridge University confers honorary degree of LL.D. upon you," and the Lord Mayor resumed his seat amid a great cheering as well as a voice of 'Speech!' 'Speech!' from both sides of the gallery.

Honorary degree of LL.D. had been conferred on Mr Windeyer, Sir Hunter, and Sir Smith by the same process.

Then came the turn of Mr A. Hamao, the representative of our countrymen. There was no Oriental people but Mr A. Hamao to be honoured by the University; all the others were the English and American. In addition to this, Mr Hamao is young in his age compared with the others. A combination of these two made Mr Hamao seem most remarkable.

The readers of this correspondence could easily

imagine the serious position of ours (four Japanese were present in the place) at that moment.

We have felt a great pride, but at the same time the utmost anxiety; for on the occasion of the preceding persons, sometimes approval, sometimes slang words, even a loud laughing came forth from every corner of the house, and it was impossible too for us to know how would Mr Hamao be received by the assemblers.

But, Mr A. Hamao, being invited by the same way to proceed near the Vice-Chancellor, walked up without any hesitation and stood up with a dignity at the right side of the Vice-Chancellor. Then all the people in the house praised him with a loud cheer.

Dr Sandys, the Public Orator, proceeding one or two steps forward, began—*Vetere proverbio dicimus ex oriente esse lucem*, and concluded—*Duco ad vos Academiae Tokiensis procancellarium, Arata Hamao*. (Loud cheer and approval.)

The Vice-Chancellor conferred honorary degree of LL.D. on him, and Mr Hamao, having accepted it as the greatest honour, seated himself in the midst of a loud cheer from the whole assembly.

Lastly, honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on Mr A. Gray by the same manner.

After that, Mr Headlam, King's College, recited his Latin and Greek Exercises, and he had got four medals for the high merit of his classics. A great honour is due to him.

Thus the proceedings ended at about 1 P.M.

As I have remarked, Sir R. Hanson holds the present Mayor of London, the most honourable position in England; Mr W. C. Windeyer is the Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney; Sir W. W. Hunter is late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta and an author of many excellent books concerning the Indian Empire; Sir D. A. Smith is a

Member of the Assembly of Canada, and one of the predominant persons for the great task of constructing the Pacific Canadian Railway; Mr A. Gray is ever known as a great botanist in the world and an expander of "the Evolution Theory" of Charles Darwin. Thus a little reflection will convince us that all the above-mentioned men are really the great benefactors of human beings.

At the same time and with the same manner, the Cambridge University had honoured Mr Hamao, who is 'distinguished by conspicuous merit' for organizing our Imperial University according to European system. Our brethren! All of you, I am sure, would agree with me on this very point that the Cambridge University had picked out the most fitted person among us.

Our brethren! All of you, I feel quite certain, will not pass a moment without tendering your earnest thanks to the Cambridge University for what it had done for Mr Hamao, the representative of our countrymen. Our brethren! I believe an intimacy between the Universities of Cambridge and Tokio shall become more close and stronger than it was ever.

Our brethren! Are you not satisfied that we have caught a good opportunity to let European people know the real standard of our Imperial University? Do you not feel greatly gratified that we have proved our national proverb, "the Land of the Rising Sun must be raised"?

N. SEKI.



A LETTER OF LORD FALKLAND'S.

SIR :

I received lately a Lettre from your selfe and others of your noble Society, wherin as many Titles were given me to which I had none, so that which I shold most willingly have acknowledged and mought with most Justice clayme, you were not pleased to vouchsafe me, that is that of a S^t John's man. I confesse I am both proud and ashamed of that, and the latter in respect that the fruites are unproportionable to the seed-plott: Yet S^r as little Learning as I brought from you, and as little as I have since encreased and watered what I did bring, I am sure I still carry about me an Indelible Character of Affection and duty to that Society, and an extraordinary longing for some occasion of expressing that Affection and that Duty: I shall desire you to expresse this to them, and to add this, that as I shall never forgett my selfe to be a member of their Body, so I shall be ready to catch at all meanes of declaring my selfe, to be not onely to the Body but every member of it

S^r

A very humble Servant

FALKLAND.

Endorsed : For the president of S^t
John's College in Cambridge.
With my humble service.
16 Jan. [1641]

[This letter is in reply to the congratulations of the College, sent him on his being made Counsellor and Secretary: see *Mayor-Baker* i. 531.]

Obituary.

REV FRANCIS STAUNTON.

We have to record the death of a former member of the College, who was the head of one of the oldest of the county families of Nottinghamshire, the Rev Francis Staunton, of Staunton-hall. Sir Bernard Burke tells us in his *Landed Gentry* that the Stauntons can be traced in possession of this property as far back as the time of William the Conqueror, adding that there is no doubt of their having been settled in Notts since the reign of Edward the Confessor. He also tells us that there is an ancient custom, when any member of the Royal Family honours Belvoir Castle with his presence, for the chief of the Staunton family to appear personally and to present to the Royal visitor the key of the stronghold of the castle, which has been known from time immemorial as the Staunton Tower. The late Mr Staunton and his father before him performed this duty, we believe, on more than one occasion. Mr Staunton was born in August 1839, and was therefore in his 49th year. He was educated at Rugby and at St John's, where he took his degree in 1861. He was ordained deacon in 1862, and was admitted into priest's orders in the following year by the Bishop of Exeter, Dr Phillpotts. He was lord of the manor and patron of Staunton, and had held the rectory of the parish since 1864. He married Lucy Ada, only daughter of the Rev Henry S. Marriott, rector of Felsham, Suffolk, and he is succeeded in the representation of the family by his son, Henry Charlton, born in 1868. (See *Times* Feb. 15, 1888.)

REV WILLIAM HENRY HOARE.

The Rev William H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex, died on February 22, in his 79th year. Mr Hoare was last Wrangler in 1831, obtained a first-class in the Classical Tripos, and was bracketed with the late Dean Blakesley as Chancellor's Medallist in the same year, when he was elected Fellow of St John's. He was the author of the well-known *Outlines of Ecclesiastical History*, and of other theological works. His kindness of heart and unselfish love of doing good endeared him to rich and poor alike. Mr Hoare married, in 1834, the daughter of General Sir John Hamilton, K.T.S. (See *Times* Feb. 25, 1888.)

The following members of the College have died during the year 1887. We add the names of a few whose deaths we had not previously heard of:—

- Rev Richard Baldock (B.A. 1840), Vicar of Carleton-le-Moorlands cum Stapleford, died 22 November at Carlton Lodge, Lincoln.
- Richard Dunkley Beasley (M.A. 1856), formerly Fellow, and Head Master of Grantham Grammar School, died 24 June, while crossing the Furca Pass, aged 56.
- Rev Thomas Benson (B.A. 1824), Rector of North Fambridge, Malden, died 13 June.
- Rev James Brierley (M.A. 1841), J.P. for county of Chester, died 29 December at Congleton, aged 74.
- William Elgar Buck, M.D. (B.A. 1871), formerly Hon. Physician to the Leicester Infirmary, died 4 October, aged 39.
- Rev Thomas Coates Cane (M.A. 1826), died 15 February at Brackenhurst, near Southwell, aged 86.
- Rev Henry Carrow, M.A. (B.A. 1836), died 30 September at Weston-super-mare, aged 74.
- William John Clark (M.A. 1875), died 3 February.
- Charles Butler Clough (M.A. 1818), of Broughton House, Chester, died 1 February.
- Charles Richard Cooke (B.A. 1861), late H.M. Inspector of Schools, died 26 August.
- Rev Henry Cory Cory (M.A. 1852), died 9 January (see *Eagle* xiv. 307).
- Rev Thomas Cox (M.A. 1848), for 23 years Head Master of Heath Grammar School, died 6 January at Hipperholme Hall, Halifax, aged 64.
- Rev Robert William Dibdin (M.A. 1837), Minister of West Street Chapel, St Giles, died 23 July at 62 Torrington Square, London, aged 81.

Alfred Domett, C.M.G., died 2 November (see *Eagle* xv. 36).

Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, K.C.M.G. (M.A. 1831), died 21 February, aged 80; he was King-of-Arms of the order of St Michael and St George 1832—1859, M.P. for Warwick 1837—1852, and for Banbury 1859—1865.

Rev Thomas Drake (M.A. 1841), Vicar of St Peter's, Mountsorrel, Loughboro', died 22 December, aged 71.

Rev Robert Duckworth (M.A. 1853), Head Master St Peter's School, Weston-super-mare, died 31 December at Dawlish, aged 59.

Samuel Walter Earnshaw (M.A. 1868, LL.M. 1873), Rector of Ellough, Suffolk, died 20 October, aged 54.

George Thomas Edwards (M.A. 1863), Barrister, died 27 June at Cirencester, aged 51.

Rev Thomas Hawley Edwards (B.A. 1846), Vicar of Lindfield, Sussex, died 21 November at Lindfield.

William Wyndham Farr (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833), died 24 January.

Arthur Edward Foster (B.A. 1886), Scholar, died 13 March (see *Eagle* xiv. 402).

Rev Fred. John Freeman (M.A. 1848), late Vicar of Manton, Rutland, died 17 February, aged 57.

Thomas Gaskin, F.R.S. (M.A. 1834), 2nd Wrangler 1831, elected Fellow of Jesus College; Author of *Solutions of Geometrical Problems* 1847, *Solutions of Trigonometrical Problems* 1847, and *Solutions in Conic Sections*; died 17 February at Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham, aged 76.

William Grapel (M.A. 1850), Barrister, died in August.

Charles Edward Haslam (M.A. 1876), Rector of Teddington, died 5 October.

John Haviland (M.A. 1846), late Rector of Hartlebury, Worcester, died 26 August at Bournemouth, aged 66.

Rev Thomas Hayes (B.A. 1825), Vicar of St Mary-le-Gill cum St James, Barnoldswick, died 17 August, aged 87.

Henry Marmaduke Hewitt, M.A., LL.M. (B.A. 1866), Barrister of the Inner Temple, died 1 April.

Rev Matthew Harvey Hole (M.A. 1850), Vicar of Harbury, Worcester, died 10 June.

Cecil Frederick Holmes (M.A. 1854), died 25 April (see *Eagle* xiv. 395).

Francis John Horner (M.A. 1883), Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Sydney, died 18 March at Bowral, N. S. Wales, aged 34.

Rev George Vernon Housman (B.A. 1844), Chaplain to the Bishop and Rector of Quebec Cathedral, died 26 September, aged 66.

Rev John Hymers (D.D. 1841), died 7 April (see *Eagle* xiv. 398).

Rev Joseph Ibbetson (M.A. 1826), died in November at Darlington, aged 89.

Rev John Johnstone (M.A. 1840), Vicar of Haxey, Lincolnshire, died 17 August, aged 67.

Rev Woodthorpe Johnson (M.A. 1839), died 25 January at Grainsby Rectory, Great Grimsby, aged 73.

Rev William Kerry (M.A. 1845), late Vicar of St Jude's, Pontypool, Bristol, died 29 March at Weston-super-Mare.

John George Laing (M.A. 1865), died 11 February.

Samuel Alfred Lane (M.A. 1860), died 8 September at Hampstead aged 55.

- Capt. John Curtois Adolphus Lewis** (M.A. 1855), J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster, died 12 April at Teddington, aged 58.
- Rev George Nicholas Gray Lawson** (M.A. 1843), died 11 January at Upleadon Vicarage, aged 73.
- Rev David Mountfield** (M.A. 1856), Rector of Loftus-in-Cleveland, died 19 June.
- Rev Arthur Cox Odell** (M.A. 1882), died 12 September at Coventry.
- Rev George Sydney Raynor** (M.A. 1881), late Head Master of Kensington Foundation School, died 1 September, aged 34.
- A. T. Rogers** (B.A. 1885), Master at Bow School, Durham, died 14 December, of hydrophobia.
- Rev Thomas Rolph** (B.A. 1829), Vicar of Chisledon, Swindon, died 14 March.
- Rev Alfred Sells**, M.A. (B.A. 1878), died 31 December at Glenelg, S. Australia, aged 30.
- Rev Charles Sellwood** (B.A. 1860), died 15 January at Heanton Rectory, North Devon, aged 50.
- Rev William Arderne Shoults** (B.A. 1860, B.D. 1874), died 14 June at Camberwell-grove, S.E., aged 48.
- Rev Francis John Spitta** (M.A. 1825), died 17 May at 10 Sutton Place, Hackney, aged 88.
- Rev John Russell Stock** (M.A. 1844), Rector of All Hallows and Prebendary of St Paul's, died 10 April at Nice, aged 69.
- Henry Thomas Talbot** (M.A. 1883), Solicitor, died 29 July at Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 34.
- Rev William Haigh Tarleton** (M.A. 1865), Vicar of St Cuthbert's, Birmingham, died 31 March.
- Rev John Walker** (M.A. 1848), Vicar of St Saviour's, St George's Square, died 29 March.
- John Wilkes** (B.A. 1871), Barrister-at-Law, died 27 June at Lofts Hall, Essex, aged 38.
- Rev Frederick Edgell Williams** (D.D. 1872), died 19 April at Reading, aged 69.
- George Wilson** (M.B. 1832), died 8 March at 21 Cromer Terrace, Leeds, aged 80.

J. Colley (M.A. 1833), died in 1879.

Thomas Leveson Lane (M.A. 1828), died about October 1883.

George Frederick Wade (M.A. 1866), died in 1882.



ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥ ΤΠΩΠΙΑΣΜΕΝΟΥ

FRAGMENTUM.*

ΣΟΦΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΕΙΔΩΛΟΝ.

ὦ τέκνα Γράντης καὶ διὰ λαμπροτάτας ἀελ
βαίνοντες ἀβρώς αἰθέρος, πάρειμι δὴ
Σοφοκλέους εἶδωλον, εἰ τῇ Ψυχικῇ
Ἑταιρίᾳ φίλον τόδ', ἐξ Αἴδου δόμων
φέρων μετ' ἑμαυτοῦ θεῖον ἡμερῶν τριῶν.
μόλις δὲ Πλούτων' αὐτὸν ἐξαφιέναι
ἔπεισα κατακριθέντα μ' ἀμπλακιῶν χάριν
ὄσας ὁ Βροῦνιγξ ἔγραφ' ἀναγνῶναι βίβλους,
κοῦπω γ' ἐτέλεσα Δακτύλιόν τε καὶ Βίβλον,
οὐδ' ἂν τελέσαιμι διὰ μακραίωνος χρόνου.
ἐβουλόμην δ' οὖν Ἀγγλίαν ἐπισκοπεῖν
καὶ τοὺς ἐνοίκους, ἐξ ὅτου γὰρ ἀπέθανον
οὐπώποτ' εἶδον ἐμμανέστερον γένος.
πάλαι γὰρ οἱ κατιόντες εὐφυεῖς πάνυ
ἦσαν βλοσυροὶ τε καὶ καλοὶ τε κάγαθοί,
εὐθύς δὲ προσεποιοῦντο πάνθ' Αἴδου δόμον
ὥς δῆθεν οὔσαν Ἀγγλίας ἀποικίαν,
καὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐπάταξαν ὥσπερ ἐνθαδί.
νῦν δ' ἄλλος ἄλλῃ (πῶς δοκεῖς;) ἐχθαίρεται,
καὶ λοιδοροῦνται θεολόγων αἰσχίονα.
πρώτη δ' ἀνιόντι δόξα μοι παρεστάθη
Λοιδίνιον ἐλθεῖν· πᾶσα δ' ἦν μεστή πόλις
ἀνδρῶν κοβάων, λωποδυτῶν, τοιχωρύχων,
ξύλων, θορυβούντων, ὑπτιασμάτων, λίθων

* A copy of Tripos Verses for 1887.



THE SAME ENGLISHED.*

TWO LOVELY RED EYES.

SHADE OF SOPHOCLES.

YE sons of *Granta*, "who through brightest air
Move ever stately onwards," here am I,
The Shade of *Sophocles*, if Psychical
Research permit it, from the halls of *Dis*—
A three-days' brimstone rations in my kit.
Scarce could I bring great *Pluto* to permit
My exit, for my sins who was condemned
To con the whole of *Robert Browning's* works,
Nor yet have won my way through *Ring and Book*,
Nor never shall till final Ding o' Doom.
Yet fain was I to visit *Albion's* shores
And her inhabitants, for since I died
I never yet have seen a madder crew.
For those of old in Nature's kindlier mould
Were fashioned, bluff and sturdy gentlemen,
And when they came among us straight laid claim
To *Hades'* realms as *England's* colony,
And smote the Frenchman as on upper earth.
But now they wrangle past belief, and hurl
Abuse that well might shame a Theologue.
Soon as I stepped above ground my first thought
To come to *London*, but the city teemed
With rabble scum of burglars, pick-pockets,
Sticks, stones, the Rights of Speech, and men
capsized;

* By the request of the Editors: Μαθηματικοί, οὐδὲ ἴσασι δὲ πλείον
ἤμιν πάντες.

πάντη δ' ἐβόων γύναια κακοηθέστατα·
 “ὦ Δημοκρατία, τῆς κεφαλῆς κατέαγέ τις
 φιλόπολις ὡς μάλιστα, καὶ γὰρ τοὺς Σκύθας
 ἤραξ' ἔπαισε λάξ ἐπάτησεν ἀνδρικῶς.”
 κἀντεῦθεν ἄλλος διὰ χεροῖν ῥάβδον λαβὼν
 “ἐλευθέρα Τράφαλγα, παῖ' ὅσον θέλῃς.”
 ἐγὼ δὲ “βόμβαξ” εἶπον, ὃ δ' ἐσεμνύνετο.
 ἐνθὲνδ' ἐς ὑμᾶς ἦλθον ἐς Γράντης πόλιν,
 Οἰδίποδ' ἐρευνῶν ἔνθα που ναίων κυρεῖ,
 τὸν Λαίειον παῖδα Πολυδώρου τε καὶ
 τοῦ πρόσθε Κάδμου τοῦ τε δεινὸς τοῦ πάλαι.

ΚΑΛΗΔΟΝΙΟΣ.

- τίς ποδαπὸς εἰ σύ ; κἄτ' ἀκαδημικὴν στολὴν
 οὐδεμίαν οὕτως ὀψὲ δειλίας φορεῖς ;
- Σοφ. σὺ δ' εὐτυχοίης εὐσπείας οὐνεκα,
 καὶ ταῦτα πρὸς ξένον με· τὴν δ' ἐμὴν στολὴν
 οὐκ ἂν μεθαρμόσαιμ' (ἔφη Βριηνίδης),
 ἥτοι θάνοιμ' ἂν, ὡς φιλόπολις ὦν κυρῶ.
- Καλ. ἥσθην φιλοπόλεις ἐστερημένῳ βράκας.
- Σοφ. τίς εἰ σύ γ' ἐτεόν ; ἢ τις ἔκκριτος Σκύθης ;
- Καλ. Πρόκτωρ ἔγωγε, δίδρονον ἐκ Διὸς σέβας.
- Σοφ. Πρόκτορσι χαίρειν πᾶσι καὶ πάσαις λέγω.
- Καλ. σὺ δ' ὦγαθ' ἄπιθι, καὶ γὰρ ἄστος ὦν πρέπεις,
 καὶ καπνοποιεῖν σοι πάρεστι, κἂν θέλῃς
 τέθριππα νωμᾶν—κἄτ' ἀπάγξασθαι τρίτον.

ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΟΠΩΛΗΣ.

- τὸ Σκῶρ Ἀείων· ἀποκαλύψεις ἔκτοποι·
 πέμπτη 'κδοσίς τοι· σκάνδαλον πανύστατον.
 οὐ γὰρ βασιλῆς γαμοῦσιν αὐτῶν μητέρας,
 πατέρας κατακτανόντες, ἔς τε δημοτῶν
 φιλοῦσ' ὑβρίζειν τὴν μεγάλθυμον καρδίαν ;
 πῶς δῆτ' ἀνεκτὸν μὴ οὐ πατεῖν τοὺς ἐν τέλει ;
- Σοφ. αἰβοῖ, φίλ' ἀνδρῶν, οὐ κεφαλῆς ὄξεις μύρου.
 ἀλλ' ἡνίδε τὸ θέατρον· εἰσελθεῖν ἀκμῇ.

And all around a crew of woman-kind
 Bawled : "Sovereign People, here's a friend's head
 burst,
 An earnest patriot, for like a man
 He thrashed and lashed and jumped on the Police."
 And here another grasping staff in hand :
 "*Trafalgar's* free, smite when and how you please,"
 But I said "Bosh!" whereat he sulked amain.
 Next have I come to you to *Granta's* town
 In search where *Oedipus* may haply dwell,
 The son of *Laïus* and *Polydorus* and
 Of ancient *Cadmus* and old *Thingumbob*.

THE GREAT SCOT.

Who and whence are you? what, so late at night,
 And yet you wear no Academic dress!
Soph. A blessing on you for your courtesy,
 And that to me a stranger; but my dress
 I may not change, as bold *O'Brien* said,
 'Twould kill me to undrape my patriot soul.
G. S. Delightful rape of patriotic trews!
Soph. Who are you? sure a special constable?
G. S. A Proctor I, the twin-throned power of *Zeus*.
Soph. All Proctors male and female I defy.
G. S. Be off, good sir, you're clearly of the Town,
 So you may smoke and, if it be your mood,
 Drive four-in-hand—to distant *Jericho*.

NEWS-VENDOR.

The fifth edition of the *Gutter News*,
 Startling disclosures! Scandal's latest breath!
 What have we here? A Tory King who weds
 His mother, having done his sire to death,
 And tramples on the People's mighty heart.
 Come, help kick out a brutal Ministry.
Soph. Ugh, my good sir, you're none too savoury.
 Here's the theatre, let us take our place.

Ο ΠΕΡΥΣΙ ΚΩΜΑΡΧΟΣ.

- οὐ χειροτονηθεὶς πῶς ἂν εἰσελθεῖν δοκεῖς ;
 Σοφ. τούτω δὴ ὀβολῶ τῆς ἔδρας μισθὸν φέρων
 Κωμ. ποίω δὴ ὀβολῶ ; δέκα δραχμὰς εἰ μὴ τελοῖς,
 οὐκ ἂν θεάσαι', οὐδ' ἂν εἰ τὴν μητέρα
 θέλοις γαμεῖν σὺ κάκτετυφλῶσθαί γε πρὸς.
 Σοφ. ἀλλ' εἰμ' ὁ διδάξας αὐτός· ὦ πόλις πόλις.
 Κωμ. καὶ μὴν ὅδ' ἤκει Βασιλικῶν τις ἐκ δόμων,
 ὅς εἰ τις ἄλλος γινώσεται σ' εἰ γνωστός εἴ.

ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΣ.

- τίς εἰ σύ ; βασιλεύς ;
 Σοφ. οὐχί.
 'Ετ. Βασ. βουλευτῆς ἄρα ;
 Σοφ. οὐκ—
 'Ετ. Βασ. ἀποκομίζων ἂν σεαυτὸν οὐ φθάνοις.
 Σοφ. τὸν πᾶσι κλεινὸν Σοφοκλέα φάσκειν ὀρᾶν.
 'Ετ. Βασ. ἐβουλόμην δ' ἂν ἀλλὰ τῶν τιν' ἐν τέλει
 εἶναί σ'· ὁμῶς εἰσελθὲ λαίνοὺς δόμους.
 Σοφ. ἰοῦ, παρῆναι τοῖς τραγῳδοῖς ἦν ἄρα*
 γυναιξί· καίτοι τοῦτ' ἀνιῶμαι πάλαι.
 τάχ' ἂν δυναίμην, ὥς σοφός τις γίγνομαι,
 μαθεῖν παλαιὰν ναῦν ὅπως ἡρέσσετο.
 καὶ τηνικαῦτα φροῦδος ἢ ῥεταστική.
 σιγῶμεν, εἰσβλέψωμεν Οἰδίπους ὄδε.
 ἀπάτη γὰρ οὐκ ἔστ', οὐδὲν ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχει.
 ὁδὶ δ' ὁπάων οὐκ ἀπάπυρος ἀσπίδων.
 ὥς γαυρός ἐστι παμμάχῳ βρύων θράσει.
 τίνες δέ ποθ' αἶδ' ; ὦ τρισμακάριος Οἰδίπους,
 οἷων ἔκυρσας τῶν θεραπαινῶν, ὦ τάλαν,
 τῆς παντελοῦς γυναικὸς εὐπρεπεστέρων
 (ὥς καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐνθαδὶ νομίζεται).
 οὐκ ἐτὸς ἄρ', ὦ τᾶν, γραῦν ἔγημας ὦν νέος.
 καίτοι τί μ' ἐξίστησι πρὸς Διὸς νέον
 ψυχῆς πλάνημα κἀνακίνησις φρενῶν ;
 ποῦ δὴθ' ὁ κόθορνος ; ποῦ τὰ πρόσωπα ; ποῦ τὸ πᾶν ;
 ὁ λαμπρὸς αἰθὴρ χοῖ Σαλαμίνιοι λόφοι ;

* "Present recognition of a past fact."

THE EX-MAYOR.

Without a ballot you can't enter here.

Soph. These obols twain I offer for my seat.

Ex-M. Obols be hanged! Ten drachmae you must pay
Or you'll see nothing, no not if you wed
Your lady-mother and gouge out your eyes.

Soph. I'm he who wrote the play; shame on your town!

Ex-M. Nay, here comes one from out the halls of *King's*,
Who'll know you sure if you be fit to know.

FELLOW OF KING'S.

What are you? King?

Soph. No.

Fell. Privy Councillor?

Soph. Not I—

Fell. Be off then with what speed you may.

Soph. Deem that you see the world-famed *Sophocles*.

Fell. O that you'd been in Government employ;
Still you may pass within the marble halls.

Soph. Hurrah! then women *were* allowed to see
Our tragedies; that's bothered me of old.
Soon shall I know, so wise I'm grown of late,
How triremes worked their triple bank of oars;
And then—good bye, Examination's art!
Hush, let me view the scene. Here's *Oedipus*,
There's no deception, nothing up the sleeve,
And here a guard with sturdy paper shield.
How grand his look, how full of martial pride!
But who are these? O *Oedipus* thrice-blessed,
What very charming lady-helps, you rogue!
Far fairer than your lawful wedded wife
(As happens sometimes in this world of ours).
You're no such fool to have mated with a hag.
But what in heaven's name's this sudden pang,
This sinking of the heart and soul's distress?
Where are the buskins? where the masks?
where all?

Clear ether and the hills of *Salamis*?

Epigram.

αἶλαι τὸ γόνιμον δρᾶμ'· ἄλῃς νοσῶν ἐγώ.
 * * * * *
 καθηῦδον ἱκανῶς, νῦν δ' ἀπίωμεν οἴκαδε.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

χαίροιεν ὅσοι θεραπεύουσιν
 τὴν ἐρατεινὴν λιγυρὰν Μοῦσαν,
 τὴν Ἑλληνίδα καὶ Ῥωμαϊκὴν,
 ὁ παλαιόφρων δ' τε δημοτικός,
 χῶ Σεμνογέρων, εἰ καὶ δυνατὸν
 καὶ θέμις αὐτῷ,
 καὶ Τρηβελύαν ὁ Κόθορνος.

EPIGRAM

On Sir Isaac Pennington, attributed to Bishop Mansel.

For female ills when Pennington indites,
 Not minding *what*, but only *how*, he writes,
 The ladies, while the graceful form they scan,
 Cry with ill-omened rapture, "Killing man" !

The genuine drama's dead; my woe's enough.

* * * *

I've slept my fill, 'tis time we homeward turn.

CHORUS.

Let all rejoice, who love the voice

Of Muses Greek or Roman,

Progressive or Conservative,

And be excluded no man;

Rejoice if he can, the Grand Old Man,

(If lawful for Rebellion)

Rejoice for that our champion Rat,

Sir G — O — T — n.

A DRY BOHN.

IDEM LATINE.

Cum se medentem feminis offert Matho,

Incuriosus admodum quid imperet,

Ut eleganter scribat attentissimus,

Formae intuentes illius pellaciam

Male ominato gaudio raptae fremunt

Omnes 'Perimus hoc medente' feminae.

B. H. KENNEDY.



CANTICUM SS. AMBROSII ET AUGUSTINI.

TE Deum laudamus Unum,
Te Jehovam agnoscimus.
Te Patrem tellus adorat
saeculorum in saecula.
Voce Te clarâ cohortes
Angelorum concinunt.
Cuncta Te caeli Potestas,
Te chorus Cherubicus,
Te Seraphicus omnis ordo
continenter invocat
“Sancte, Sancte, Sancte,” clamans,
“Rex supernorum agminum.”
Plena Majestate tellus,
plenus est aether Tuâ.
Te corona Apostolorum
laudat illustrissima :
Te Prophetarum verenda
concinit fraternitas :
Martyrum Te consalutant
candidati exercitus.
Sancta confitetur omnem
Te per orbem Ecclesia,
Fine nullo comprehensam
Patris excellentiam,
Unicum, verum, parique
laude dignum Filium,
Teque, Consolator alter,
Spiritus Sanctissime.
Gloriae Rex, Christe, summi
Patris aeternum genus,

Carne per Te liberanda
Temet ultro vestiens,
Matris haud abhorruisti
ventre ferri Virginis.
Mortis ut vires acerbis
Morte viceris Tuâ,
Regna Tu caeli recludis
coetibus fidelium.
Gloriae consors Paternae
dexter adsides Deo :
Unde nobis adfuturum
Judicem Te credimus.
Te Tuis ergo precamur
subvenire servulis,
Quos redemisti lavacro
Sanguinis carissimi :
Fac pios inter perenni
munerentur gloriâ.
Domine, da Tuis salutem ;
Stirps beata sit Tua :
Nunc regas, mox nos supernas
Tecum in aedes efferas.
Dum dies, dum nox recurrit,
magna de Te dicimus,
Et Tuum Nomen per omne
saeculum laudabimus.
Hunc diem nos innocentes,
Domine, serva, quaesumus :
Domine, nos misertus audi,
nos misertus adjuva :
Fausta sit benignitatis
lux Tuae fidelibus :
Nostra Tu spes, nos in aevum
ne sinas confundier.

E. H. GIFFORD.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1888.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs Clayton and Bell for filling with stained glass the eight small windows in the lantern of the Chapel tower. The expense will be defrayed from the balance of the "Stained Glass Windows Fund." The windows will be decorated with the coats of arms of thirty of the College worthies, distributed as follows :

(1) *West Side*, Southern Window (Founders, &c.): Lady Margaret and Bp. Fisher; the Countess of Shrewsbury and the Duchess of Somerset.

(2) *West Side*, Northern Window (Statesmen): Lord Burghley and Lord Strafford; Lord Falkland and Lord Fairfax.

(3) *North Side*, Western Window (Benefactors); Abp. Williams and Sir Ralph Hare; Roger Lupton and William Platt.

(4) *North Side*, Eastern Window (Masters): Nicolas Metcalfe and Peter Gunning; William Whitaker and James Wood.

(5) *East Side*, Northern Window (Bishops): Bp. Morton, Bp. Overall, and Bp. Stillingfleet.

(6) *East Side*, Southern Window (Bishops, &c.): Bp. Marsh, Bp. Selwyn; William Wilberforce.

(7) *South Side*, Eastern Window (Scholars): Roger Ascham and Thomas Gataker; Richard Bentley and Thomas Baker.

(8) *South Side*, Western Window (Men of Science and Poets): Brook Taylor and Sir John Herschel; Robert Herrick and William Wordsworth.

The Senior Bursar has kindly sent us the following note:

In Mr Allan Wyon's recent work on the *Great Seals of England* mention is made of a number of impressions of the Great Seals of English Kings in the possession of St John's College. A knowledge of the Great Seals is of importance as enabling us to fix the date of the deeds to which they are attached. Until the reign of Hen. VIII no English King added a numeral to indicate which Sovereign of the name purported to execute the deed; the dates are given in the body of the deed by the regnal year. A deed may commence by stating that the donor is King Edward and end by stating that the grant is made at Westminster in the fourth year of his reign. It is only by examining the Seal that we learn which King of that name is referred to. Mr Wyon's book enables us to do this by giving figures of all the

Seals which have been used by English Sovereigns with the date of their use. These figures appear by the most part to have been taken from examples in the British Museum, but in every case a list of places is given where an example of any particular Seal is to be found. St John's College is frequently mentioned as possessing impressions of value. The earliest Seal in the College noted by Mr Wyon is one of King John attached to a deed dated 15 May 1202. This deed is also referred to in the First Report of the Commission on Historical MSS. It is the original grant by King John of the Manor of Lillecherche to the Abbey of St Mary of St Sulpice and the Prioress and Nuns. This monastery was dissolved in 1519, and the College possesses the Bull of Pope Martin IV dated 1520 containing a letter of licence for appropriating the Manor of Lillecherche to St John's College, then newly founded. These lands, now known as Lillechurch farm, are in the parish of Higham near Rochester, and still belong to the College. Mr Wyon cites examples in the College of the first Seal of Henry III attached to a deed dated 20 August 1240, and of his second Seal attached to a deed dated 27 Jan. 1267. Edward III had no less than six Seals during his reign. The College possesses examples of the second Seal, the deeds being dated 18 Feb. 1330 and 24 Sep. 1334, and of the fourth Seal attached to deeds dated 16 Feb. 1346, 9 March 1349, and others. Examples of the Seals of Richard II, Henry IV and VI and of Edward IV are also cited, with others of later reigns. In the Appendix is cited a curious list of fees found on a sheet of foolscap within a licence of Mortmain granted to the College by Charles II. This appears to be simply a statement by the Master and Bursar of the payments made by them to various officials. 'Mr Attorney Generall' gets £6 for his warrant. His clerk gets 10s., and his messenger and boy 3s. between them. It would appear to have been necessary or expedient to give small fees to "ye doorkeepers," to "ye clerke of ye office," and to "ye 2 clerkes for dispatch." It would be interesting to ascertain how far these were recognised fees or simply of the nature of tips.

It would seem that the College may claim to have originated a new English word. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* having raised the question of the origin of the word 'blazer' Professor Skeat recently wrote as follows: (*N.* and *Q.* 28 May 1887). 'The term has gradually come into use during my residence here, and I remember it being especially used in the phrase '*Johnian blazer*.' This *blazer* always was, and is still, of the brightest possible scarlet; and I think it is not improbable that this fact suggested the name, which became general, and (as applied to many *blazers*) utterly devoid of meaning.' Another correspondent, in the same number, observes: 'The Johnian jackets have for many years been called "*blazers*." Up to a

few years ago the inaccurate modern use of "blazer" for a jacket of any other colour than red was unknown.'

Sir Patrick Colquhoun has presented to the College an interesting bas-relief in Berlin iron, representing the *Last Supper* of Leonardo da Vinci. It was brought over from Berlin in 1826 by Sir Patrick's father. It would appear that it was in Berlin that the proper alloy was discovered which gives castings clear and sharp from the mould without subsequent touching-up with a tool. This bas-relief is a very good example.

Mr Ruskin has presented to the British Museum his large diamond, remarkable for its excellence as a mineral specimen, on condition that the following inscription shall always appear on its label:—"The Colenso Diamond, presented in 1887 by John Ruskin, in honour of his friend the loyal and patiently adamantine First Bishop of Natal."

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Honorary Fellow, has been appointed Treasurer of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, in succession to Mr Justice Stephen.

The College has re-appointed Mr Francis Sharp Powell and Mr Thomas Edward Yorke to be Governors of Giggleswick School, and the Rev G. G. Holmes a Governor of Pocklington School.

The Ramsden Sermon will be preached on Whitsunday by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

Mr Hemming, Q.C., formerly Fellow, has resigned the office of University Counsel, having accepted an office which precludes practice at the bar.

Mr Mullinger, who has for some time given lectures in History for the College, has been appointed full College Lecturer in History.

Mr Courtney, Mr Foxwell, and Mr H. Cunynghame have been elected life-governors of University College, London.

Mr Whitaker, our Junior Dean, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the new Bishop of Wakefield, who is our old friend Dr Walsham How, formerly Bishop of Bedford.

Mr Stevens, Senior Fellow, has undertaken a much needed piece of work for the College, namely the preparation of a new catalogue of the Library. The one now in use consists of an old Bodleian catalogue with inserted MS additions, but it is believed to be far from complete and is certainly not always accurate. It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for a list of the books classified according to subjects as well as the ordinary one according to authors.

Edwin Joseph Brooks, Foundation Scholar, has gained the Craven University Scholarship of £80 for seven years. The last Craven Scholar belonging to the College was Mr Tucker (1881).

The Yorke Prize for an essay on *The History of the Law of Tithes in England* has been awarded to William Easterby, B.A., LL.B.

Owing to the change recently made in the date of inauguration of Bachelors of Arts, the Council have deemed it advisable to arrange that in future the election to the MacMahon Law Studentship shall take place in the Lent instead of the Michaelmas Term. Ds T. A. Herbert (First Class Classical Tripos Part I 1886 and bracketed Senior Law Tripos 1887) has been awarded the first Studentship under the new conditions.

Ds C. Foxley (First Class Classical Tripos Part I 1886, First Class Theological Tripos Part II 1887) has been elected Naden Divinity Student.

Mr H. D. Rolleston, M.B., Scholar of the College, has been appointed Demonstrator of Pathology.

Mr Thomas Roberts has received an award from the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society.

Professor Macalister has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the nomination of the Council of the Society.

The Rev Frank Dyson (3rd Classic 1877), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Head Master of Liverpool College.

Mr Ernest Wedmore, M.A., M.B., has been appointed Obstetric Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary; Howard Tooth, M.A., M.D., has been appointed Assistant Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.

For the fourth time the Seatonian Prize has been awarded to the Rev E. W. Bowling, formerly Fellow of the College. The subject this year was "On earth peace."

Mr E. F. J. Love (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Assistant-Lecturer in Physical Science at the University of Melbourne.

W. M. Orr, Foundation Scholar, has been appointed Examiner in Mathematics in the Royal University of Ireland.

Mr Hugh E. Hoare, son of the late Henry Hoare, Esq. (see p. 101) has been selected as the Liberal Candidate for the Western Division of Cambridgeshire.

The *supplementum* to Plautus' *Aulularia* by Prof. Tucker of Melbourne, Fellow of the College, which was referred to in our *Johniana* (vol. xv. p. 56), is printed in full in the *Classical Review* for December 1887. The same number contains an exhaustive criticism by Prof. Nettleship of Messrs Heitland and Haskins' edition of *Lucan*.

In the last number of the Proceedings of the Manchester Geographical Society there is an instructive paper by the Rev R. P. Ashe on Uganda, and the manners and customs of its people.

Mr J. J. Lister, M.A. (B.A. 1880) has gone on a zoological expedition to the Pacific, having been appointed naturalist on board H.M.S. *Egeria*. An interesting account of Christmas Island is given by him in *Nature* (Dec. 29, 1887).

At the recent examination for the B.Sc. degree of the University of London, Ds Telford Varley (10th Wrangler 1887) obtained the University Scholarship in Mathematics; Ds Alfred Barton Rendle obtained Second Class Honours in Botany.

The small room adjoining the Combination-room, hitherto used as Lecture-room III, has been enlarged and is being decorated and furnished as a minor common room for the Fellows. In putting in a new grate the remains of a wide old carved-stone fire-place were discovered.

Mr F. W. Burton, recently appointed House-Physician at Addenbrooke's Hospital, has joined the College, and has been admitted to the privileges of a Fellow-Commoner.

Cedat toga armis: the cloisters of the New-Court have this Term been utilised for military purposes by the C.U.R.V., and mysterious messages have been wagged and flashed from end to end of it by earnest squads of signallers. It is understood that the information so conveyed is of no grave consequence to the peace of Europe.

The new building in the Chapel Court has been fully occupied this Term, and except for some difficulties with the patent *improved* grates has been found very comfortable by the inmates. The Lecture-rooms especially are a great advance on any we have hitherto had. That used by Mr Hart for Physics is provided with a sloping range of seats and an elaborate table for experiments, fitted up with the most modern devices for the illustration of lectures. A small laboratory is also arranged in connexion with the Lecture-room, and the Council has assigned a sum from Mr Courtney's benefaction for the purchase of apparatus and materials. The study of Physics is thus almost as well provided for as that of Chemistry has been, and we hope for great things in the way of scientific teaching and work from the new arrangements. The front of the block facing the Chapel has been adorned with sculptured coats of arms: over the chief doorway is that of the College, while in the spandrils of the arch are the bat's-wing crest of Dr Bateson and the scallop-shell of Professor Palmer. Under the oriel windows are the shields of Mr Webster, Mr MacMahon, and Mr Hutchinson, three of the most recent benefactors of the College.

The rule forbidding smoking in the College Grounds has been rescinded. The courts are still to be sacred. The hexameter on the notice-board at the gate must now be docked of a foot. Thus do men and measures change!

The following members of the College were ordained Deacons at the Advent Ordination 1887:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Davis, W. H.	Durham	Crook.
Frossard, F. H.	Winchester	Ch. Ch., Sandown.
Atherton, E. E.	Exeter	S. Mary Major, Exeter.
Williamson, M. B.	Exeter	Ashburton.
Large, R.	Lichfield	Madeley.
Barnes, J. S.	Liverpool	S. Michael, Wigan.
Parker, F. W.	Liverpool	All SS., Liverpool.
Morrison, W. J.	Newcastle	Gosforth.
Cole, H. R.	Norwich	Ch. Ch., Lowestoft.
Matthews, A. H. J.	Peterborough	Gumley.
Sandford, F., (M.A.)	Peterborough	All SS., Leicester.
Mowbray, J. R. W.	Rochester	S. John, Horsleydown.
Butcher, W. E.	Salisbury	Stower Provost.
Harvey, J. J.	S. Alban's	Goldhanger.
Martin, G.	Truro	Duloe.

All were of B.A. standing except Mr Sandford; Di Frossard, Large, and Barnes had spent some time at Theological Colleges after leaving Cambridge.

A correspondent writes:—"At the Advent Ordinations 284 men were added to the ranks of the clergy of the Established Church. A large majority of these had received a University education; the number from purely Theological Colleges being 76, from various other sources 8, and from purely Examining Universities (London and the Royal Irish) 9—a total of 93 or about one-third of the whole. Another third is made up thus:—Oxford 68, Dublin 12, Durham 13, and Aberdeen 1; leaving the other third, 97, to Cambridge. The list of colleges is headed by St John's with 15; Trinity (Dublin) being second with 12; and Corpus (Cambridge) third with 10. The other University Colleges with over 6 are St John's (Oxford), Trinity, Christ's, Selwyn, and Queens' (Cambridge), and the Non-collegiate body (Oxford). All the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge contributed members with the exception of the following:—Corpus, Balliol, All Souls, and Pembroke (Oxford), and King's and Downing (Cambridge). The failure of King's to contribute a single clergyman to this large number is notable; while there is something not apparent on the surface in Keble sending up only 2 to Selwyn's 8. Other reflections occur which, however, it is not necessary here to set down."

Professor Hughes writes us as follows: "A most interesting discovery has just been made on the ground belonging to St John's College, which Christ's and Sidney are levelling for cricket—just at the back of the pavilion—on the right as one enters the Bicycle Club's ground. Intelligence reached Mr Walter Foster and myself that 'pots' had been dug up somewhere thereabouts, and we walked round by the Backs to see whether we could learn anything more about them, and finally

found ourselves standing before a row of Saxon urns, with heaps of sherds of Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval pottery lying about. The workmen were rapidly cutting back a cliff, some 3 to 4 feet high, and carting the earth to another part of the field. We heard, to our disgust, that they had come across some 200 urns, which were too rotten and fragmentary to preserve, and had thrown them all in with the earth which they had carted away. Dr Donald MacAlister soon arrived on the scene with Baron Von Hügel, and helped us rapidly to organise a plan of action. The Master and Bursar of Christ's most courteously met our views, and arranged to have the work done under our direction. Mr Jenkinson soon joined us, and, in spite of the weather, the diggings have been carefully watched ever since. Baron Von Hügel has taken charge of the things found, and we may hope for a full account by and bye of all the evidence which may be obtained from this most interesting find. The earliest objects appear to be of Roman date, Samian ware, mortars, and broken pottery and glass, such as is commonly found in or near every Roman town or house. This is nothing new about that part of Cambridge. There does not appear to have been any Roman interment here. Then the old English folk, whom we have got into the way of calling Saxons, to whatever race they may have belonged, buried on the ground where the Romans had previously thrown their rubbish. They practised both inhumation and cremation, and so we have found skeletons and the brooches with which they fastened their dress, and other ornaments and instruments, and also urns containing chips of bone and ashes, and an occasional small object, such as a pair of tweezers, which may have got in by accident or been put in, as a thimble was in later times, to mark the sex or some other circumstance that it was usual to record. The pottery is of poor quality and rapidly perishes on exposure, but it is generally ornamented with bosses and various markings by which it can be at once recognised. It is very unlike the Roman ware, which, though often quite plain, is generally of good sound material, and appears to have been well baked. In the upper part of the section were some broken later-English glazed ware—the kind of vessels we generally speak of collectively as mediæval. Perhaps this belonged to the time when the inhabitants lived under the shelter of the Norman Castle, to which the Castle Hill and all the earthworks around it seem to belong. Later still, earth was carted on to this part of the field, so that tobacco pipes and modern bricks occur down to a depth of some 30 inches in places. This shows that the interments cannot have been deep—not more than say 2 or 3 feet below the original surface. A very interesting question is raised by these Old English burying places—where did the people live? We find plenty of evidence of where the Roman villages and villas were; we have some traces of the dwelling-places of the pre-Roman people, but of

the habitations of these Old English folk, who buried on the slope of the hill behind St John's or at Girtton or Barrington or Wilbraham, no remains have ever been found." We hope to give further details in our next number.

WILLIAM BARNES.

It will be recollected that in the *Eagle* for Dec. 1886 (Vol. XIV, 231) attention was drawn to Rev William Barnes of Christ's College, whose name disappeared from the list of members of that College at the time when the poet took his B.D. degree from St John's.

The Rev J. W. Cartmell, Tutor of Christ's College, has kindly searched the records of the College for notice of this gentleman and has furnished us with the following particulars. W. Barnes was first admitted a member of Christ's College in 1821. The Admission Book does not seem to have been very carefully kept at that time and the record is merely: "1821, Nov. 23, Gulielmus Barnes Sizator." His name appears amongst the ten-year men at Christ's in the Calendars for 1822 to 1826, but not in that for 1827. There appears to be no record of the removal of his name, but he was readmitted in 1830, the entry being: "1830, May 1. Rev^{us} Gulielmus Barnes Richmondice in Com^u Ebor^e readmissus est Sizator sub Mag. Graham." His name appears in the list of members of Christ's College in every Calendar until 1850 inclusive, and it appears from the Buttery Books that his name was not finally removed from the Boards until April 10, 1852, when it was taken off by the Master. As the poet was not ordained until 1847, it is clear that this Mr Barnes is another person.

In the Admission Book of St John's the entry of Mr Barnes is recorded as follows: "1838, March 2, William Barnes, Birth-place Sturminster Newton. Certificate from Rev John Martin Colson LL.B. of Jes. Coll. Cambridge, Tutor Mr Crick, Isaacson and Miller Assistant Tutors." In the case of most other ten-year men, there is the addition 'Sizar, in the ten-year line,' but this is omitted in Mr Barnes' case. A reference to the Buttery Books tells us that Mr Barnes kept by residence the Lent Term of 1847, the Easter Term of 1848, and the Michaelmas Term of 1850, his Tutor at that time being Mr Brumell, now Rector of Holt, Norfolk.

Search has also been made in the *Clergy Lists* in the University Library. The series there commences in 1841, and a Rev W. Barnes, Rector of Brixton Deverill and P.C. of Hill Deverill, Wilts, appears in them from 1841 to 1858 inclusive. The poet appears as Rev W. Barnes, Minster of Whitcombe, Dorset, from 1847 to 1852 inclusive, from 1853 to 1860 without cure, and from 1863 onwards as Rector of Winterbourne Came.

The earliest copy of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* in the University Library is that for 1865, too late to give us any

details with regard to the Rector of Brixton Deverill. Nor do the obituary notices in the *Times* or *Annual Register* contain any notice of this gentleman. We can therefore only conjecture that he is identical with the Mr Barnes of Christ's College.

The Rev W. Miles Barnes, Rector of Winterbourne Monkton, son of the poet, writes to us as follows: "As regards your questions the Rev William Barnes of Richmond, Yorkshire, who entered at Christ's College in 1821 and was admitted as a ten-year man in 1830, was not related to us in any way. My father's books of personal notes and diaries are with my sister in Florence, but I think you may rely upon the accuracy of the dates given in the *Life* [by 'Leader Scott' (Macmillan)]. In the obituary notice which you have been good enough to send me it is stated that William Barnes was born at Sturminster Newton, and in a footnote Rushay, Bagber, is given. Both these statements are correct: he was born at Rushay House, which is in Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton.

Page 233. 'Tiw' should, I think, be *Trw*.

Page 234. 'He preached his sermons in the same language in which he wrote his poems.' If it is meant that he preached in the Dorset dialect, this is not true. This was a mistake of Mr Coventry Patmore's; it originated with him.

Page 234. It was Lord Tennyson, I believe, who said 'There has been no such art since Horace.'

The following appeared in the *Athenæum* of January 28, 1888:—THE HYMERS GIFT COMMITTEE of the Hull Corporation desire to INVITE OFFERS from Artists for the PAINTING from a Photograph (which can be inspected at the Town Clerk's office, Town Hall) of a PORTRAIT of the late Dr Hymers, Vicar of Brandesburton, the picture to be Bishop's half-length, 56 inches by 44, and the price quoted to include a suitable frame, to be described in the offer, which should also state the time within which the picture would be delivered. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any offer. Address R. HILL DAWE, Town Clerk, Hull.

On March 2 the Rev Bartholomew Edwards, Rector of Ashill, Norfolk, attained his hundredth year, having been born in 1788. He took his degree from St John's as seventh Senior Optime in 1811, two years before Sir John Herschel was Senior Wrangler. He became Rector of Ashill in 1813, and has continued in the incumbency for seventy-five years. We are glad to learn that this oldest of Johnnians is in good health and still from time to time conducts the service in his church. It is worthy of note that another Johnnian, Mr Johnson, who took his degree also in 1811 as tenth Wrangler and who held a living in Norfolk, died a year or two ago in his ninety-fifth year, and was like Mr Edwards for a time reputed to be the oldest living clergyman.

We chronicle with regret that on December 14, 1887, Mr A. T. Rogers, B.A. of St John's College, master at St Bow School, Durham, died from hydrophobia: he had been bitten by a rabid dog at Manchester some time before.

Mr Scott has been appointed a member of the University Financial Board; Mr Heitland an additional Examiner for Part I of the Classical Tripos; Mr Pendlebury an Examiner for Part I of the Mus.B. Examination; Mr J. B. Mayor an Examiner for the Hare Prize; Mr Wace, Mr Smith, and Mr Cox Examiners for the Previous Examination, Mr Haskins for the General Examination, Mr Whitaker for the Theology and Mr Mullinger for the Law and History Special Examinations; Mr Graves for the Members' Latin Essay Prize; Mr Caldecott and Mr Stout for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Foxwell for the Cobden Prize; Professor R. B. Clifton an Elector to the Cavendish Professorship; Dr Clark an Elector to the Downing Law Professorship; Dr Redhouse an Elector to the Professorship of Arabic; Professor Macalister to the Professorship of Chemistry.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*St Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians with a Critical and Grammatical Commentary* (Longmans), by the Right Rev C. J. Ellicott, D.D.; *A Grammar of the Latin Language*: Fifth Edition (Macmillan & Co.), by H. J. Roby; *The Arian Controversy* (Deighton), by H. M. Gwatkin; *Spiegelberg's Textbook of Midwifery* (New Sydenham Society), by Dr J. B. Hurry; *Studies in St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians* (Rivingtons), by Rev W. Spicer Wood; *Mathematical Examples* (Deighton), by R. Prowde Smith; *Florian's Fables* (Macmillan), by Charles Yeld; *'On Earth Peace': the Seatonian Prize Poem for 1887* (Deighton), by Rev E. W. Bowling; *My Sayings and Doings* (Kegan Paul), by the Rev William Quekett.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS: Dec. 1887.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 have been awarded to H. H. Hough, Christ's Hospital; W. C. Summers, City of London School; and J. Lupton, St Paul's School.

Foundation Scholarships of £50 to W. H. C. Chevalier, Daventry School; E. F. Gedye, Leys School, Cambridge; and T. R. Glover, Bristol Grammar School.

Minor Scholarships of £50 to G. E. Aickin, Liverpool College; F. A. Leete, Wellingborough School and Private Tuition; A. G. Pickford, The Owens College, Manchester; C. Robertson, Norwich School.

Exhibitions to G. E. T. Body, Lancing College; A. W. Cuff, The Owens College, Manchester; W. W. Haslett, Queen's College, Belfast; B. Long, Merchant Taylors' School; E. W. Macbride, Queen's College, Belfast.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1887.

FIRST M.B.

<i>Chemistry and Physics</i>	Harvey	Lees
	Hodson	Maxwell
	Langmore	Sankey
<i>Elementary Biology</i>	Godson, J. H.	Harvey

	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharmacy.</i>	Atlee	Glover, L. G.
	Bindloss	Grabham
	Carling	Horton-Smith
	Drysdale	Kellett
	Edmondson	Lambert
	Evans, F. P.	Wright
<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	Kellett	Wright
	Simmons	
	THIRD M.B.	
<i>Surgery Medicine</i>	Williams, A. H.	
	Harrison	Rolleston
	Hunt-Cooke, E.	Williams, A. H.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Since the last report only four matches have been played:—

On November 23 we beat Emmanuel by a goal and a try to a dropped goal.

On November 28 we had a good match with Trinity Hall. Early in the game an unfortunate decision of our umpire deprived us of a try by Heath, after a brilliant run almost the whole length of the ground. This seemed to make the team dispirited, and they were beaten by a goal and a try to *nil*.

On November 23 we played Caius with scarcely half a team, and suffered a heavy defeat. Taylor played pluckily at three-quarters.

On December 2 we were beaten by Trinity by 2 goals and a try to a try, gained by Heath, who played very well in the latter part of the game.

During the second half of the season we were much handicapped by loss of men, and could never get together a full team.

No matches were played in the Lent Term, owing to last Term's casualties and the fact that most of the men were rowing.

The team on the whole has been disappointing. There was a lamentable want of energy and combination, among the forwards especially. Until they realise that they must play for each other we cannot expect to win matches. They were slow in breaking up the scrum and often careless in the line out. Combined dribbling and passing were conspicuous by their absence. The tackling, with one or two exceptions, was very loose, each man waiting until another had made his attempt. The result was that the backs had not a chance. The three-quarters played a lazy game, generally preferring to kick rather than run; they seemed to think it unnecessary to back each other up. The halves were perhaps the best part of the team and set a good example to the rest, though they might play more together.

In the return match with Trinity, Kendall sustained serious injury to his shoulder, which has prevented him from playing since.

The following team was photographed. Ware played three-quarter after Backhouse was injured.

- B. Noaks—Full-back. Cool almost to slowness. Tackles well when he gets to his man; kicking safe, but rather weak.
- W. C. Kendall—Captain. Three-quarter. Was disappointing, especially in tackling, but was the life of our attack, gaining the great majority of the tries. Drops and punts well, but is inclined to drop at goal too much. A good place kick for short distances.
- C. H. Heath—Three-quarter. Uncertain most of the season, improved towards the end, and showed a return of his old pace. Lacks judgment in tackling, kicking still poor and ill-judged, but improved latterly. Should hand off more.
- H. S. Ware—Centre three quarter, where he ought to pass more. Tackles safely; dodges and uses his hands to advantage. Good at stopping rushes.
- J. Backhouse—Played at half first; afterwards developed into a cool and steady three-quarter. A fairly good tackler; punts and passes to his wings well; is slow, and scarcely runs sufficiently.
- F. A. Hibbert—Not so variable as last year. Plays a spirited game, passing well and backing up smartly. Inclined to stand too near the scrum; should study punting.
- D. A. Nicholl—Fast and neat half, but ought to study his game. Tackles and backs up well, and, with Hibbert, should make the passing more organised next season. Kicks very little.
- R. P. Roseveare—Heavy forward, but does not shove his weight in the scrum. Makes good use of his height in the line out, and passes coolly. Slack in a losing game.
- A. A. Woodhouse—Plays in fits and starts; is inclined to be lazy. Might use his height more; runs well at times.
- R. H. Stacey—Improved very much this season. Works and uses his feet well in the scrum, but seems to lose his head in the open. Good at the line out, and backs up well.
- A. J. Wilson—Has somewhat fallen off. Too light for the squash, but dribbles and tackles well. Rather selfish, and plays too much on the wing.
- F. Taylor—The most useful of the forwards. Works very hard and tackles untiringly. A good drop and fair place kick.
- E. Prescott—A heavy forward. Generally has plenty of dash, but sometimes is slack. Backs up well; has a thorough knowledge of the game.
- J. P. M. Blackett—A good worker. Follows up and uses his feet well; plays the game.
- R. Rowlands—Shoves hard, but is slow in breaking up. Tackles and dribbles well at times, but is seldom seen.
- W. Ashburner—Works most vigorously, and tackles very hard.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Altogether we have played 26 matches this season: won 10, lost 12, and drawn 4. Of these 6 were played this Term, 3 of which were won, 2 drawn, and 1 lost. The ill success of last Term was chiefly owing to the absence of Newbery and Mundahl. We must congratulate our Captain on the above result, considering the difficulties he had to contend with in settling the team; Mundahl, a better back than half, having to play in the latter place, owing to his having been chosen several times to fill that position in the 'Varsity team; whilst Newbery has also caused Field to give up his usual place (outside left) for the same reason. The latter, however, has

played well at inside right sometimes. There has been considerable difficulty in filling the place of goal-keeper, our last year's custodian having lost his *esprit de corps*. Woodhouse has filled the place to the best of his ability, but, never having been in the position before, was considerably wanting in experience and inclined to be nervous. Nevertheless, on several occasions he has played distinctly well.

The backs are the mainstay of the team, both Collison and Barraclough kicking and tackling well; we almost fancy Collison more as a half than a back, and he has often filled that place for the College, but his back play has caused him to kick too hard. In either position, as Captain, he has never failed to set his eleven an example of hard work and good play. Barraclough has improved wonderfully since last year, and has played consistently well throughout the season.

The half-backs are also on the whole well up to college form, and have shewed a great improvement in tackling and playing to their forwards. They must remember that they make the backs' work much lighter by keeping off their opponents instead of trying to take the ball when past them.

The forwards, though they have improved this Term, owing to the presence of Newbery, have thrown away more than one match by bad shooting at goal. This was particularly noticeable in the match *v.* Jesus on February 10. They should remember that it is one of the essential parts of a good forward to come back and help his half-back, instead of waiting for the ball to be placed at his feet. They are very poor in front of goal, rarely taking advantage of opportunities; and are very slow in getting on to the ball, but when once in possession are fast and get well away. The passing is a distinct improvement, but might still be sharper and more accurate.

We must also caution them against losing heart when a match is going against them, and remind them that more unselfishness and combination should be shewn, especially as they are a very light lot. Nevertheless, they have played better than last Term, both individually and collectively.

Characters of the team:—

- A. A. Woodhouse—Has kept goal this Term. Wanting in coolness; began well, but fell off considerably in later matches. Must learn to get rid of the ball at once.
- C. Collison—A safe and hard working back. Kicks hard and well, and tackles splendidly. An able and energetic Captain.
- H: C. Barraclough—Has improved greatly at back. Is a capital tackler, generally getting the ball away from his opponent. A sure and neat kick.
- F. A. H. Walsh—A useful half-back, somewhat slow. Plays well to his forwards, makes good use of his weight, and plays well with his full-back.
- H. S. Mundahl—Good half-back. Heads well, but would play better if he did not kick so hard.
- M. H. Hayward—A plucky and hard working half-back; tackles well, but too apt to kick out. Should learn to play more with his full back, by which half his work would be saved.

- H. C. Newbery**—Plays grandly at outside left. Is untiring in his play, and alone of the forwards comes back to help the half-backs. Makes the most of his weight and pace, passes well, and as a rule middles splendidly. By far the best shot in the team.
- G. S. Hodson**—Useful inside left, dribbles well; should learn to pass accurately, and shoot at goal.
- H. Roughton**—Energetic and hard-working centre-forward; passes well, but poor shot at goal.
- A. P. C. Field**—Has changed from outside left to inside right. Has played well in several matches. Fast, and passes well, but very weak shot at goal.
- F. L. Allen**—A fast and useful outside right; has spoilt his play by failing to middle, and endeavouring to shoot goals instead, which is not the duty of an outside wing.

The eleven has received the assistance of Prior, Reeves, Seccombe, and Langmore:—

- J. H. Reeves**—who has only played this Term, should develop into a useful outside right. Has plenty of pace, but should practice middling. Has generally played centre; a poor shot at goal.
- M. Prior**—Has generally played back in the absence of Mundahl. Plays well at times, but should exert himself more, and learn to kick harder.
- P. J. Seccombe**—Was tried as inner right, but displayed too much kicking power. Is more fitted for a half, in which capacity he should do good service next season. A hard worker.
- H. R. Langmore**—A neat and showy forward. Passes and shoots well, but lacks pluck.

We should like to call the attention of members of the Club to their slackness and unpunctuality in attending practice games, which are by no means unimportant in improving shooting and passing. Matches:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Jan. 24.....	Trinity Rest.....	1—0
„ 25.....	Old Carthusians	1—1
Feb. 7.....	Pembroke.....	2—2
„ 9.....	Granta F. C.	5—2
„ 10.....	Jesus	1—2
„ 11.....	Christ's	6—2

The Scratch Sixes have got to the final round, in which Barraclough's Six plays Mundahl's or Collison's.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club, held in R. P. Roseveare's rooms at the end of the October Term, it was decided to give Logan an order for an extra 'Eight.' A large sum was subscribed at the meeting, and other amounts promised which will defray the cost of building. The ship is being built. Another new ship, paid for out of the funds, was used by the Second Lent crew in the late races, and proved a very fast boat.

The preparations for the Lent Races began as early as they possibly could do, and the two boats were finally constituted as follows:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	W. Ashburner (<i>bow</i>)		J. Mayall (<i>bow</i>)
2	G. P. Davys	2	A. E. Monro
3	C. C. Waller	3	B. T. Nunns
4	J. Backhouse	4	A. C. Thompson
5	A. S. Roberts	5	H. J. Hoare
6	A. D. M. Gowie	6	A. H. Ridsdale
7	H. E. H. Coombes	7	W. D. Jones
	A. J. Robertson (<i>stroke</i>)		R. A. Sampson (<i>stroke</i>)
	W. L. Benthall (<i>cox</i>)		J. Sellwood (<i>cox</i>)

The thanks of the Club are due to Messrs N. P. Symonds, A. Bousfield (Trinity Hall), and H. A. Francis for lending their services as coaches of the First Boat. Our late First Captain, H. A. Francis, indeed, was in residence for a week; and it was mainly owing to his most careful coaching that the First Boat was changed from a slow to a very fast crew.

The Second Boat was entirely in the hands of A. C. Millard, the Second Captain, and great praise is due to him for turning out such a hard-working crew.

The Lent Races began on Wednesday, February 22, in most bitter wintry weather, which continued throughout the week.

Our Second Boat made two bumps, capturing Queens' at Ditton on Wednesday and running into King's slightly higher up on Thursday. On Friday Jesus II had to exert themselves to their very utmost to avoid being caught; and we think that had the cox of our Second Boat been content with not following in the wake of the pursued boat that a third bump might have been registered. As all know, the fourth night of racing was abandoned, owing to the sad death of E. S. Campbell, of Clare, who was killed near Post Reach corner.

The First Boat experienced a most unfortunate defeat on the first night. Jesus I had bumped Corpus about fifty yards above the Railway Bridge, and, instead of drawing in to the bank, had allowed their ship to swing across the river, so that when our boat passed the bow-side oars fouled it, and the crew, thinking it a bump, drew in to the bank, and 1st Trinity I rowed past and claimed a victory. An appeal for obstruction was lodged, but disallowed. The second night shewed clearly of what 'stuff' the First Boat was made. Caius I set off at a fast stroke, and gained so rapidly on us that off the Plough only a few feet separated the one boat from the other. 1st Trinity I, which had bumped Corpus at Ditton, had not drawn in to the side, which forced our cox to take a bad corner, and Caius, whose course was clear by the time we had passed the Trinity boat, seemed certain to make their bump, for they were almost overlapping; but then Robertson quickened and the gap between the boats was widened at every stroke, and at the finish there was more than a distance between them.

On Friday the First Division had just started paddling down to their stations when the news of Campbell's death put a stop to any more racing. According to the general wish of the members of the L.M.B.C. a wreath was sent to be placed on the coffin.

Robertson—Is able to keep his men lively, but is short in the water, and generally swings too far back; he showed L.M.B.C. pluck in coming away from Caius.

Coombes—Is a very promising oar, though he lacks stiffness, and is inclined to row light.

Gowie—Except in the races did not work hard enough; very short forward.

Roberts—Is rough but willing; must give up lugging at the end of the stroke.

Backhouse—Improved much latterly; works hard, but is erratic in time and swing.

Waller—Must steady his swing; works consistently.

Davys—Is a keen oarsman, and very hard-working for his weight; unsteady forward, and too eager to lug his oar in.

Ashburner—Has an unvarying style, which is devoid of dash.

About ten days before the races the First Boat lost the services of R. H. Stacey on account of a strain. He is a powerful oar with a bad finish, rows deep, and works too late in the stroke.

Sampson—A very successful stroke; never shirked work.

Jones—Is a trifle careless, and rows with his arms; when he has overcome these tendencies will be a very useful man.

Ridsdale—Lacks leg-work terribly.

Hoare—Inaccurate with the time, and apt to finish short, but swings and works well.

Thompson—Swings badly, and is an indifferent time-keeper.

Nunns—Has a long swing, but often misses his beginning.

Monro and Mayall—Particularly hard-working.

Four Trial Eights were made up of men not rowing in the Lent boats. The race was won by Cooke's crew.

The Bateman Pairs are to be rowed on March 10.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President: F. W. Philpot.

Committee: H. C. Barraclough, W. C. Kendall, C. H. Heath, H. S. Mundahl, C. Collison, J. Backhouse, A. E. Monro, D. A. Nicholl, A. S. Roberts.

Hon. Sec.: L. Norman.

The meeting was fixed for Monday and Tuesday, February 13 and 14, but, owing to bad weather, the second day had to be postponed till the following Friday. As usual the entry was large for the Strangers' Handicap, which yielded some splendid racing.

In the closed events Kendall again carried off the palm with a good jump of 20ft. 7½in. In the Sprints, Heath, who shewed some of his old form, and Pennington were well to the fore, while Hayward did well in the long races. Philpot was out of condition and by no means up to his usual form.

Putting the Weight.—A. G. Cooke, 27ft. 11½in., 1; A. S. Roberts, 27ft. 2in., 2. Cooke afterwards put 28ft. 7½in.

100 Yards Race.—*First Heat*: C. H. Heath, 1; W. C. Kendall, 2; T. W. Parry, 0; D. S. Gillmore, 0; Won by a yard. Time, 11½sec. *Second Heat*: D. A. Nicholl, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 2; C. A. Gregory, 0. Won by half a yard. Time, 11½sec. *Final Heat*: Heath, 1; Kendall, 2; Nicholl, 0; Mundahl, 0. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 10½sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: D. A. Nicholl, 3½yds., 1; W. A. Russell, 5½yds., 2; H. S. Mundahl, scratch, 0; F. Marvel, 4yds., 0. Won by a foot. Time, 13½sec. *Second Heat*: W. C. Kendall, scratch, 1; C. A. Gregory, 3½yds., 2; D. S. Gillmore, 8yds., 0. Won easily by two yards. Time 13sec. *Third Heat*: C. H. Heath, 1½yds., 1; A. R. Pennington, 6yds., 2; B. A. Lees, 1yd., 0; W. Harris, 6yds., 0; L. W. Attlee, 6yds., 0. Won by a yard. Time, 13½sec. *Final Heat*: Heath, 1; Pennington, 2;

Kendall, o; Nicholl, o; Gregory, o; Russell, o. Won by a yard; a splendid race, all well up. Time, 12½sec.

Half-Mile Handicap.—M. Hayward, 10yds., 1; F. W. Philpot, scratch, 2; L. W. Attlee, 20yds., o; R. E. Jackson, 20yds., o; B. Ellis, 30yds., o; E. J. Roberts, 30yds., o. Won easily by thirty yards. Time, 2min. 11½sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—W. C. Kendall, owed 1yd., 1; A. S. Roberts, 2; C. H. S. Godwin, o; D. S. Gillmore, o. The turf was very treacherous, and Kendall was the only man who kept on his feet the whole way. Time, 19½sec.

Quarter-Mile Race.—A. R. Pennington, 1; C. H. Heath, 2; C. A. Gregory, o; J. H. Reeves, o; A. G. Cooke, o; H. S. Mundahl, o. Reeves took the lead for the first 300 yards, when he was quickly passed, and Pennington, who judged his race very well, secured 1st place by 6 yards from Heath. Time, 55½sec.

One Mile Race.—F. W. Philpot, owed 25yds., 1; W. A. Russell, 2; R. E. Jackson, o. Philpot soon knocked off his penalty, after which he and Russell waited on one another very patiently till the last 100 yards, when both spurred, and Philpot gained 1st place by a few inches. Time, 5min. 17sec.

Strangers' Race, 120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat:* N. W. H. M'Lean, Magdalene, 3yds., 1; H. M. Fletcher, Trinity, scratch, 2; W. N. Grimley, Caius, 4½yds., o; C. R. Wall, St Catharine's, 5yds., o; H. G. Woolf, Trinity Hall, 6yds., o. Fletcher caught his men but then eased, and so let M'Lean take 1st place. Time, 12½sec. *Second Heat:* R. W. Turner, Trinity Hall, 1½yds., 1; E. B. Prest, Trinity Hall, 5yds., 2; H. O. Wade, Trinity, 4½yds., o; J. C. Williams, Emmanuel, 6yds., o; C. C. Webb, Clare, 6yds., o. Won easily by 2 yards. Time, 13sec. *Third Heat:* E. P. Staples, Trinity, 3yds., 1; C. F. Lloyd, Trinity, 4½yds., 2; C. D. Lewis, Jesus, 1½yds., o; F. L. Perkins, Pembroke, 3½yds., o; G. Gregory, Trinity Hall, 7yds., o. A very close race, won by 6 inches. Time, 12½sec. *Fourth Heat:* R. Willis, Clare, 5½yds., 1; C. H. Cordeux, Clare, 3yds., 2; E. R. Badcock, Trinity, 1½yds., o; L. C. Phillips, Trinity, 5yds., o. Won by a foot. Time, 12½secs. *Second Round—First Heat:* Fletcher, 1; Turner, 2; M'Lean, o; Prest, o. Won by a few inches. Time, 12½sec. *Second Heat:* Willis, 1; Staples, 2; Cordeux, o; Lloyd, o. A splendid race, all being close up at the finish. Time, 12½secs. *Final Heat:* Turner, 1; Fletcher, 2; Staples, 3; Willis, o. Fletcher only managed to get within 4 feet of the winner, who ran splendidly; 2 feet between second and third. Time, 12sec.

Freshmen's Race, 200 Yards.—D. A. Nicholl, 1; J. H. Reeves, 2. Nicholl got a flying start, and held the lead throughout. Time, 24sec.

High Jump.—B. H. Lees, 4ft. 11½in., 1; C. H. S. Godwin, 4ft. 9½in., 2; T. W. Parry, owed 2in., 4ft. 9½in., 3. Godwin and Parry tied for second place, but Parry's penalty decided it in Godwin's favour.

100 Yards, Boating Men.—A. G. Cooke, 1; W. Harris, 2; E. Prescott, o. Won by 2 yards. Time, 11½sec.

350 Yards Handicap.—A. R. Pennington, 10yds., 1; W. A. Russell, 10yds., 2; H. S. Mundahl, 3yds., o; C. H. Heath, 3yds., o; D. A. Nicholl, 8yds., o; C. A. Gregory, 10yds., o; F. Marvel, 12yds., o; W. Harris, 15yds., o. Won by 2 yards. Time 40½sec.

Three Miles Handicap. R. H. Forster, ¼mile, 1; M. Hayward, 350yds., 2; F. W. Philpot, scratch, 3; C. H. Heath, 200yds., o; H. S. Mundahl, 250yds., o; D. A. Nicholl, 500yds., o. Forster, with his long start, held the lead throughout, and won by about 200 yards; a good race for second place. Time, 16min. 22sec.

Long Jump.—W. C. Kendall, owed 6in., 20ft. 7½in., 1; H. S. Mundahl, 17ft. 10½in., 2; C. A. Gregory, o; A. R. Pennington, o. Kendall did not seem quite at home over his first two jumps, but his third attempt was most successful.

300 Yards Consolation Race.—F. Marvel, 1; C. A. Gregory, 2; W. Harris, 3. Won fairly easily by 4 yards. Time, 37½sec.

Gyps' Handicap, 200 Yards.—W. Coulson, 15yds., 1; R. Twinn, 30yds., 2. Won by 2 yards. Time, 23½sec.

CRICKET CLUB.

By the invitation of the President, Mr W. F. Smith, a meeting was held in his rooms in the middle of the Term. The following officers were elected :—

Captain : J. S. G. Grenfell. *Secretary* : F. A. H. Walsh.

Committee : F. L. Allen, H. Roughton, W. F. Moulton, H. C. Newbery.

Several matches have been arranged for the Second Eleven ; the Officers and Committee hope that all the cricketing members of the College will offer their services, and make the Eleven as formidable as possible.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting held on February 21 the following Officers were elected for next season :

Captain : L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Secretary* : H. Simpson.

Committee : T. W. Parry, T. E. Haydon, L. W. Thomas, J. Gibson.

Three ash courts have now been provided for the use of members of the General Athletic Club, but the badness of the weather has made it almost impossible to play upon them.

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held in W. C. Kendall's rooms on January 31. The following were elected members of the Club :—H. Roughton, B. Ellis, H. R. Langmore, C. H. Heath, T. A. Nicholl, H. H. Walker, and C. Collison.

LACROSSE.

Of the doings of the Lacrosse Club there is very little to record. We have been unable to raise a full team, although we had expected better things of the Amalgamation. Consequently we have only played one match, in which we received a severe beating from Trinity. Another match is arranged against the Inter-Collegiate Club. We hope that this not too glorious record may induce those numerous members of the Amalgamation who during the Lent Term do little or nothing in the way of exercise to swell the numbers of the Club next year, and enable it to hold the position which a Johnian Club ought to hold in the 'Varsity.

Lees, Christie, and Marvel have been playing for the first team of the 'Varsity Lacrosse Club, and Young and Shawcross for the second.

The following have received their colours for St John's : F. Marvel, F. C. Young, and H. W. Smith.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Committee :

C. Foxley, *President*.
 F. S. Locke, *Vice-President*.
 R. H. Bigg, *Ex-President*.
 J. H. Taylor, *Secretary*.

J. J. Alexander, *Treasurer*.
 T. Nicklin.
 C. Bach.

Debates have taken place on the following Motions:—

Jan. 28th—"That this House has no confidence in Her Majesty's Government." Proposed by the Secretary, opposed by R. A. Lehfeldt. Carried.

Feb. 4th—"That the St John's College Debating Society be abolished." Proposed by A. M. Mond, opposed by the Secretary. Lost.

Feb. 11th—"That luxury alone will ultimately ruin England." Proposed by W. G. Woodhouse, opposed by T. Nicklin. Lost.

Feb. 18th—"That there is too much of the 'coach and cram' in Cambridge Education." Proposed by J. G. C. Mendis, opposed by W. J. Moody. Carried.

Feb. 25th—"That this House has no sympathy with the 'Higher Education of Women' movement." Proposed by the Treasurer, opposed by J. J. Hulley. Carried.

March 3rd—"That England ought to support the Triple Alliance." Proposed by H. F. Hoare, opposed by A. M. Mond.

March 10th—"That this House approves of Vegetarianism." Proposed by T. Nicklin.

The following members, in addition to those mentioned, have spoken in the debates:—H. V. Waterfield, H. W. Macklin, F. S. Locke, A. Harbottle, L. B. Radford, H. Smith, H. W. Shawcross, E. F. Chidell, J. Crawshaw, R. H. Bigg, and B. Wynne-Willson.

The Society now meets in Lecture-room VI, Chapel Court.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Officers for this Term have been:—

President : E. B. Ward. *Treasurer* : H. A. Portbury.
Secretary : W. H. Verity.

The following papers have been read:—

"Nature and Scope of Old Testament Wisdom" W. G. Monckton.
 "Chrysostom" A. W. Bunnett.
 "The Doctrine of Man" A. Huddle.
 "Old Testament Morality" T. Davies.
 "New Testament Interpretation of the Old" E. H. Whitley.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Musical Society has begun practising this Term for the May Concert in the Guildhall. A goodly number of performing members turned up at the first practice, but many have since dropped off, and remarks will probably again be heard about our "four tenors." The works under rehearsal are Lloyd's "Hero and Leander" and Hofmann's "Metissima."

There have been two Smoking Concerts this Term, and they appear to have given satisfaction; but much larger audiences are to be desired. The second took place in Lecture-room VI, which is better adapted for such performances than the Lecture-room in the Third Court.

The "Pop" was given in the Guildhall on Thursday, March 8.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

As the Annual Report will be issued in a few days little need be said here as to the work of the Mission, which is progressing in a most encouraging way.

There has been some little delay in the completion of the plans for the new church, but it is hoped that the contract may be signed early in the spring. The amount subscribed, though enough to warrant the Committee in commencing building operations, will require to be considerably increased before the work can be satisfactorily accomplished.

During the Christmas vacation many members of the College visited Walworth, and the interest felt in the College has been very much increased by the influence of this direct contact with the London poor.

Several names have been given in of those intending to stay at the Mission at Easter, and the Junior Secretary (E. B. Ward) will be glad to receive additions.

H. W. Macklin has resigned his office as Junior Treasurer, and R. H. Stacey has succeeded him.

The Committee has been strengthened by the addition of three Junior Members: A. D. M. Gowie, A. J. Robertson, and E. A. Hensley.

The Dispensary is now in working order, and it will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Mission in many ways.

Old Johnians who are in London finishing their medical course will, it is hoped, be able to help forward this branch. The Secretaries will be glad to give information as to how this can be done.

The question of "Old Clothes" is of great importance. During last year a large number of cast-off garments were sent to the Mission, and were much appreciated. Parcels may be addressed direct to the Mission, or they will be called for in College.

The Annual Meeting was held on February 20, when Canon Body gave a most energetic address on Mission Work in South London.

The *Record* of January 6 published an account of the religious condition of South London, and spoke very highly of the St John's Mission and of the success which had attended it.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1887.

Donations.

DONORS.

- Herschel (Caroline), *Memoir and Correspondence of.* By Mrs. John Herschel. 8vo. Lond. 1876. C. 12.22
- Conrad (Dr J.). *The German Universities for the last fifty Years.* Translated by John Hutchinson. 8vo. Glasgow, 1885. Yy. 28.26
- Gherardi (Prof. Silvestro). *Storia della Facoltà Matematica, &c.* 8vo. Bologna, 1846. Aa.
- Budinszky (Dr Alexander). *Die Universität Paris und die Fremden an derselben im Mittelalter.* 8vo. Berlin, 1876. Yy. 28.27
- Eisenlohr (Dr August). *Mathematisches Handbuch der alten Aegypter.* Band. I. Commentar. 4to. Leipzig, 1877. Band II. Tafeln. fol. Leipzig, 1877. Bb.....
- Norton (Andrews). *Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels.* 8vo. Boston, 1855
- Waylen (Edward). *Ecclesiastical Reminiscences of the United States.* 8vo. New York, 1846
- Rupp (J. Dan.). *History of the Religious Denominations at present existing in the United States.* 8vo. Philadelphia, 1844
- Mc Vicar (John). *The Early Life and Professional Years of Bishop Hobart.* With a Preface containing a History of the Church in America by W. F. Hook. 8vo. Oxford, 1833
- Bailey (Henry). *An Argument for the Decoration of Churches.* A Tract. n.d.
- Kant (Immanuel). *Sämmtliche Werke.* Herausg. von Karl Rosenkranz und Fr. Wilh. Schubert. 12 Vols. (in 7). 8vo. Leipzig, 1838-42. (Dr J. C. Hare's copy). Ww. 25. 25-31
- Diez (Friedrich). *Leben und Werke der Troubadours.* 8vo. Zwickau, 1829. V. 30.20..
- *Die Poesie der Troubadours.* 8vo. Zwickau, 1826. V. 30.19
- Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.* No. 1. August, 1887
- The International Journal of the Medical Sciences.* October, 1887
- Blyth (Alexander Wynter). *Foods: their Composition and Analysis.* 8vo. Lond. 1882. Xx. 29.34
- Journal of Morphology.* Vol. I. No. 1. September, 1887
- The Practitioner.* October to December, 1887.

Mr Pendlebury.

Professor Mayor.

Dr D. Mac Alister.

- Lacroix (S. F.). *Traité du Calcul Différentiel et du Calcul Intégral*. 3 Vols. 4to. 1810-19. Xx. 23..... } Mr Graves.
- Laplace (M.), *Traité de Mécanique Céleste*. 2 Vols. 4to. An. VII,—1802. Xx. 23 }
- Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Vols. I.—IX. 1870—1833. Xx. 1..... }
- General Report on the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for the years 1869-70 and 1872-77. 6 Vols. Xx. 1
- General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India, comprising the Great Trigonometrical, the Topographical, and the Revenue Surveys, for the years 1878—1886. 8 Vols. Xx. 1 } Professor C. C. Babington.
- Report on the progress and condition of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur and Mussoorie. 1879 }
- Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1885 and 1886. 4 parts. Xx. 6..... }
- M. Tulli Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator. A Revised Text with Explanatory Notes by J. E. Sandys. 8vo. Camb. 1885. Zz. 15.50
- Stokes (Dr Whitley). *The Old-Irish Glosses*. Part I. 8vo. Cambridge Philological Society, 1887. N. 8.39 }
- Thomson (Sir William). *Notes of Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light*. Stenographically reported by A. S. Hathaway. 4to. John Hopkins University, 1884. Aa. 1..... } Dr Sandys.
- Redhouse (J. W.). *Chronological Synopsis of the History of Arabia and its Neighbours*. 8vo. Lond. 1887 }
- Were Zenobia and Zebbā'u identical. 8vo. n. d. }
- Greenwich Observations. 1885. Xx. 12 }
- Greenwich Spectroscopic and Photographic Results. 1885. Xx. 12 }
- Airy (Sir G. B.). *Numerical Lunar Theory*. 4to. Lond. 1886. Xx. 12 }
- Haase (F.). *Die Athenische Stammverfassung*. 8vo. Breslau, 1857 }
- The Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. 2. No. 1. October, 1887..... }
- Forsyth (Andrew Russell). *A Treatise on Differential Equations*. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Xx. 37.50 }
- Allen (Frank J.). *Dainty Ditties: or Old Nursery Rhymes with New Tunes*. Aa. }
- Transactions of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors. No. 1. November, 1887 }
- Scottish Metaphysics reconstructed in accordance with the Principles of Physical Science. By the Writer of "Free Notes on Herbert Spencer's First Principles." 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Ww. 29.39 }
- The Student's Commentary on the Holy Bible, founded on the Speaker's Commentary. Edited by J. M. Fuller. New Testament. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Z. 6 }
- Mr Webb.
- The Author.
- Astronomer Royal.
- Mr Heitland.
- Mr H. S. Foxwell.
- Mr W. H. H. Hudson.
- The Composer.
- H. W. Macklin, Hon. Sec.
- The Publishers.
- The Editor.

Additions.

- Acta Sanctorum. Novembris. Tomus I. fol. Paris, 1887.
- Aristophanes. Edited by F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars I.—VII. and XII. 8vo. Halis Saxonum. 1880—1887. Zz. 18.
- Aristotelis Oeconomia. recens. F. Susemihl. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Athenaei Naucratis Dipnosophistarum Libri XV. recens. Georg. Kaibel. Vol. I. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Barrow (Isaac). Theological Works. Edited by Alexander Napier. 9 Vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1856. Q. 12. 14—17.
- British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books. 30 parts. fol. Lond. 1882-83. Library Table.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. IV. Pars I. *Ed.* Adolfus Busse. 8vo Berolini, 1887. Zz. 13.
- Vol. XVI. *Ed.* Hieron. Vitelli. 8vo. Berolini, 1887. Zz. 13.50.
- Commodiani Carmina. recens. B. Dombart. (Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Vol. XV.). 8vo. Vindobonae, 1887.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. Vol. IV. Pars I. Fax II. fol. Berolini. 1887. Ee. 9.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XIV. fol. Berolini, 1887. Ee. 9.
- Denifle (P. H.). Die Universitäten des Mittelalters bis 1400. Band I. 8vo. Berlin, 1885. Yy. 28.28.
- Dictionary of Christian Biography, &c. Edited by Dr Wm. Smith and Dr Wace. Vol. IV. N—Z. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 5.15.
- Foster (Joseph). Alumni Oxonienses. 1715—1886. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 25.
- Gazetteer of the British Isles.—Statistical and Topographical. Edited by John Bartholomew. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Zz. 4.
- Hefele (Carl Joseph, von). Conciliengeschichte. Fortgesetzt von J. Cardinal Hergenröther. Band VIII. 8vo. Freiburg, 1887. Z. 17.
- Hicks (E. L.). Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions. 8vo. Oxford, 1882. Zz. 29.17.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission:—Tenth Report. Appendix. Part VI. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Eleventh Report. Appendix. Part IV. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
- Icelandic Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Vols. 1 and 2. Edited by Sir G. W. Dasent and M. G. Vigfusson. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1887. Yy. 10.
- Itine (Wilhelm). History of Rome.—English Edition. 5 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1871—1882. Ww. 4. 3—7.
- Kinglake (A. W.). The Invasion of the Crimea. Vols. VII. and VIII. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Ww. 8. 23 and 24.
- Lorenz (O.). Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française. Tom. X. 2^e Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1887. Zz. 4.30.
- Manning (Robert), of Brunne. The Story of England A.D. 1338. Edited by Fredk. J. Furnivall. 2 Vols. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
- Mathematical Questions from the Educational Times. Vols. 29 to 47. Xx. 8.
- Merguet (H.). Lexikon zu den Philosophischen Schriften Cicero's. Band I. 8vo. Jena, 1887.
- Oxford University—Register of. Vol. II. Parts I. and II. 1571—1622. Edited by Andrew Clark. 8vo. Oxford, 1887. Yy. 26.
- Poetae Christiani Minores. Pars I. (Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum, Vol. XVI.). 8vo. Vindobonae, 1887. Z. 35.26.
- Roberts (E. S.). An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy. 8vo. Cambridge, 1887. Zz. 29.18.
- Schönberg (Dr Gustav). Handbuch der politischen Oekonomie. 3 Vols. 8vo. Tübingen. 1885-86. Ww. 31.
- Scribonii Lari Compositiones. *Ed.* G. Helmreich. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Servii Grammatici qui feruntur in Vergilii Carmina Commentarii. recens. G. Thilo and H. Hagen. Vol. III. Fasc. i. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.

In the List of Donations and Additions published in the last Number of *The Eagle*, for "Midsummer, 1886," read "Midsummer, 1887."



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Concluding Paper.)

THESE Notes on the Benefactors of the College were began when the writer was Dean with the view of giving greater reality to the annual Commemoration Service.

In former days a brief description of each gift was appended to the name, titles, and designation of the giver. When the catalogue grew in length it was divided into parts and Commemoration Services held more frequently, one part of the catalogue only being read at each service.

Since 1860 there has been but one annual service of the kind, on May 6, and, as it was necessary to read the whole List of Benefactors, all the explanatory matter was omitted and a mere roll of names recited.

At the commencement of these notes little more was attempted than to reproduce in English the original official account of the benefactions. But as the College archives were further examined, and family and parochial records yielded additional information, the original plan was enlarged. Meanwhile the Editors of the *Eagle* accepted successive instalments of the work for the pages of our College magazine. This explanation seems required to account for the scantiness of the earlier notes when compared with the fulness of later ones, even in the case of less important benefactions.

Catalogues of Benefactors were drawn up very early: one is dated 1528. It therefore existed when

'obits' or 'dirges' were celebrated for individuals. One or more MSS in the Treasury, setting forth at length the account of particular benefactions, have the appearance of having been compiled for private 'obits.' The Elizabethan Statutes prescribed for the Colleges that form of Commemoration Service or 'Service for Dirge Days,' which remained in use unaltered for 300 years, and which has been but slightly modified since. We still possess the original copies of the Statutes signed by Lord Burghley and other Commissioners. And it is not improbable that the book from which the prayers of the Commemoration Service were read until 1860 is the one originally transcribed for that purpose. The book contains a copy of the Statutes, and, after the Form of Service, a list of Benefactors, the successive additions to which until after the building of the Third Court are indicated by changes in the handwriting.

Other lists were made to be hung up perhaps in the Chapel or Library. John Scott, heraldic painter, received £2 in 1634 for preparing one. One was hung up in Chapel in 1642.

The second list prepared for the Commemoration Services appears to be one dated 1683. It is referred to in *Baker-Mayor* as the Commemoration Book. In it there is a classification of benefactions. First in order come gifts of buildings, including the subscriptions to the Third Court. Then come the bye foundations, as they used to be called, that is the endowments of Fellowships and Scholarships subsequent to those of the Lady Margaret. There is also an excellent list of Benefactors to the Library, but whether the names recorded in it were ever commemorated with the others does not appear. They were for the most part omitted afterwards.

There seems to be some connexion between the Catalogue of 1683 and a MS History of the College, called *Ἱστορίαι*, by Dr David Morton, Fellow

1652—1682, during the latter part of which time he was six years Senior Bursar and six years President. Dr Morton's work is of no great interest now, because Mr Baker knew it well and used it, though he speaks slightly of its historical value. In *Baker-Mayor* it is referred to at some length on p. 9 and elsewhere (see the Index under D. Morton).

The next official catalogue is that which, from the handwriting, we have ventured to ascribe to Dr Lambert. There seems reason to suppose a connexion between this list and Mr Baker's historical researches somewhat of the same kind as that between the former and Dr Morton's. This catalogue has three divisions, adapted for terminal Commemorations. Additions, distinguishable by the handwriting, were appended from time to time until in 1838 Mr Keeling made from it his beautiful copy for the use of the Dean in a book worthy of its purpose. The two former lists were on unbound paper.

MS records of the bye foundations, for the most part appended to copies of the Statutes, must formerly have been numerous. Some are still preserved in the Treasury. Sometimes the title-page tells by whom or for whom the copy was made. Sometimes a list of names shews how departing Fellows passed on their copy to their successors. It was almost necessary that members of the Governing Body should possess such records when so many of the emoluments they had to dispense were subject to restrictions laid down by the founders. The value of these books depends now on entirely different considerations. The Statutes have been superseded, the bye foundations amalgamated, and their restrictions abrogated. The chief interest of the books now is in the notes added by their successive owners. Some of these books may be in private hands. A note in one in the Treasury states that it was purchased at a sale for a few shillings and restored to the College. It is much to be desired

that others likewise should be returned to be preserved where they can be collated and compared, and the information they contain, in some instances absolutely unique, made accessible to those interested in College annals.

APPENDIX.

In Fuller's History of the University and elsewhere THOS. CONY is ranked as a Benefactor.

T. C. of Bassingthorpe, Lincs, in 1588 gave two annuities, one of 27s. the other of 38s. 8d., payable yearly, about Michaelmas, for 30 years after his death; 13s. 4d. for the preacher of a sermon in Chapel and the remainder for fires in the Hall on certain days and for entertainments, particular mention being made of the poor sizars.

SIR WILLIAM GEE of Bishop's Burton, Yorks, who died in 1612, bequeathed to the College '2 acres of land in the parish of Bainton, Yorks, with the advowson of the Church of Bainton thereunto belonging.... upon condition that.... they shall present.... a sufficient preacher who shall be resident....' There appears to have been some flaw in the bequest, which was afterwards lost to the College, although we twice presented to the Rectory. In the Commemoration Book of 1683, the gift of the advowson of Holme on Spalding Moor was erroneously ascribed to Sir Wm. Gee. The mistake is pointed out by Mr Baker (*Baker-Mayor*, pp. 206, 474, 476, 619). Sir Wm. Gee was buried in York Minister. The epitaph on his monument is printed in Drake's *Eboracum*, pp. 508-9.

The REV ROGER KAY, Fellow of the College 1688-91, afterwards Rector of Fittleton, Wilts, and Prebendary of Sarum, endowed the Grammar School of Bury, Lancs, and founded two exhibitions there, tenable for 7 years at St John's or at Brasenose Coll. Oxford. Dr Jas. Wood left £500 in 1839 to increase these exhibitions, one of which had been the means of bringing him to the College. They are said to be now worth £30 per an. each.

The school was begun in 1625, and endowed by a bequest of Henry de Bury in 1634, but about 1718 it had all but collapsed, when Mr Kay resuscitated it and liberally re-endowed it. At first he entrusted the choice of the Master to St John's, but by a codicil to his will vested the appointment in Trustees.

Mr Kay seems to have been born at Woodhill in Bury, where also he died, 1 March 1730-1. He was probably buried in the parish church, where there used to be a memorial stone to him. There is still a window there to his memory.

Mr Kay bequeathed £100 to the College Library.

MR DUNTHORNE's gift of the Observatory and of suitable instruments for it, in 1767, has been already mentioned in the note on Dr Pennington,

Founders and Benefactors of St John's College. 141

who was the first superintendent. There is an article on the Observatory in *The Eagle* of the October Term 1871, Vol. VII. pp. 334—337.

The REV WILLIAM ARNALD, B.D., Fellow 1767—1780, in 1802 left £50 to the Library.

The REV CHARLES WILLIAMSON, British Chaplain at Smyrna, founded an Exhibition for scholars from Ystradmeurig School, Cardiganshire.

His will, dated 8 Nov. 1820, states that the towns of Hydonies in Havalie and Scala Nova each owed him 15,000 piastres, upon which they paid 15 per cent. interest: that in his writing desk would be found 4 doubloons, 11 Venetian chicers, and 20 Spanish doubloons, all which he left to the College for the above-mentioned exhibition.

In 1860, when appropriated Exhibitions were merged in the general fund for founding Open Scholarships, this Exhibition is said to have been of the value of £6 per an.

The REV THOMAS DUNELM WHITAKER, LL.D., a distinguished Yorkshire Antiquary, Author of the *History of Craven, &c.*, gave the picture of Archbishop Laud, which hangs in the Lodge, the stone altar at the foot of the covered bridge, and all his Roman altars and inscriptions on stone, which are in the bay window of the Library.

The REV CHRISTOPHER STANNARD, B.D., Fellow 1805—1832, subsequently Rector of Great Snoring with Thursford in Norfolk, bequeathed in 1851 a number of valuable engravings by Woollett and others, and many engraved portraits, which hang in the Combination Room. He also left about 400 books, which are preserved as a separate collection in one of the cases in the lower Library.

The REV RICHARD DUFFIELD, B.D., Fellow 1811—1833, subsequently Rector of Frating, in 1863 bequeathed about 400 books to the Library.

In 1874 a number of books from the collection of the REV JOHN CARR, B.D., Fellow 1768—1783, were presented to the Library by his grandson, Henry Carr.

MR GEORGE BAYLDON ROGERSON, M.A., of this College, 17th Wrangler 1848, afterwards of Bicester, Oxfordshire, bequeathed certain houses or tenements in Bradford, Yorks, for the purpose of founding, after the death of two persons mentioned in his will, one or more Scholarships for the promotion of the study of Hebrew. Mr Rogerson died in 1881.

When the Fourth Court was built a subscription list was headed by Dr Wood with £2000. The Duke of Northumberland gave £500, and Dr Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, £315. In all a little more than £9000 is entered on the list. But there is no doubt that Dr Wood's own contributions ultimately exceeded this whole amount; and, as has been already stated, the Fellows contributed from their dividends more than by direct voluntary subscription.

At all periods there have been numerous gifts which received no public recognition or memorial, and which have consequently been soon forgotten or

142 *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College.*

have remained buried in the College account books. Thus we find in recent times —

MR SHIELD, Fellow 1794—1812, gave £100.

MR SHERARD BECHER, Fellow from 1808 until his death, in 1852, gave £400.

After the death of Mr Nicholas, Fellow 1864—1866, the dividend remaining due to him was returned to the College by his friends, and devoted to the Chapel building fund.

DR BATESON, our late Master, not only contributed to the New Chapel, but also gave anonymously £500 to support certain lectureships for which there was at the time inadequate provision.

And there are other gifts of a like character from friends still living, which it is beyond our province to enumerate here.

Two College Prizes remain to be mentioned :—

1. The Sir John Herschel Prize for Astronomy.

When Sir John Herschel died in 1871 he left a number of copies of his *Astronomical Observations*, taken at the Cape of Good Hope, to be given year by year, so long as they last, to the student most distinguished in the College Examination in Astronomy.

Sir John Herschel was Senior Wrangler 1813, Fellow 1813 to 1829. He was one of the first Honorary Fellows elected by the College. His portrait hangs in the Combination Room, and there is a marble bust of him, by E. H. Bailey, in the Hall, which the College purchased after the death of the sculptor.

2. The Hockin Prize.

Charles Hockin was 3rd Wrangler in 1863, and Fellow 1864—1873. He early chose the profession of an engineer, and soon devoted himself chiefly to submarine telegraphy. This pursuit entailed journeys to all parts of the world, in the course of which he encountered many dangers on malarious coasts. He returned home from one of these expeditions completely shattered in health, and died 26 Ap. 1882, at the early age of 42. There is an Obituary Notice of him in *Nature*, May 1882.

In his memory his relations founded the above Prize, for the encouragement of Electricity or some other kindred branch of Physics.

GIFTS TO THE CHAPEL.

A brief account of the acquisition of some of the furniture and ornaments of the Chapel may be appended here.

In D. Morton's MS mention is made of some early gifts and on an empty page of that book Dr Jas. Wood has amplified the list.

The earliest record is apparently that of a large Altar Service Book, *Anglice* 'cowcher' says Morton, presented by Queen Catherine of Spain.

In 1634 two silver flagons for the Holy Communion were given by Charles Cecil, Lord Cranbourne and his brother Robert.

The Bible and Prayer Book in one volume, bound in red velvet with silver mountings (the Prayer Book dated 1633) bears the inscription 'Ex dono Mariæ Allott viduæ 1636.'

In 1728 Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter, gave the silver-gilt Communion Plate.

In 1744 the same Earl gave Cloth for the Communion Table and Pulpit.

In 1746 Lord George Cavendish presented the pair of chased silver Candlesticks for the Communion Table.

In 1799 the Rev Joseph Thomas of Epsom, formerly a member of the College, presented as an Altar Piece a painting of St John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, by Sir Robert Ker Porter.

In 1841 the Right Hon. Robert Hy. Clive, M.P. for the southern division of Shropshire, gave the Picture of the Descent from the Cross by Anthony Raphael Mengs. [A. R. M. was born at Aussig in Bohemia in 1726, and died at Rome in 1779]. The earlier Altar Piece went back to the family of Sir R. K. Porter. The later one hangs on the South wall of the Ante-Chapel.

The gift of the Lectern, by the Rev Thos. Whytehead, has been already recorded.

Tradition says that the Cloth of Gold, used in the old Chapel at celebrations of Holy Communion, was presented by Bp. John Fisher of Salisbury, or by his widow, 1815—1825. Bp. Fisher was tutor to the Princess Charlotte, and the cloth is said to have been his perquisite when the Royal Chapel was refurnished, perhaps on the occasion of the Princess's marriage.

The coats of arms which now adorn the windows of the Hall were for the most part gifts to the Chapel in 1842. They cost £5. 5s. 0d. each, some smaller devices which were placed in the Chapel windows at the same time costing £3. 3s. 0d. each. The 'Keyton rebus' (Key-tun), which was amongst the latter, appears to have been lost. Near the end of the Commemoration Book of 1838 there is a list of these arms, &c. with the names of the donors attached. Our notes on the Lectern and on the Altar Piece of Raphael Mengs have been for the most part copied from the same book.

The fragmentary glass which was formerly in the East window of the old Chapel seems to have been pieced together in Dr Beale's mastership. We find in the Chapel expenses of 1634-5 'To placing old painted glass in the great window £2. 1. 0.' The figure of St John, now in the old oriel window of the Hall, was placed in the East window of the Chapel about 1840—1850. The fragmentary glass is now partly in the upper windows of the Chapel Tower and partly in the tracery of the windows of the Hall.

Here may also be recorded that the Communion rails of the old Chapel, freed from the coats of paint which formerly covered them, have been worked up to adorn the staircase of the Vicarage at Horningsea.

Horningsea possesses also another relic of the old Chapel. In 1829 the College gave to that parish the 'Chalice and Paten No. 3,' and caused an inscription to be engraved upon the Chalice to record the gift. In Clay's *History of Horningsea* the plate is described as modern and of no special interest. The author has been misled by the inscription upon it. It is in fact a good specimen of 17th century work.

THE CHAPEL ORGANS.

The list of Benefactors drawn up in 1528 tells us that 'Sondry and diuers marchauntes in London gave amongst theyme xli (£10) towards the byeing of the newest orgaynes.' This organ was without doubt placed in the room over Bp. Fisher's chantry, which was built between 1525 and 1533. That room, when secularised, was described in the Prizing Books as 'called the organ chamber.' One in a similar position had been built for the organ at Christ's College a short time before. Moreover, when the organ is referred to in our Audit book of 1557, it is called the 'orgaines in the queere.'

Baker tells us that in the Mastership of one of the Pilkingtons, 1559-1564, this room was converted into an 'apartment for the advantage of the Master.' Either the organ then displaced the Rood, or the College was for a time without one.

In 1634-5, when Dr Beale undertook a thorough embellishment of the Chapel, plate was sold for the purpose of buying a new organ, but ultimately one was paid for 'wholly out of Mr Booth's money.' 'Sawyer's billes for the organ' amounted to £32. *os.* 6*d.* There was also spent nearly as much upon the organ loft and stairs leading to it. We conclude therefore that the organ was never replaced in its chamber over Bp. Fisher's chantry; and that the extraordinary organ loft with its private gallery communicating with the Master's Lodge, which was carried upon pillars over the Ante-Chapel, dated from the Mastership of Dr Beale.

In 1636 Mr Dallam was paid 41*s.* for tuning and repairing the organ, and in 1638, £2. 6*s.* 8*d.* including his journey from London. Dallam was one of the most famous organ builders of his time, but whether Sawyer was a builder or only an agent we do not know. Mr Hill, who assisted in taking to pieces the old organ in 1838, says that it was certainly 17th century work and might have been Dallam's, who built other organs in Cambridge about that time.

In 1642, when the Puritans whitewashed the walls, destroyed ornaments &c., they took down the organ. But they do not seem to have destroyed it, for immediately after the Restoration we find one again in the organ loft, and payments were made for tuning to Thamar, a famous organ builder of Peterborough. There is also an interesting reference to the organ and the above-mentioned gallery in a letter of Dr Woodward, Warden of New College, Oxford, describing a visit to Dr Gunning, April 29, 1664 (see Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University*, III. 335).

In 1838 a new organ was built by Messrs Hill. The cost of it, about £800, was defrayed by subscription. Whytehead (Memoir by Howson, p. 64) mentions as a sign of the healthy religious Church feeling of the College, the expenditure of nearly £1000 on the organ, and of some hundreds on the building. We meet with many familiar names amongst the subscribers. Mr Hughes gave £25, Mr Isaacson £21, Thos. Whytehead £10. 10*s.* 0*d.*, Hy. Hoare £5. 5*s.* 0*d.*, &c,

Prof. Walmisley received £35 in 1839 for superintending the erection

of the organ. He had the pedals taken down to F, a note lower than was then usual, because he said so much organ music was written in that key.

Nothing of the old organ was preserved but the case. This was of the ancient three-turret form. New wings of a somewhat incongruous character were added to it on account of the increased size of the organ.

Before the organ was removed into the New Chapel it was still further enlarged by Messrs Hill at a cost of £1000.

The old organ case is now in Bilton Church near Rugby.

The ancient rood-screen is in the south transept of the church of Whis-sendine in Rutlandshire.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Volume XIII.

Page 254. Bp. Fisher's Fellows and Scholars were suppressed by Henry VIII., and afterwards by the Statutes of Elizabeth, after they had been revived by Queen Mary, but, says Baker, 'so artfully that it can hardly be observed without comparing the new Statutes with the old, and both of them with the College books.'

Page 255. JOHN RIPLINGHAM paid £100 for his foundation.

JAMES BERESFORD paid £400, the lands purchased with which produced about £20 per an. J. B. was the youngest son of Thomas and Agnes B. of Bentley, Derbs, who had sixteen sons and one daughter. In Fenny Bently J. B. founded a Chantry in the church of St Edmund the martyr.

SIR MARMADUKE CONSTABLE gave £120 for the Fellowship and left £240 by will. For the latter his exors. gave £80 in money and the manor of Millington, the rent of which was £8. 3s. 4½d.

Page 256. ROBERT DUCKETT left £50 in money, and lands and tenements in the precincts of Cambridge and Horningsea to the value of 55s. yearly (MS Holmes): these included 'the farm of the great barn by Huntingdon way.'

THOMAS LINACRE'S benefaction consisted of two houses with land attached, adjoining his own residence in London, as well as the sum of £221. 13s. 4d. in money. The property was purchased in 1865 by the Metropolitan Board of Works for £4185.

SIR RD. ROKEBY was Comptroller to Cardinal Wolsey. He was a benefactor to St Mary's Beverley. His heir was Robt. Creyke, Lady Rokeby's son by a former husband, who is joined with Lady Rokeby in the deed bestowing the Fellowship.

JOHN DOWMAN'S name was sometimes spelt Doveman. A piece of carved work on one of the beams of Pocklington school represented, as his rebus, three doves, and underneath M.A.N. (*Carlisle's Grammar Schools*).

Page 324. EDWARD GREGSON was of Preston, Lancs. Ackerman says he was First Fellow and President of Jesus Coll. One MS states that E. G. gave £50 for the Scholarship in 1519, and £329. 13s. 4d. for the Fellowships eight years later. This is probably the correct account, the other having

146 *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College.*

£500 in mistake for £50. Another MS says that he also gave some jewels. Mr Gregson was living at Fladbury in 1536, and was in receipt of an annual pension of £13. 16s. 8d. from the College. This is one of several instances of a benefactor making over his gift to the College and receiving the interest on it during his life-time.

Page 325. WILLIAM CHAMBERE. In the N. aisle of Royston Church there is an inscription, now mural, in brass which records W. C.'s gift.

Page 326. JOHN THURLESTONE was of Wakefield, and gave £90 'una cum patera argentea' (old catalogue). Hemsworth school was made an elementary one in 1887.

Page 330. LADY BURGHLEY gave the Polyglot Bible, 'commonly called King Phillipp his bible,' and the College covenanted that it should 'be well and safelie kept cheyned in the library.' That it was chained up appears from an entry in the accounts of 1582, when 2s. was paid for boards nailed up behind it. This Bible, in 8 vols., was edited by Christopher Plautinus 'auctore Ario Montano.' All the volumes have brass medallions on the covers inscribed 'Mildred Burghley.'

Page 336. The 'Bucke Scholarship' is still maintained and additional emolument given with it by the Cutler's Company. The money is not however now paid through the College, as it used to be until near the end of last century.

Volume XIV.

Page 5. Fuller dedicates to Edward Benlowes one of the sections of his History of the University of Cambridge.

Page 6. ROBERT METCALFE was buried in Trin. Coll. Chapel, 28 Dec. 1652, when the Master Dr Hill preached the funeral sermon.

There is in the University Library an interesting MS about Dr Metcalfe's position as Fellow of Trinity after he resigned his Professorship.

Page 9. Thos. Browne, non-juror, Fellow 1678—1710, dedicated to Sir Francis Leycester in 1731 his work on English orders, against the Nag's Head fable, 'in grateful acknowledgement of his long favour and friendship to the author, and of a never to be forgotten instance of it, in his most free charitable and generous support of him, under the infirmities of a very advanced age and the irreparable ruin of his fortunes by a late, too general, calamity.'

Page 35. RICHARD WHITTINGTON was of St John's, B.A. 1600-1, M.A. 1604. There is an epitaph on him in York Minster.

Page 149. DR JOHN BARWICK's birth-place should be Witherslack. In the entry of his admission it is written Witherslake.

Page 210. The Symonds' benefactions were as follows :—

JOHN SYMONDS, B.D., Rector of Gislingham, gave £20 to the Third Court and £5 to the Library.

JOHN SYMONDS, M.A., son of the above, gave £10 to the Third Court and bequeathed £100 for an Exhibition.

Founders and Benefactors of St John's College. 147

The College Catalogue of Benefactors correctly records the gift of the Exhibition.

The third J. S. was not descended from those of Gislingham, but was of a Bury branch of the same family, qualified by relationship to hold the Symonds' Exhibition.

Dr Symonds of Horringer was appointed 'preacher' of St Mary's Bury, about 1738, but retained the Rectory of Horringer, and resided there until his death.

Page 285. The Naden Studentships were to be given by preference to the kindred of Archbishop Sancroft, Mr N's patron, 'being poor'; the state of poverty not being ascribed to the Archbishop, but prescribed as a qualification of the students.

Page 288. Matthew Prior's gift of books was valued at £200. By will he also gave 'my own poems in the greatest paper to be kept in the Library with the books I have already given. I likewise leave my picture by Le Belle and that of my friend and patron Edward, Earl of Jersey, by Rigault.'

Page 289. THE RT. HON. R.D. HILL purchased his Norfolk livings from the family of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, &c. This family bought them back again and some of its members who were Protestants exercised the patronage subject to the conditions of Mr Hill's will. The Fornetts only now remain in the patronage of the present representative of that family, the Earl of Effingham. The advowsons of Ditchingham, Lopham, and Starston now respectively belong to the present Rectors.

Volume xv.

Page 11. Dr Wood's portrait in the Hall was copied from that in the Lodge by Thos. Hy. Illidge, a portrait painter of some eminence. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy. There are two portraits by him of Sir Joshua Walmisley and of the Earl of Derby in the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool (Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*).

Page 74. Sir Thos. Baines, whose monument at Constantinople Prof Palmer succeeded in finding, was of Christ's College, in the Chapel of which College there is a large monument to him and to Sir John Finch, with a long inscription by their tutor, Dr Hy. More.

Page 76. THOS. WHYTEHEAD should have been described as M.A. not as B.D. When Henry Martyn went out as a Missionary to India he was allowed, though of insufficient standing, to proceed to the B.D. degree, but he was required to give a bond that he would not use any precedence he thereby acquired to the disadvantage of other Fellows. Nothing of the kind was done in Whytehead's case. He merely received the usual permission to travel abroad.

Page 80. The Mc Mahon bequest was of nearly treble the value stated. The £10,000 mentioned was the first instalment of it paid to the College. The remainder being subject to certain life annuities was held in trust for the same purpose.

My task is now ended. It has been a labour of love to search out and to record the particulars of the lives and acts alike of our Foundress and other illustrious patrons, as also of so many sons of the College through whose zeal, devotion, and liberality the College has grown to its present magnificence. The worthies whose claims to our gratitude have been thus set forth constitute a long and noble roll, which the College may justly regard with pride and admiration, whilst it also prays from year to year for grace to 'use fruitfully' what they 'bestowed charitably for our comfort.' That we should copy their examples as well as admire their deeds is enjoined in the verses which will form a not inappropriate conclusion to these papers. The lines were prefixed to the Catalogue of Benefactors of 1683 and to the MS History by Dr David Morton.

Splendida magnificos Fundatrix aspice sumptus

Quos dedit, et tantam turba sequuta Ducem.

Perlege qua scripta est, qua parte vaciva tabella

Inscribe: illa oculus postulat, ista manum.

Nullus Apollineo viduetur Sumptus honore

Nec cineres metuant Munera nec tineas

Quid stas tarda manus? viden' ut prævertere tentant

Parcas festivo Carmina nostra pede?

A. F. TORRY.



LIFE AT ST JOHN'S IN 1821.

[The following extracts from the late Mr Quekett's book, *My Sayings and Doings*, are reprinted in the *Eagle* with the author's sanction. They give interesting glimpses of the undergraduate life of sixty-odd years ago.]

I HAD always made up my mind that I would be a clergyman; and my father determined that I should go to Cambridge at 19. An old schoolfellow of mine was at Peterhouse, and my father entrusted to him the duty of entering my name at St John's, which college my father chose, because in those days it was the only college in Cambridge that required from its undergraduates a steady course of reading. In the following October, therefore, 1821, I accompanied my friend to Cambridge, travelling not very expeditiously by the North Devon coach, *viâ* Salisbury and London. After this first long journey of 140 miles, we thought it desirable to remain in London for a couple of days to refresh ourselves, and we put up at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing Cross. The sights and gaities of London were a treat to me, who as a country youth had had little opportunity of seeing town life. I remember well my delight in going to the play and seeing a pantomime for the first time. The piece was called "The Dragon of Wantley," and the clown and pantaloon performed such extraordinary feats that I have never ceased to laugh at the remembrance from that day to this.....

Next day we arrived at Cambridge, and my friend accompanied me to call on the Tutor of St John's,

the Rev R. Tatham. What was my dismay on learning from him that as my name had not been entered before July, I could not keep the October term! My friend was heart-broken at the mistake he had made. "Oh, Quekett, I shall never be able to look your father in the face again!" he said, as we learned this news from the Tutor. It was certainly a very great trial to me, since my only chance of taking honours would now be to wait till the following October—twelve months more on my father's hands. We talked it all over, and I determined to abandon the idea of reading for honours, and to come up for the Lent Term. I knew that in the meantime I could read at home the work which the class were going on with, so that I should be able to join the lectures in January. I must say that this mis-entry was a very great source of disappointment both to my father and myself; and though I always took a good place on the boards of the College in all my examinations, and was high in the list of ordinary degrees, and though I was enabled to take up many branches of study which reading for honours would probably have precluded, still I have always felt that I lost the prestige which a good degree in mathematics would have given.

I joined my friend in his attendance at a course of lectures by the Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, who was then lecturing upon the drainage of the Ely fens. He had beautiful models of water-wheels and windmills, with which he illustrated his lectures; and I shall not forget his kindness in allowing me to take the dimensions and make drawings of his machinery.

In those days there were no boats at Cambridge; nothing but canoes and sailing-boats. We used to go down to the river by Magdalene Bridge. Midsummer Common was a mere swamp. I well remember the first four-oared boat being brought to Cambridge.

It was called "The Hero," and very soon after its introduction boating became a general exercise.

I had many acquaintances—old schoolfellows—in the different colleges, and my life at Cambridge was pleasant enough. College customs were then very different from the free-and-easy habits which our young men assume nowadays. There was no exhibition of "blazers" and bright-ribboned straw hats at every hour of the day; nor did we ever think of going to lecture or hall without a white necktie. So strict was the discipline, that when Simeon was drawing great crowds of undergraduates to Trinity Church on Sunday evenings the authorities immediately ordered attendance at a course of Greek Testament lectures fixed for the same hour.

It was at one of these lectures that I made a friend who had a hand in forming and moulding my early clerical life, and of whom I cannot speak in terms of too high regard. Our lecturer was a son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells—Dr Law. In those days there was no gas, and we had not even lamps on the tables at lecture. We were lectured in Mr Law's own room, and large mould candles were placed here and there to give us light. Over the table Mr Law had a very rich and handsome table-cloth, and when, as the lecturer proceeded, I saw one of the candles guttering, I tried to save the cloth by snuffing the candle and stopping the running of the tallow. To my dismay, but to the amusement of the whole class, I snuffed the candle out. Mr Law was very angry, thinking that I was bent on mischief, and immediately called upon me to go on with some translation. A day or two afterwards, some of my college friends had an opportunity of explaining to him that what I had done was with the intention of remedying the state of the candle and saving his table-cloth, whereupon Mr Law sent for me, and apologised for having misunderstood my motive. On learning that I was

a Somersetshire man, we became fast friends. During my whole college life he extended to me help and kindness in many forms; and when he was appointed by his father Archdeacon of Wells, with a living in Somersetshire, I was one of six young Cambridge men whom he took down to that part of the diocese to enter upon ministerial work under his own supervision.

During my first year I had had lodgings in Bridge-street, but on my coming up after the Long Vacation I had rooms assigned to me in College under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

The nephew of one of the most popular Judges of the day had passed his Freshman's year at St John's in a monstrously extravagant manner, insomuch that his uncle, upon whom the expenses fell, came up to Cambridge to complain. The young man's rooms were wonderfully furnished; every luxury had been provided, and the pictures he had collected were of very great value. The Judge was at a loss what to do with his nephew, and appealed to the Tutor, who advised that the young fellow should be rusticated for a term or two, and that he would for that time find a quiet and careful man to live in the rooms and take care of all belongings. This the Judge agreed to, and I was fixed upon as a proper person to take up my abode in these sumptuous apartments. I received many letters from the young man and his family begging me to be a good guardian of all his possessions. I soon found, however, that my palace of riches was a nuisance rather than a comfort to me, for the number of visitors—this young gentleman's friends, and *their* friends, and their friends' friends—was so large that my rooms were never my own, nor could I even pretend to read. I therefore went to the Tutor and complained of being thus besieged. It was arranged that only on one day in the week, viz., Saturday, from 9 to 12, was any inspection of

the pictures to be allowed. To my own private friends, however, I made an exception, and gave occasional permission for them to visit the pictures by my private card.

I may just mention that on the young scapegrace's return to Cambridge I was very warmly thanked, both by his people and himself, for all the care I had taken of his property.

My good old Peterhouse friend left Cambridge in January after taking his degree. I missed him much; but I had another school-fellow, Shaw, at Peterhouse, who helped to supply the gap.

During the last year I had no Public Lectures, therefore there was little to do, and as I had read up all the subjects required for the public examination, and passed the College rehearsal, I was pronounced "all right." I therefore began to read for my coming examination for Holy Orders. I had no notion where my future lot would be cast, and did not trouble on that account, as I was not old enough to be ordained. The daily life at College was much the same as before, except that nearly all old friends had left; and with new ones I had little in common. I passed my examination with the men of my year, but was obliged to stay behind and keep another Term before getting my degree of B.A.

As soon as my degree was conferred I went home, and as I had six months before me until my twenty-third birthday, I wished to see something more of the world. My dear friend Uttermare had the same desire, and he having nothing to do, and being rich and an only son, we planned a foreign tour. I was glad to be his companion, and the arrangement was very satisfactory to his father and mother, who were pleased that he should embrace this opportunity of going abroad whilst he had a friend who had the leisure to accompany him. When summer came we "tourists" packed our traps and made ready for a

start. Alas!

The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft agley,

and in July came a letter from the new Archdeacon of Wells, one of my former tutors, to say that I had been appointed one of six young Cambridge men to hold curacies in the diocese. My ordination must take place at Michaelmas.

Our foreign tour was knocked on the head. Instead of books of travel I was obliged to seek for books of divinity, and in due time I learnt I was to be located at South Cadbury.



GREECE REVISITED.

Haliartus, 28 December 1887.

IT is just nine years since I last made a long halt in Greece.* Thanks to the energy of Charilaos Trikoupi, the country has made immense progress meanwhile: new roads, good buildings, careful farming catch one's eye at once; the Greek flag is far more common in the Levant than it used to be; but the crowning bit of good government is that he has cut down the House of Commons from three hundred members to just half that number—a good piece of up-hill work—while we, in an island further west, have been climbing down-hill to ochlocracy. The day after we had landed we started off by railway for Peloponnesus, and from Nauplia, as our head-quarters, paid careful visits to Epidaurus (a sort of Bath and Cheltenham rolled into one, of two thousand years ago), Tiryns, Argos, and Mykenae, and then spent a night at Corinth, returning on Christmas-eve to Athens. Argos struck me as one of the proudest sites I had ever seen, looking down as she does on an arm of the sea, and with a noble range of hills on each side. Mykenae—scarcely two hours' ride to the north-east—answers well to its name, embosomed as it is in a nook amongst the hills. At Athens we had studied the rich collection which Dr Schliemann had gathered on this spot; but the rifled tombs lying bare in the warm sunlight had a sorrowful ghastly

* See *Eagle*, vol. XI. p. 36.

aspect. Half-way onward to Corinth we halted for an hour at Nemea, a natural amphitheatre on an axis of about three miles; the saw and the hammer were busy in a thriving village, but three upright columns are almost all that remains of the temple of Zeus, which was already falling into decay when visited by Pausanias. Happily there is plenty of game in the country, or we should have come off badly for food; hare or partridge is generally plump, but the poultry might have crowed at Simon Peter.

We kept Christmas at Athens in good homely style; after hearty services in our Legation Church came a family dinner-party, kindly given by the head of our colony. Our visits to the Lord Chamberlain and the Mistress of the Robes on the day of our arrival were pleasantly acknowledged by an invitation to a Court ball, which we felt bound to accept. The Queen was bright and gracious. I was presented, with the Legation-Chaplain and the Captain of H.B.M.S. *Rattler*, to the King. He asked each one a few questions, but shewed less tact and charm of manner than the Queen. Some of my German and American friends were there, but I was most pleased at meeting Trikoupi once more. He is working hard to restore the national credit, which was so grievously impaired by the war-scare that his rival, Delyannis, provoked two years ago; yet one still finds no coin but copper in circulation, or paper at 20 per cent. discount, in lieu of gold and silver.

Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the morning, we started for Thebes and Northern Greece with a carriage and four horses. The whole turn-out would have been just in keeping with Ballyvourney or any other tumble-down village in Munster; however, we safely did fifty miles before dinner, so we must not grumble. At Eleusis, our first halt, you would have been amused at the dress of the women, who were washing linen at a public fountain. Close-fitting blue trousers, but

slightly concealed by a petticoat (σχιστός χίτων) that was slit on each side up to the waist, a red-and-white apron, and a loose jacket of some gaudy colour. We saw several marble tablets that mentioned the Mysteries and the Areopagus. Greece has certainly gone far ahead of her late oppressor, Turkey; every little town has even a clock, and bridges are kept in good order. Curious bits of Turkish still linger in the language: yesterday I was addressed as Effendi, and a Montenegrin postage stamp was said to come from Maurovouná (Blackrock).

Itea, near Lepanto, 2 January 1888.—As in diplomacy, so too in commerce, England and France are constantly playing see-saw: we had founded gas-works at Athens, which have been lately ceded to a French company; and the drainage of Lake Copaïs (a sort of Whittlesea mere), which we skirted on leaving Thebes, has just passed from French to English hands. At Lebadeia (our second halt from Athens) the long silence of the lake-shore was broken by the sound of many waters, which came with life upon the ear. The river Hercyna comes tumbling down a gorge no wider than the old court of Corpus, and is fed by the pools of Lethe and Mneme. Here my sister-in-law made a charming water-colour drawing. Onward to Arachova we had to travel caravan-fashion on horseback, a cavalcade of six, for the track wound round the slopes of Parnassus, where often there was scarcely room enough for a mule to pass. We easily identified the σχιστή ὁδός; occasional pre-historic wheel-marks forcibly reminded us of the storied encounter so touchingly told by Sophocles in the *Oedipus Rex* (vv. 800–812). You should have seen the handsome old woman preparing our rooms, first hanging an oil-lamp (of a pattern that might have graced the age of Methusaleh) from the lock of the door. Next morning at sunrise we had to wait a little while for our horses; so some of our hostess's daughters, with two or three

girl friends, kindly extemporised a dance for our amusement, to the music of their own voices, as they sang a ballad of how "Margaret fell from an apple tree."

New Year's Eve and half the next day we spent at Delphi, and at first felt slightly disenchanted at finding the fount of Castalia full of watercress, while washerwomen were busy at a spout hard by; but "still is the sky as blue," &c., as when Euripides made Ion sing the praises of Delphi. The magnificent view from the *stadion* to Parnassus upwards, and downwards to the Gulf of Corinth and Mount Kyllene, carried us back to mythical and historical glories, and made us forgive the swallow's nest and huge cobweb that filled opposite corners in the ceiling of our bedroom.

Thanks to the skilful industry of French archaeologists, the Athenian *stoa* has been fully excavated; the inscription

ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ ΑΝΕΘΕΣΑΝ ΤΗΝ ΣΤΟΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΝΟΠΛΑ
ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΑΚΡΩΤΕΡΙΑ ΗΕΛΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΟΝ

is pointed out to us by the priest of the parish; the date is probably not later than 429 B.C.,—at any rate before the age of η and ω .

Hence to Itea was a short stage of little more than two hours, and here we were detained for two long days on the shore of the Gulf, waiting for a chance of crossing to Corinth. So we rambled up the valley to Amphissa, and were rewarded by finding an *aureus* of Philip II in absolutely perfect preservation; it bears as mint-mark a vine-leaf—a symbol which Müller had given as of uncertain locality; but it probably indicates the mint of Amphissa. On the second day, rain—the first we had seen for three weeks—began to fall. It was soft and warm as on an English May-day, but we were so near to the mountains that we could see the snowflakes falling within four miles of us.

A morning at Corinth gave us time to enjoy the

wondrous view from the old citadel, still called Akro-Korinthos—to gather a few specimens for our Geological Museum—and to see something of the canal which is piercing the isthmus on the old line of Nero's engineers, and will reduce the nautical distance from Trieste to Athens by more than a hundred miles. Still flourishes here the Isthmian pine, though it no longer furnishes, as of old, the wrestler's prize-wreath (1 Cor. ix. 25). The modern Greek is a strange compound: handsome, clever, witty, and hospitable, like our fellow-subjects in the Island of Saints, he is like them in being too often negligent also, and economical of truth, putting off till to-morrow what ought to have been done to-day, 'and crying out in his own language "Doesn't matter" (*δὲν πειράζει*) when a sturdy Englishman rebukes him for slovenliness; but, for all that, in Greece we can see the elements of a great nation, and must hope that it is learning patience and self-control.

S. S. LEWIS.



THE SNAKES IN VERGIL.

THE fascination exercised by the snake has made it a favourite subject with poets. Many an illustration of this statement might be drawn from our own writers. In Eden the serpent which Satan found—

“Pleasing was his shape
“And lovely; never since of serpent kind
“Lovelier,”

and the marvellous creature in Keat's *Lamia* are cases in point. We here propose to translate a few passages from Vergil in which the snake figures. We naturally begin with the snake of Laocoon. In reading it the reader may recall the Leviathan of Milton, and Satan on the lake, doubtless suggested by this passage.

Our snakes are here amphibious. They are not merely terrible, but clothed with the added dignity of heaven-appointed avengers. There is nothing about them crafty, or insidious, or mean. However much Vergil's execution may fall short, the conception is magnificent.

Of Neptune priest-elect, Laocoon,
Stood by the altar-fires, in act to slay
The bull; when, lo! upon the tranquil deep
From Tenedos, (I shudder as I tell)
Two snakes, of mighty girth, along the brine
Lie, moving shorewards, side by side. Their heads,
Erect above the waves, and bloody crests,
O'ertop the waters. Still, in changing folds,
Their other parts besides prone on the flood,
Their huge backs undulate along the sea.
At length we hear the trouble of the foam;
And now we see them move along the land.
Their eyes are bright, and full of fire and blood,
They lick their hissing mouths with quivering tongues.

Pale at the sight, we scatter far and wide.
They with set course make towards Laocoon.
The snakes, each seizing one, wrap in their folds
His youthful sons, at first, and feed upon
Their miserable limbs. Then upon him
They fall, who runs to aid with useless spears,
And bind him firmly in their monster folds.
Twice round his body, twice about his neck,
Their scaly backs they wind, until their heads
And towering necks o'ertop him and o'erhang.
His fillets foul with venom and black gore,
He strives their knots to loosen with his hands;
With dreadful cries to heaven, like a bull,
Wounded, the priest lets 'scape, with unskill'd stroke.
Then the twain glide away, and gain the shrine
Of fierce Tritonis, in the citadel,
Safe at her feet and 'neath her orb'd shield.

We see that there is no authority at all in Vergil's text for the grouping of the Vatican marble: The victims are apparently destroyed one by one.

We next have the snake in the grass, which is trodden upon. Androgeus, in the dark, in the streets of Troy, during the last fatal night, suddenly finds himself among enemies, having at first mistaken them for friends.

Speechless, astounded, back his foot he drew,
As one who treads, unwitting, on a snake
Among the thorns. Shuddering he shrinks from it,
Lifting itself, and swelling its blue neck,
Angry: so shrank Androgeus.

Compare the imitation of this passage by Parnell in *The Hermit*, which commences,

As one who finds a serpent in his way.

In the same book of the *Æneid*, the second, from which we have taken our two previous examples, we find a third. Pyrrhus is compared to a snake which has cast its slough.

There by the door shone Pyrrhus, proud and bold,
A blaze of brass, with glittering spear and shield;
Like a bright snake, on poisonous grasses fed,

VOL. XV.

Y

Awile the snows hid swollen underground,
 That casts the old slough and a new youth dons:
 Its front it rears erect to court the light,
 Its slippery folds curl'd ring on ring below,
 Its fork'd tongue quivering 'tween its jaws agape.

In the fifth book we have the snake beneficent, mysterious but no longer a terror. While the harmless and lovely snake in Eden is changed as we know by an evil spirit entering it, here the case is reversed.

Æneas proceeds with a great crowd to the tumulus of his father on the anniversary of his death. He duly pours out the libations of wine and blood and milk, and then he addresses the shade of the dead. As he concludes, a strange thing happens.

From underneath the hallow'd spot a snake
 Drew, fold on fold, seven glossy gyres in all,
 Huge. Peacefully it glides about the mound
 And altars; streak'd with heavenly blue its back,
 Its scales bright flakes of gold; such colours as
 The rainbow has, when the sky smiles through tears.
 Æneas wondering sees. It, long drawn out,
 Glides softly mid the goblets and the cups,
 And tastes the feast: then, leaving undefiled
 The altar's burden, slowly glides again
 Within the tomb, innoxious.

Æneas is at a loss to decide if this snake is the tutelary genius of the spot or of his father.

One illustration more—the snake wounded. Sergestus, in the boat-race, fouls a rock, and his oars on one side are disabled. He vainly endeavours to proceed—

As when a snake, a passing wheel has grazed,
 In the road lies, disabled; or as one
 Left mangled by a heavy stone, half dead,
 By the vex'd foot-farer. In vain it writhes,
 Quivering through all its length, and strives to flee;
 Part furious, with its eyes afire, and neck
 Struggling erect, tongue hissing; part all maim'd
 And helpless.

A.



JOHNIANA—A MEDLEY.

WELL, you know the expression is a little coarse, but on the whole I agree with the sentiment, don't you? I thought I would just look in to see if you were working, as, being a *bond fide* student of divinity, of course you are. No? well I thought you might be. I've just been up to the Lieutenant; he told me he couldn't attend to me,—had some people up—had a lunch on at a guinea a-head—that I must call again. He thought I had come to collect for the College Mission, and, after drawing out bank notes to the amount of £30, offered me half-a-crown. I took it humbly and left (N.B. I do not collect for the Mission, but he said he had to keep up appearances, and so I thought I had better do so too, as I am awfully hard up). I heard afterwards that the Facetious One had been summoned to play soft music, while he and the company slept, and that they had then taken to reading Chaucer, as being a poet who affected an early English style, which they desired to imitate. Jerusalem! Verily we cannot all be little, but we may all in any wise be great.

This is of great interest to you (doubtless amongst others). Well, I am very glad you are rowing in the first boat. What fun it was—rise at five—interview half-a-dozen incorruptible freshmen before breakfast—put them in their bath, shave them, or anything in a small way, so as they voted straight. Ask six more to breakfast, great professions of friendship (I have cut them all since). Rushing about all the

morning, printing and stamping (or returning unstamped) circulars dyed with the *os sanguineum*. More of the incorruptible to lunch. At 2.15 rush through the courts and down to the boats in cap, gown, and cab; then a flying visit to the Vice-Chancellor, face made up so as to look as if some new *coup d'état* was imminent, or even now on the *tapis*. Boulanger's self no better hand at such a crisis. Some say that his shade under cover of Artocopus was in our midst, though we knew it not. Many were the oracles of the professional prophets that were cited, *e.g.*

ἤξει ναυτικὸς ὄχλος ὅτ' οὐ 'Ροδόβηρος ἀνάσσει.

and

τὸ βεατικὸν ἄργον ἄμεινον.

This last was popularly supposed to mean "B.A.'s are best when idle," as they often are towards the end of their sixth year, though a well-girt man may compass it in three.

However, I am glad it all went right, aren't you? And now the boat is to go head of the river and row at Henley and a few more besides—rather more. Nor does it follow that because one has never rowed in a boat one cannot therefore coach it, for moustache and spats have been distinctly seen clinging feebly to the pommel across Stourbridge Common, with a boat a mile or two away. And in any wise we can all be critics. For the Indian sage, whose saw is 'O be very careful,' hath ever and anon assumed that *rôle*. But even in his racing punkah on the primeval Ganges he cuts a sorry figure, and on the Cam he hath not attained unto the first estate.

Nor does it follow, because he knows no Law, that all he says is *ipso facto* to be accounted Gospel. His companion the Apostle saith plainly in his epistle to Mark Benton, "Row not, neither be a galley-slave, for there is no pleasure like that of going to town dressed in nice clothes, and he who rows forgoes

afternoon tea and warm tub, which are ever the delight of the Phæacians—look, he made mine, am not I superb?" So with a sweet smile he passed on, and they of the order of the 'Saucepan Round' clustered about him with myriad twinklings of white and many-breasted togas.

Therefore, you see, I strongly hold that we are not all bounders: though malefactors most of us are, as *Torre armatus obusto* and Duns Scotus would have us believe. I am very glad, aren't you, that our social regeneration is now so well on the move forward. From the Lady Margaret ball down to Robinson, who has started spats, eyeglass, and a white waistcoat, great improvement is going on. A Johnian now will no longer be looked down upon for his poverty, self-denial, and hard work.

But Japheth, my boy, *quorsum haec?* Let us seek something with a lighter quill (my pen is a 'J,' but never mind). I hear you are elected a member of the Crèche. I am glad of it. That scene of peace, of well-rocked cradles and gently-consumed feeding-bottles, and the murmuring sound of the presiding genius crooning the nursery rhymes with linked sweetness long drawn out, will charm your troubled breast.

Oh dear, I am so sick! I, who have sought to pile Pelion on Ossa and Ossa upon Pelion, am now in the ruck. Even Cash, the Pie-man, cuts me. I shall sign off, go blob, play la-crosse, or study past-participles, if I cannot hoick, jab, or otherwise get myself out of this. Professor Darwin tells me he divides his friends into two classes, widely divergent—the social and intellectual. He does not say to which I belong. Is this accident or design? Paddle on, two and four. But you can't do both, nor can one attain to the dignity of Fine Fellowship unless after long wanderings and a return in the twentieth year having lost all his companions. Loghut, of course, will pip me in my exam., he who, after years of patient

effort, now shines resplendent with pewter pot and much renown appertaining. Poor old Elephant, too, has had his reward; so may I, too, hope that Fortune's wheel will again some day bring me up to the top, when in after years I may revisit these classic haunts and find that the social revolution has gone so far that all our little Josephs, with their waistcoats of divers devices, have gotten them into the Pitt. Yes, we live in an age of reform and advance—the drains are up thrice a term in all the courts, the pipes cleared out, holes bored in the Chapel door, the Bridge rechristened of Size (see *Review* last term), smoking allowed in the courts, and music after hours. What says the McNab of that ilk? He says, "Ah weel, ah weel, whatever," and, like the raven, nothing more. What says Mr Busta? "I never saw a blacker dog; you will find this in the Book of the Professor, a note of some duration." I agree about the dog; nor do I think it right a surplice should possess four dimensions and have the power of affixing itself on to vacuity in a dark corner in Chapel on Sunday evening.

I, like Hubert Field, see many things, but cannot cram them all in here. I see all the clubs at an end, jealousy laid to rest, Bounders and Piemen and gentlemen, so-called, walking hand in hand, the Amalgamation flourishing, and all united, poor and rich, in one harmonious whole, to make this old and very religious foundation the best managed little republic in the world. "Who are you?" says one; "Reform yourself first." "Right you are," say I; "sorry I spoke, and that you can't stop." I am to be photo'd to-morrow, with the College in the background, for I consider I am its benefactor, more so than Miss Anne Sheepshanks, who left us money whereby to live plainly and think deeply upon Commemoration Day.

But stay, methinks I hear the cry of the old-clo' man, the chance seller (or buyer) of cast-off garments.

I hear it again, bringing sorrow to the gyps and revenue to — whom? I tried it once, but, beyond a sweet smile from Sapphira Vivian, a silken twirl of the versatile moustache and a turn of the eyeglass poised in the shapely eye, I got nothing. His testimonial may be found in the woof of the Arachne-coil, who is no liar (in wait). "Old clo', old clo'," thy plaintive anthem fades, past the near meadow, over the still stream, and now 'tis buried deep in the next—report. Hi! wake up; you're asleep. Perhaps these vagaries of mine will get you into a great row; but you and I are the most perfect gentlemen I ever knew, and of course I am only jocose. Good day!

ANON.

Obituary.

REV WILLIAM QUEKETT.

There died on last Good Friday, March 30, at the ripe old age of 86, a loyal Johnian and a man of mark. Three weeks before he had sent to the Master the letter which we print on another page, and presented to the Library a copy of the book in which he had gathered up the story of his life. The Rev William Quekett was the last and not the least remarkable of three remarkable brothers. Professor John Quekett, curator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, was a man of European reputation. Edwin, who practised as a medical man in the East-end, is known as a pioneer of microscopic work. William, rector of Warrington since 1854, was as a young man also well known in the East-end as a curate and as incumbent of Christ Church. Thackeray in his letters mentions going to see a party of emigrants and encountering Parson Quekett, who was the soul of this and other movements. Other sides of his work some twenty-seven years ago are sketched in a paper "What a London Curate can do if he tries," by Charles Dickens, to be found in *Household Words* (16 Nov. 1850). The feat of which he was proudest was the conversion of a railway arch into a school. Altogether he was in the East-end a shrewd, practical, business-like administrator; not the least worthy of the clergymen who made modern philanthropy possible with its amateur concerts and bunches of flowers. A correspondent of the *Standard*, under date April 6, writes as follows:—"I well remember that he was the first clergyman who started Penny Readings, Dorcas and Mothers'

Meeting Societies, Baths and Wash-houses for the Poor, and Emigration to the Colonies, in which he was greatly assisted by the then Lords Westminster and Wenlock, Mr and Mrs Sidney Herbert (now Lady Herbert of Lea), instituted Winter Evenings' Lectures, where we youngsters had the benefit of listening to Dr Letheby, Professors Wheatstone and Quekett, and other scientific men; besides which he dabbled in engineering, turning, Talbot-typing, Daguerreotyping, at which I assisted." Another correspondent pointed out that he was the central character of a romance called *Battledon Rectory*, in which he appeared as *Dr Lyman*. But the motive of the book seems to have been anything but kindly, and a little war of letters arose over the subject in the newspapers of last April, under the heading *Charles Dickens's Model Curate*. Mr Quekett was born at Langport in Somersetshire and took his B.A. degree in 1825, and his M.A. in 1831.

JOHN PRICE M.A.

We should last Term have recorded the death, at the age of 84, of a Johnian of mark, Mr John Price of Chester, formerly principal classical master of the High School, Liverpool. His death, after a long illness, took place on October 14, 1887. He was third classic and last in the Mathematical Tripos in 1826, the latter position so outweighing the former that he was never elected a Fellow of the College. In the words of a highly distinguished contemporary, 'this judgment lost the College an excellent Scholar and more; for Price was a profound Welsh Scholar, and a great naturalist—geologist, conchologist, and ornithologist.' The following facts are taken from the *Cheshire Observer* (22 Oct. 1887).

Mr Price was born at Pwllcrochon, on the North Wales coast, and was first educated at Chester. From that city he went to Shrewsbury School, under Dr

Butler, where he had Darwin as a schoolfellow; and thence to St John's. He returned to Shrewsbury School as master, and afterwards went to Cambridge as private tutor. From there he went to Dalmahoy as tutor to the Earl of Morton's boys, and thence back to St John's College to take private pupils in classics. He next went to Bristol College as head master of the junior department; and afterwards to Liverpool as classical principal of the High School. From this place he went to Birkenhead, there to give private tuition and scientific lectures, and to continue his zoological studies. After spending three years at his father's residence, Plas-yn-Llysfaen, near Abergele, he settled down in 'rare old Chester.' Here, according to a well-informed correspondent, 'observing, as he did, the great need for some teaching for the poor ragged children in Lower Bridge-street and the locality, he engaged a large room and started a school which he taught himself, for many years, making the children who came to him at once his pupils and his friends. He would often hold tea parties for them, not after the present style of having the tea, &c., provided by a confectioner, but where everything was prepared and arranged by the children and their master, and many boys and girls now grown up owe all their education to Mr Price's efforts on their behalf. Born as he was at Pwllcrochon, on the North Wales coast, he spent a considerable portion of time in his early years on the seashore, and became a close observer of the habits of marine animals and plants. The study so begun he continued throughout all his life, so that wherever he went the study of botany and zoology found in Mr Price an ardent devotee. He was one of the members of the old Chester Natural History Society years ago, and when Kingsley came to Chester and formed his new Natural Science Society, Mr Price became one of his most active assistants, and was chairman of the botanical section of that society up to the period of his death. He contributed many

most valuable and deeply interesting papers at the meetings of that society, which will be remembered for many years to come. In addition to these he wrote several works.' One of the best known of his works is *Old Price's Remains* (first published in monthly parts in 1864), which is full of most interesting matter, including a number of chapters on the *History of Birkenhead Shore*. At a meeting of the committee of the Chester Society of Natural Science a minute to the following effect was ordered to be recorded:—'The committee desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the society through the lamented death of Mr John Price, M.A. Although so far advanced in years, Mr Price's numerous communications to the society, in virtue of his office as chairman of the botanical section, not only have been most valuable from their scientific accuracy, but had the rare charm of being most entertaining likewise. Whilst his clear-sightedness and long experience enabled him to grasp at once the full importance of any scientific fact, his playful fancy invariably asserted itself, often in the most unexpected manner, as he depicted the same to his pupils and friends. During Mr Price's whole life he has been a painstaking and careful teacher, and, at the same time, a most observant naturalist. As a teacher he has had as pupils all classes and conditions of people, but his best efforts and greatest care were for years given to the very poorest children in some of the lowest parts of the city; and often he not only taught but fed and clothed them. Besides numerous papers and communications, Mr Price has published several larger works, of which perhaps the most notable is his *Old Price's Remains*, a book which is full of valuable scientific fact, recorded in his characteristically humorous manner. Mr Price's eminent literary and scientific knowledge was, with the most unselfish liberality, ever placed at the disposal of all comers; and it is with deep regret that we have now to record

his loss.' Mr Price left two children, one being the wife of Dr Stolterfoth, of Chester, and the other the Rev Ellis Price, who during Canon Kingsley's life was curate with him at Eversley.

JOHN BROOK-SMITH M.A.

Seldom has a feeling of suspense been more keen and painful than that caused by the announcement, on Saturday morning, April 29, of the sudden death of Mr John Brook-Smith, M.A., at his home in Cheltenham. Mr Brook-Smith was born at Huddersfield on July 17, 1824, and it was there he received his early education. Thence he proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he obtained the Gold Medal for Mathematics. Leaving Edinburgh, he came to this College, where he displayed great mathematical ability, although ill-health prevented him from taking a Tripos. In 1849 he was appointed to the second mastership on the Modern Side at Cheltenham College, a position which he held up to within a month of his death. While thus engaged in teaching, he did not neglect his own studies, and took his LL.B. at London University, being afterwards called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. On the retirement of Mr Spenser, at the end of the Easter Term, Mr Brook-Smith was appointed Head Master of the Modern Department, but was prevented by illness from assuming his duties during the first fortnight of the summer Term. On April 29, the College was preparing to welcome him in the new capacity with a feeling of love and respect, accentuated by the faithful service of forty years, when the congratulation was turned into universal mourning by the news of his sudden death.

In 1872 Mr Brook-Smith published his *Arithmetic or Theory in Practice*, which has passed into a second edition, published by Macmillan and Co. He was also the author of several pamphlets on Mathematics.

Outside his profession Mr Brook-Smith was distinguished, for a period of five years, as an Alderman of the Borough. He was also well known in connexion with the Freemasons of the Province, and in 1880, after having filled various minor offices, he was chosen by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to be Deputy Provincial Grand Master, a post which he filled until two or three weeks before his death. He had received from the Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the honour of Investiture as a Part Deacon of England, and during his long membership of the Craft he had taken part in many important public works with which the Provincial Grand Lodge was associated, such as the Reredos in Gloucester Cathedral, the restoration of the Chapter House in Tewkesbury Abbey, and the Masonic window in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.

On May 2, with every token of respect that could be paid to him as a man, a master, a colleague, a brother Mason, Mr Brook-Smith was laid in the grave. When the mourners had taken their farewell glance, the Freemasons, according to their ancient rite, one by one, passed by the open grave and dropped into it the sprig of the acacia plant which with them symbolizes the thought of death,



FLEUR DES CHAMPS.

FLEUR des champs, brune moissonneuse,
Aimait le fils d'un laboureur ;
Par malheur la pauvre faneuse
N'avait à donner que son cœur.
Elle pleurait ; un jour le père
Lui dit : " Fauche ce pré pour moi ;
Si dans trois jours il est par terre,
Dans trois jours mon fils est à toi."

Le doux récit que je vous chante
Est un simple récit du cœur ;
C'est un histoire bien touchante,
Que m'a contée un moissonneur.

En l'écoutant la pauvre fille
Crut mourir de joie et d'amour,
À l'instant prenant sa faucille
Elle travaille nuit et jour.
Près de défaillir à l'ouvrage,
Elle puisait avec ferveur,
Dans sa prière, du courage,
Et sa prière dans son cœur,

Sur sa route une marguerite
Arrête ses yeux attendris :
" Il faut tomber, pauvre petite,
Car mon bonheur est à ce prix."
Mais en tombant la fleur naissante
Avait des regards si touchants,
Qu'elle fit pleurer l'innocente,
Comme elle, simple fleur des champs.



THE MEADOW FLOWER: A MOVING BALLAD.

Air: The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington.

A BROWN reaper-maid grew like a wild-flower,
And she loved a farmer's son,
But alack! the poor maid had never a dower
To bring but her heart alone.
The farmer one day, as her tears did flow,
Said—"Reap thou this field of mine,
If in three days thou hast laid it low,
In three days my son is thine."

I sing you a lay, and a sweet sad lay,
And a simple lay of love;
'Twas a reaper told me the tale one day,
Which did my pity move.

When she heard that word, the poor fond maid
For joy nigh fainted away,
And straightway taking her sickle-blade
She toiled night and day.
And toiling so, well-nigh forwrought,
She prayed full fervently;
Her prayer it brought the strength she sought,
Her love gave her strength to pray.

Full in her way a daisy small
Did meet her sad weary eye,
"Thou poor sweet flower, thou too must fall,
As price of my life's joy."
But the flower as it fell in its tender youth
Did look so wistfully,
That the simple maiden wept for ruth:
For a wild-flower eke was she.

Le troisième jour, dans la plaine
 Revient le riche laboureur ;
 L'enfant est pâle et hors d'haleine,
 Mais ses yeux brillent de bonheur.
 "J'ai plaisanté," dit-il, "ma fille,"
 Mais pour toi voilà dix écus."
 Et le soir près de sa faucille
 Expirait un fleur de plus.

Telle est l'histoire bien touchante
 Que m'apprirent des moissonneurs,
 Et chaque fille que la chante
 À la chanson mêle ses pleurs.

GUSTAVE LEMOINE.

ΘΕΟΥ ΘΕΛΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΝ ΕΠΙ ΡΙΠΟΣ ΠΛΕΟΙΣ.

τίς ἂν δύναιτο μέλανα λευκαίνειν λίβυν ;
 τίς τετράγωνον ξυμμετρεῖν μορφήν κύκλῳ ;
 τίς χθόνια κοιμᾶν ρεύματ' Αἰτναίου πυρός ;
 τίς ἄστρ' ἀριθμεῖν οὐρανοῦ, ψάμμους ἁλός ;
 τίς εἰς σελήνην στρωννύναι μακρὰν ὁδόν ;
 τίς τήνδε βαίνειον εἰσάπαξ ἐστρωμένην ;
 τίς ἄρνα μάχιμον, μείλιχον ποιεῖν λύκον ;
 τίς τῆς Ἰέρνης δυσσεβῇ νικᾶν ἔριν ;
 τίς γῆς ἀπάσης στυγνὸν ἐκβάλλειν Ἄρη ;
 τίς ταῦτ' ἀπειθεῖν πάντας ἀνθρώπους φρονεῖν ;
 τίς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καρδίαν σαφῶς ὁρᾶν ;—
 οὐδεὶς ὃς οὐ δύναται' ἂν ἐκπράσσειν τάδε
 καὶ τῶνδε μείζω μύρι' ἄλλα θαύματα
 Θεοῦ θέλοντος· οὐ γὰρ εἴρηται μάτην
 Θεοῦ θέλοντος κὰν ἐπὶ ῥιπὸς πλέοις.

B. H. K.

The third day comes to his field once more
That farmer rich and fine;
The maid is pale and panting sore,
But her eyes with gladness shine.
"I did but jest," quoth he, "my lass,"
Here be ten crowns for thy pay;"
That eve, by her sickle, upon the grass
This wild-flower faded away.

This is the lay, and a moving lay,
That the reapers told to me;
The maidens sing it among the hay
And their tears fall fast and free.

D. M.

**'YOU MAY SAIL ON A HURDLE
IF GOD ALLOW.'**

WHO could wash a blackamoor white?
Who could a circle square aright?
Who fetter Aetna's bursting brands?
Who reckon up the stars and sands?
Who to the moon a railroad make?
Who, were it made, that journey take?
Who to battle the lamb inflame?
Who the rage of the wild wolf tame?
Who the madness of Erin quell?
Who from the whole earth war expel?
Who get all mankind to agree?
Who the depths of his own heart see?—
All these wonders and greater still
All can achieve, if God so will;
For of old 'twas written, and well I trow,
'You may sail on a hurdle, if God allow.'

B. H. K.



THROUGH PEACE TO LIGHT.

I DO not ask, O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road :
I do not ask that Thou would'st take from me
Aught of its load ;
I do not ask that flowers should always spring
Beneath my feet :
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.
For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I plead ;
Lead me aright,
Though strength may falter, and though heart may bleed
Through Peace to Light.
I do not ask, O Lord, that Thou wilt shed
Full radiance here ;
Give but a ray of Peace, that I may tread
Without a fear.
I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see :
Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand,
And follow Thee.
Joy is like restless day, but Peace divine
Like quiet night :
Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall shine,
Through Peace to Light.

ADELAIDE PROCTER.



PER PACEM AD LUCEM.

Non precor, O Deus, ut via me delectet euntem;
 Non precor ut vitae deminuat onus;
Non ut sub pedibus nascentur secula florum;
 Nam, scio, quod nimis est suave venena parit,
Hoc unum, Pater, est, unum hoc, Deus optime, votum,
 Ut, proficiscenti dum mihi faustus ades,
Corda dolor quamvis laceret viresque fatiscant,
 Persequar ad Lucem Te Duce tuta viam.
Dum moror hos intra fines, non Te, Deus, oro
 Ut radios omnes exhibuisse velis:
Parvula fax detur pignus modo Pacis et omen,
 Impavide faciam qua radiante gradus:
Intellecta mihi ne sint quae tristia mittis,
 Signa nec ambiguae sint manifesta viae;
Hoc satis, in mediis Tua cognita Dextra tenebris;
 Hoc satis, haud timide Te praeunte sequi.
Laetitiam motus simulant strepitusque diurni:
 Pax Divina quid est? Noctis amica quies.
Da, Pater, ipsa dies donec resplendeat, illum
 Persequar ad Lucem Te Duce sospes iter.

B. H. K.



SERMONS IN STONES.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "Oh! have you heard the news?
A party's going to *Clapham*, guided by Professor *Hughes*,
To spend the Easter Vac with him, and everyone who
goes is
A bit of a geologist."—"You don't say so," says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "Attend awhile to me,
And I will give you some account of what there is to see;
The district very curious phenomena discloses,
I think that we shall learn a lot."—"I hope we shall,"
says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "Then firstly you must know
The complex group of *Craven* faults and estimate their
throw.
The Millstone Grit which *Ingleborough's* highest point
exposes
Is thrown down all along the base."—"So far as that!"
says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "You must not under-rate
The unconformability 'twixt limestone and the slate,
The thickness of the older rock eroded as it rose is
An indication of its size."—"I see it is," says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "The action of the ice,
Which held the boulders in its grip as tight as any vice,
Is well displayed on *Norber Brow*, and what the *débris*
shows is
That there the ice has moved up hill."—"How marvel-
lous!" says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "On no account forget
That in the beck at Ingleton you'll find a queer *Minette*,
Which alters (or as *Hunt* would say, which metasomatoses)
The limestone into which it breaks."—"And well it
may!" says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "there's plenty else to see,
To wit—the fossils and the district's physiography;
I fancy my description of the area disposes
Of all the main phenomena."—"I'm much obliged,"
says *Moses*.

J. E. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Master has handed to the Editors the following letter from the late Mr Quekett.]

The Rectory, Warrington, March 6, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

As an old "Johnian" I have pleasure in presenting to the Library of St John's College a copy of *My Sayings and Doings*, which I have directed my publishers, Messrs Kegan Paul and Co., to send to you.

It may be of interest to younger members of the College to learn what Cambridge was in my Undergraduate days; and perhaps some of them may learn the lesson of activity in Clerical work—if nothing else—from my records.

This will probably be my last communication with my old College. I cannot but thank God for the noble work the old foundation has done and is doing; and though I lay no claim to being one of its honoured sons in point of learning, I trust that my 86 years have not passed without classing me amongst those who have done some useful work in their generation.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM QUEKETT,

Rector of Warrington.

The Rev The Master of St John's College.

P.S. I should particularly desire that the Editor of the College Magazine, *The Eagle*, should have access to my book, as I have promised that he may transcribe as much as he likes of the Cambridge portion.

Hungerford Vicarage, March 29, 1888.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

While congratulating you on the very full and interesting character of 'Our Chronicle' in the *Eagle* may I venture to suggest that it might have contained the account of any College Examination that may have taken place at Christmas or at any time since the publication of the last *Eagle*, and the name of those who have matriculated this term from our College.

It would add to the interest of the list of Freshmen given in the number for October Term if the school from which they come were classified, but perhaps there may be reasons why this would be impracticable or undesirable.

Faithfully yours,
J. B. ANSTICE.

COLLEGE CHAPEL—THE PULPIT AND THE HYMN.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

May I ask you to insert in your valuable magazine a few suggestions, which I think are of some interest to those who are anxious that the services of our Chapel should be as efficient as possible?

First, as regards the position of the pulpit when there is a sermon. From experience I know that in the majority of cases it is perfectly impossible to hear any part of the sermon, unless one happens to be seated quite near the preacher. Now there are those who are unable to sit any nearer the pulpit—I mean of course stall holders and the choir particularly—and for their sakes I should like to suggest that the pulpit be discarded altogether, and the sermon delivered from one of the more central stalls. Most of us remember the Rev B. H. Kennedy's excellent sermon on the Commemoration of Benefactors last year, and this was delivered from such a stall.

Secondly, as there is only one hymn in each service, would it not be better that that hymn should be set to a tune which is well known, and which would render this part of the service at least congregational.

Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space,

believe me, dear Sir,

faithfully yours,

UNUS & CANONICIS.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1888.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society of Literature held on April 25, Sir Patrick Colquhoun was elected President, Dr Churchill Babington Vice-President, and Dr Taylor, our Master, Auditor, for the ensuing year.

At the Annual Commemoration on May 7, the inspiring sermon which we print on another page was preached by the Rev Augustus Jessopp, M.A. (D.D. Oxford). Among the guests of the College in the evening were the Bishop of Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir W. Marriott, M.P., Mr Howorth, M.P., the Postmaster General, Mr Roby, Sir Patrick Colquhoun (Treasurer of the Inner Temple), Prof Stokes, M.P. (President of the Royal Society), and Capt. Mac Mahon.

Professor Adams has been appointed to represent the University at the celebration of the eighth centenary of the Foundation of the University of Bologna, to be held in June. He has been proposed to the Senate for the degree of Doctor in Science, *honoris causa*, an honour he shares with his distinguished colleagues and contemporaries, Professor Stokes and Professor Cayley.

Mr C. M. Stuart, Fellow of the College, has been elected Headmaster of St Dunstan's College, Catford Bridge, Lewisham, S.E.

The Queen has been pleased to bestow the honour of knighthood upon the Judge Advocate General, the Right Hon W. T. Marriott. Mr William Thackeray Marriott is the third son of the late Mr Christopher Marriott, of Crumpsal, near Manchester, and was born in 1834. He was educated at St John's, and graduated in 1858. Being called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1864, he joined the South-Eastern Circuit. Mr Marriott married in 1872 the eldest daughter of Captain Tennant, of Needwood, Staffordshire. He entered the House of Commons as the Liberal member for Brighton; but in consequence of the dissatisfaction of his Liberal supporters he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in February 1884, and was re-elected mainly by the Conservatives. He was re-elected as a Conservative in 1885, and in that year and again since August 1886 he has filled the office of Judge Advocate General.

Dr J. W. Redhouse C.M.G. is to be promoted to the Knight-Commandership of his Order.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr J. R. W. Bros (B.A. 1863), of the Oxford Circuit, and Recorder of Abingdon, to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate. He will preside over the new court at Dalston. It was through Mr Bros's father that the MacMahon Law Studentships came to the College.

The Home Secretary has recommended to her Majesty Mr George Sills, of the Midland Circuit, for appointment as Recorder of Lincoln, in succession to Mr Horace Smith, recently appointed a metropolitan police magistrate. Mr Sills, who was born in 1832, was educated at St John's (B.A. 1856), and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1858. The learned gentleman is the author of several legal works, and is a Revising Barrister on the Midland Circuit.

The Right Rev Dr Speechly (B.A. 1859), who was consecrated in St Paul's Cathedral in 1879 as the first Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, has intimated to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society that, on his return to England this summer, he will resign the see.

Alfred George Greenhill, M.A. (Second Wrangler and bracketed Smith's Prizeman 1870), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, has been chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr Bonney is to deliver a discourse before the British Association at Bath on *The Foundation Stones of the Earth's Crust*. The meeting begins on September 5, and the College will be further represented by Mr Foxwell (Secretary of the Economics section) and Mr Marr (Secretary of the Geological section).

On Tuesday, May 8, Mr J. Bonnett (M.A. 1878) was elected Clerk to the Magistrates of Cambridge in succession to Mr E. Wayman. There were two candidates, Mr Bonnett and Mr G. A. Matthews (LL.M. 1882), both being members of the College.

At the University of London the following members of the College have been elected Examiners for the ensuing year:—*Latin*, Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, Mr Larmor; *Geology and Palæontology*, Dr Bonney; *Jurisprudence*, Dr E. C. Clark; *Equity and Property Law*, Mr Horton Smith Q.C.; *Anatomy*, Dr A. Macalister.

Dr Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., has been appointed Langworthy Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory at the Owens College, Manchester, in succession to the late Professor Balfour Stewart.

The Rev J. H. Lupton has been appointed an Examiner for the LeBas Prize, Dr Donald MacAlister an Examiner in Medicine and an Elector to the University Lectureship in Geography.

Mr Scott has presented the Library with a handsomely bound copy of the following work :

REGES, Reginae, Nobiles, in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, usque ad annum reparate salutis 1600. Londini, excudebat E. Bollifantus. M.DC.

The volume was Thomas Baker's copy, and his familiar writing on the title-page tells us that the work was 'suppos'd to be wrote by Mr Camden.' He adds 'Reprinted an. 1606, but without additions, so far as I have observ'd, with additions according to Dr Smith, in Vita Camdeni.' The Library has, however, since Baker's time, acquired a copy by the bequest of Dr Gisborne (fifty-five years Fellow of the College), which bears on its title 'Londini, excudebat Melch. Bradwoodus, M.DC.III.' It is said that the work was commenced by the ill-fated poet Skelton, when he took refuge in the Abbey from the resentment of Wolsey, whom he had assailed with so much asperity. It preserves not a few epitaphs which have long since disappeared from the tombs and walls of the Abbey itself; but rather singularly the account prefixed to the epitaph of the Countess of Richmond, our foundress, states in both editions that her two Cambridge foundations were these 'Christi videlicet and Johannis Baptistae.'

We are happy to announce that Professor Kennedy has kindly agreed to contribute to the *Eagle* a series of autobiographical papers. The first will probably appear in the number for the Michaelmas Term.

The gloomy old set of rooms under the Library staircase (E Second Court), encroached on by the alterations made in providing an access to the new building in Chapel Court, has been converted into a fine fire-proof muniment-room. The more valuable documents contained in the old Treasury above the entrance gate will by degrees be transferred to the new room, where they will be safer and more accessible than hitherto.

The new Common-room for the Fellows, which has taken the place of the old Lecture-room III on the Library landing, is a handsome and commodious chamber. It is being furnished by the gifts of resident Fellows and Fellow-commoners.

The Fellows propose to hang on the walls of the new Common Room such engravings of distinguished Johnnians as they can procure. Some have already been presented, and others would be gratefully welcomed. If any of our readers would like to make gifts to the college of such portraits—for example, of Lord Palmerston, Professor Henslow, Sir Thomas Watson, Erasmus Darwin, Herrick, Bentley, Heberden, Rowland Hill—they are asked to communicate in the first instance with Dr Donald Mac Alister.

It is proposed to convert Lecture-room VII, under the Library, into a Reading-room for members of the College. It will be managed by a small committee on which both graduates and undergraduates will be represented. A small

terminal subscription-fee, for the purpose of providing papers and magazines, will be charged to those using the room. We have no doubt that students in residence will duly appreciate the convenience of a central meeting-place of the kind.

A portrait in oil of Dr Miles Bland has been bequeathed to the College by Mrs French, his daughter, through whom in 1882 the Bland Collection of books came to the Library.

It is hoped that past and present Johnians will support the Lady Margaret Ball, which is arranged to take place on June 14th in the Master's Lodge. Applications for tickets should be made to P. H. Brown or E. Prescott (Hon. Secs.).

The *Life of John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal*, by the Rev Sir George W. Cox, Bart. M.A., Rector of Scrayingham, has been published, and a copy is now in the Library.

We have this Term had the pleasure of welcoming back to Cambridge Dr Moorhouse, the Bishop of Manchester. He preached on two Sundays (May 13 and 20) in the University Church, and his sermons had all the frankness and vigour which made Dr Moorhouse a power in Australia. On May 21 he was the principal speaker, and delivered a stirring address, at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League held in the Hall of Trinity.

Mr T. Darlington (B.A. 1886), Scholar of the College, late Master at Rugby, has been appointed Headmaster of Queen's College, Taunton.

Dr James McKeen Cattell, Fellow Commoner, has been appointed a Lecturer in Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Ds H. H. B. Ayles, Foundation Scholar, has gained one of the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships, being bracketed with Ds A. A. Bevan, Scholar of Trinity.

Francis Aidan Hibbert is honourably mentioned for the Chancellor's English Medal.

John Patrick Murray Blackett is bracketed with R. A. Nicholson of Trinity for the Porson Prize.

E. Prescott has been elected Secretary of the University Swimming Club.

Mr R. Pendlebury has been appointed a University Lecturer in Mathematics.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun is one of the contributors to a great new dictionary of *Slang, Jargon and Cant*, edited by Messrs Barrère and Charles Leland (Hans Breitmann) and published by Messrs Whittaker and Co. Sir Patrick is responsible for the slang of the law and of the universities.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Virgil: Aeneid VI* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Songs of a Year* (privately printed), by Thomas Ashe; *Old and New Astronomy* (Longmans), by Richard A. Proctor; *Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespere* (Bell), edited by Thomas Ashe; *Spiritual needs in Country Parishes* (S.P.C.K.), by the Rt Rev Dr

C. J. Ellicott; *The Building of the British Islands: a Study in Geographical Evolution* (Bell), by A. Jukes-Browne; *The Suppliant Women of Euripides and The Ajax of Sophocles* (Bell), by F. A. Paley; *The Folk-speech of South Cheshire* (Trübner, for English Dialect Society), by T. Darlington, B.A.; *Bibliographical Guide to Anglo-Jewish History* (Jewish Chronicle Office), by J. Jacobs and Lucien Wolf; *Watched by the Dead: a loving study of Dickens's half-told tale* (W. H. Allen), by R. A. Proctor; *Arithmetic*: second edition (Bell), by C. Pendlebury; *A Chapter in the Integral Calculus* (Francis Hodgson), by A. G. Greenhill; *Ex Voto* (Trübner), by Samuel Butler; *Burnouf's Science of Religions* (Trübner), with introduction by E. J. Rapson; *Agnosticism and Christianity: a lay sermon* (Watts), by S. Laing.

JOHNIANA.

S. John's College, Cambridge, that poor but exemplary institution, which has so honorable and continuous a reputation in Cambridge.

Thorold Rogers: *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, V, p. 171 (1887).

Two Cambridge Colleges have supplied me with abundant evidence. The accounts of King's College are, in one of the two regular forms, unbroken, except for one year (1619).... The other set of accounts is that of S. John's, which under the judicious care of the Bursar, Mr Scott, has been restored to excellent condition. The ordinary annual account of S. John's does not contain many particulars, but the series is unbroken. This College has also always purchased its own corn and baked its own bread, and the bakehouse accounts exist from the early years of the 17th century.

Ibid. VI, p. vi.

It was part of Laud's policy to enforce a more ornate ritual, especially in the Universities, in one of which he was Chancellor, over both of which he claimed general visitatorial powers. But I have only found two colleges which submitted to his instructions, Corpus in Oxford, and S. John's in Cambridge. In these two, and in these two only, for a few years an ornate ritual was adopted—copes, wax candles, and other furnishings. Just before the outbreak which for a time destroyed the old hierarchy, Laud was assured that Puritanism was extinct; and he perhaps believed the assurance.

At S. John's College, Cambridge, £243. os. 4d. were spent in chapel decorations in 1636, and in one year 560 lbs. of wax candles, the College having in 1634 put a velvet cushion on the altar at a cost of 65s. 8½d.

Ibid. V, pp. 33, 719.

St John's College, November 1st 1848.

.... Mr B. (my tutor) had found me a room and sent in a sack of coals and a bedmaker to receive me, and a porter met me at the lodge to show me the way to my abode. I am in that part of the college which the men call "the wilderness,*" one side of the first or oldest court.

I ascend to my room by a dismal dusty decayed staircase of dark oak, trodden by gownsmen of many generations. My room is large and lofty, and is partially lighted by a great window with stone mullions, but unluckily the fireplace is in the same wall as the window and therefore in a dark corner, so that I can hardly read in the luxurious attitude in which I indulge myself at home, with my feet on the hobs or my nose roasting over the grate. I guess the room might have been so built to give the students a hint of the difference between light and heat.

* Obviously "the labyrinth."

Letter of *William Barnes*: *His Life by Lucy Baxter*, p. 109 (1887).

Although there is not much, nay—if Shakespeare will have it so—nothing in a name, lovers of English literature may yet be a little thankful that the father of the two women who were respectively to write “Jane Eyre” and “Wuthering Heights,” took occasion, before exchanging the air of his native Ireland for that of St John’s College, Cambridge, to turn his paternal Prunty into the more euphonious surname which the genius of his daughters has made famous.... It was in 1802 that Patrick Brontë went up to Cambridge. Of his university life but one tradition survives. France threatening an invasion, the patriotic flew to arms, and a corps of volunteers being formed among the undergraduates Brontë of John’s used to find himself drilling side by side with another Irishman and Johnian, Temple afterwards Lord Palmerston. Both these men, oddly enough, had faults; but one thing may be asserted pretty positively, that such faults as they had were not of the kind likely to be displayed in the presence of the enemy.

A. Birrell: Life of Charlotte Brontë,
i. 15, 16 (1887).

Who now reads Cleaveland? and yet he was once dubbed “Prince of Poets,” and so great was his fame, even worse poetry than his was palmed off upon a greedy public as the production of his exquisite wit. He gave pleasure in his own day, and harms nobody now, for the last of the very numerous editions of his verse bears date 1699. He certainly is not “equalled in renown” with “blind Thamyras and blind Mæonides,” or yet with his contemporary blind John Milton. The fact is, Time has grubbed up John Cleaveland, Prince of Poets, and cast him into the ash-bin. But he was a good man—most bad poets are (*see* Johnson’s “Lives”)—and a tutor of St John’s College, Cambridge.

A. Birrell: Life of Charlotte Brontë,
xvi. 172 (1887).

On such occasions it must have been well worth the loss of sleep to hear Macaulay plying Austin with sarcasms upon the doctrine of the Greatest Happiness, which then had still some gloss of novelty; putting into an ever fresh shape the time-honoured jokes against the Johnians for the benefit of the Villierses*; and urging an interminable debate on Wordsworth’s merits as a poet, in which the Coleridges, as in duty bound, were ever ready to engage.

* Lord Clarendon and his brothers were Johnians.

Trevelyan: Life and Letters of Lord
Macaulay, vol. i. chap. 2.

Sit in the Vicar’s seat: you’ll hear
The doctrine of a gentle Johnian,
Whose hand is white, whose tone is clear,
Whose phrase is very Ciceronian.

W. M. Praed: Poems ii. 139, *The Vicar*
ed. (1864).

My father’s Cambridge life comprises the time between the Lent Term 1828 when he came up as a freshman and the end of the May Term 1831 when he took his degree and left the University.....

He “kept” for a term or two in lodgings over Bacon the tobacconist’s, not however over the shop in Market Place now so well known to Cambridge men, but in Sidney street. For the rest of his time he had pleasant rooms on the south side of the first court of Christ’s.

What determined the choice of this College for his brother Erasmus and himself I have no means of knowing. Erasmus the elder, their grandfather, had been at St John’s, and this College might have been reasonably selected for them, being connected with Shrewsbury School. But the life of an undergraduate at St John’s seems in those days to have been a troubled one, if I may judge from the fact that a relative of mine migrated thence to Christ’s to escape the harassing discipline of the place. A story told by Mr Herbert* illustrates the same state of things:—

"In the beginning of the October Term of 1830 an incident occurred which was attended with somewhat disagreeable though ludicrous consequences to myself. Darwin asked me to take a long walk with him in the Fens, to search for some natural objects he was desirous of having. After a very long, fatiguing day's work we dined together, late in the evening, at his rooms in Christ's College; and as soon as our dinner was over we threw ourselves into easy chairs and fell sound asleep. I was the first to awake, about three in the morning, when, having looked at my watch, and knowing the strict rule of St John's which required men *in statu pupillari* to come into College before midnight, I rushed homeward at the utmost speed, in fear of the consequences, but hoping that the Dean would accept the excuse as sufficient when I told him the real facts. He, however, was inexorable, and refused to receive my explanations, or any evidence I could bring; and although during my undergraduateship I had never been reported for coming late into College, now, when I was a hard-working B.A., and had five or six pupils, he sentenced me to confinement to the College walks for the rest of the term. Darwin's indignation knew no bounds, and the stupid injustice and tyranny of the Dean raised not only a perfect ferment among my friends, but was the subject of expostulation from some of the leading members of the University."

My father seems to have found no difficulty in living at peace with all men in and out of office at Lady Margaret's other foundation.

* The late Maurice John Herbert, County Court Judge of Cardiff and the Monmouth Circuit.

Francis Darwin: Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, I, 163—165 (1887).

Mr Herbert writes—"I think it was in the spring of 1828 that I first met Darwin, either at my cousin Whitley's rooms in St John's, or at the rooms of some other of his old Shrewsbury schoolfellows, with many of whom I was on terms of great intimacy. But it certainly was in the summer of that year that our acquaintance ripened into intimacy, when we happened to be together at Barmouth, for the Long Vacation, reading with private tutors,—he with Betterton of St John's, his Classical and Mathematical Tutor, and I with Yate of St John's."

Ibid. I, 166.

My father formed one of a club for dining once a week, called the Gourmet Club,* the members besides himself and Mr Herbert (from whom I quote) being Whitley of St John's, now Honorary Canon of Durham; Heaveside of Trinity, now Canon of Norwich; Lovett Cameron of Trinity, now Vicar of Shoreham; Blane of Trinity, who held a high post during the Crimean War; H. Lowe† (now Sherbrooke) of Trinity Hall; and Watkins of Emmanuel, now Archdeacon of York. The origin of the Club's name seems already to have become involved in obscurity. Mr Herbert says it was chosen in derision of another "set of men who called themselves by a long Greek name signifying "fond of dainties," but who falsified their claim to such a designation by their weekly practice of dining at some roadside inn, six miles from Cambridge, on mutton chops or beans and bacon." Another old member of the club tells me that the name arose because the members were given "to making experiments on birds and beasts which were before unknown to human palate." He says that hawk and bitter were tried, and that their zeal broke down over an old brown owl "which was indescribable." At any rate the meetings seem to have been successful, and to have ended with "a game of mild *vingt-et-un*."

* Mr Herbert mentions the name as "The Glatton Club."

† Brother of Lord Sherbrooke.

Ibid. I, 169.

It is the established practice of that College [St John's] to send every year to the Earl of Exeter some poems upon sacred subjects, in acknowledgment of a benefaction enjoyed by them from the bounty of an ancestor.

On this occasion were those verses written [Matthew Prior's *Deity*], which, though nothing is said of their success, seem to have recommended him to some notice; for his praise of the Countess's musick, and his lines on the famous picture of Seneca, afford reason for imagining that he was more or less conversant with that family.

Dr S. Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*, II, 162 (ed. 1816).

[31 Aug. 1654] This evening to Cambridge; and went first to St John's College, well built of brick, and librarie, which I think is y^e fairest of that University. One Mr Benlowes has given it all y^e ornaments of pietra commessa, whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine; other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song book or service, and some faire manuscripts. There hangs in y^e library the picture of John Williams, Abp. of York, sometime Lord Keeper, my kinsman and their greate benefactor.

John Evelyn: *Memoirs*, II, 94 (ed. 1829).

Let us make each college library a storehouse of all works of all its members, reckoning it a disgrace to leave *alma mater* without contributing at least one book to her shelves.... Thus a fellow or scholar of St John's might complete our Ascham collection. Blessing Luther with the saintly Julius Hare, or cursing him with the martyred *Johannes Roffensis*, a pilgrim to the shrines of Lambeth or of Geneva, he might decree that Whitaker and Cartwright, Stillingfleet and Sergeant and Thomas Baker, should rest from strife in the bosom of their common mother, where the wicked cease from troubling and shibboleths entangle no more, where Trent and Augsburg, covenant and engagement and the three articles and abjuration oath, no longer vociferate: *Vae victis*. Commiserating Erasmus Darwin as a pompous prig, or revering him as Lucretius revered Epicurus, he might, in either case, care enough for him to make our set of his works perfect. Hailing, with Shelley, the Pythagorean discipline as a 'return to Nature,' or eschewing it as enfeebling the race, he might at least install Dr William Lambe in our midst, a Genius of Life or of Death, as in some impartial Tussaud Valhalla. Grateful to his school, Shrewsbury for example, he might deposit in the scene of their early triumphs the labours of Butler or of Kennedy. Indignant that benefactors should be forgotten (gratitude is the expectation of favours to come), he might rifle bookstalls, wherever he went, for missing folios of Bishop Fisher or Bishop Morton. Fired by the tale of negro emancipation, he might track the manifestos of Clarkson and Wilberforce; or fan his missionary ardour in the pursuit of Henry Martyn. Even the Salamanca doctor [Titus Oates] might be pilloried, here and at Caius, a standing monument of Fortune's fickleness, of the vanity of vulgar and Parliamentary applause: *Phlegyasque miserrimus omnis | admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras*: | DISCITE IUSTITIAM MONITI ET NON TEMNERE DIVOS. Once set the stone rolling, and, whatever a man's tastes or sympathies, he would find abundant choice in so wide a field. It is not fair to leave to historians of colleges the whole cost of collecting materials, over and above the toil of digesting them. Here, if anywhere, there should be a division of labour. Heretofore, it may be, one man has been left to do the work, and the others laughed at him for his pains, if they chanced to hear how he spent his time. Remember the fate of Hearne and Wood; ask why Cole's MSS. and half of Baker's are in London, and why *Athenae Cantabrigienses* came to so untimely an end.

John E. B. Mayor: *Admissions to the College of St John the Evangelist*. Part I, p. xv. (1882).

Io sommamente laudo ammiro & invidio questo autore per essergli caduto in mente concetto tanto stupendo circa cosa maneggiata di infiniti ingegni*

* The notion of the magnetic polarity of the earth.

sublimi, nè da alcuno avvertita; parmi anco digno di grandissima laude per le molte nuove & vere osservazioni fatte da lui in vergogna di tanti autori mendaci & vani, che scrivono non sol quel che sanno ma tutto quello che senton dire dal volgo sciocco senza cercare di assicurarsene con esperienza, forse per non diminuire i lor libri. Quello che avrei desiderato nel *Gilberti** è, che fusse stato un poco maggior matematico, & in particolare ben fondato nella geometria, la pratica della quale l'avrebbe reso men risoluto nell' accettare per concludenti dimonstrazioni quelle ragioni ch'ei produce per vere cause delle vere conclusioni da se osservate.

[I extremely praise admire and envy this author for having imagined a conception so stupendous on a matter handled by countless lofty intellects and not perceived by any. I think him also worthy of the highest praise for the many new and true observations made by him to the shame of so many vain and fabling authors, who write not what they know only but whatever they hear from the foolish and vulgar without seeking to assure themselves thereof by experience, perhaps that they may not lessen the size of their own books. What I could have wished in Gilbert is that he had been a little more of a mathematician, and in especial well grounded in geometry, the practice whereof would have made him less forward in accepting as conclusive demonstrations the reasons he offers as the true explanations of the facts he had truly observed.]

Galileo : Dialogo dei massimi sistemi.

[Erasmus Darwin's] two elder brothers accompanied him to St John's College, Cambridge; and this seems to have been a severe strain on their father's income. They appear in consequence to have been thrifty and honourably economical, so much so that they mended their own clothes; and many years afterwards, Erasmus boasted to his second wife that if she cut the heel out of a stocking, he would put a new one in without missing a stitch. He won the Exeter Scholarship at St John's, which was worth only £16 per annum. No doubt he studied the classics whilst at Cambridge, for he did so to the end of his life, as shown by the many quotations in his latest work 'The Temple of Nature.' He must also have studied mathematics to a certain extent, for when he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1754 he was at the head of the Junior Optimes. Nor did he neglect medicine; and he left Cambridge during one term to attend Hunter's lectures in London.

Charles Darwin : Life of Erasmus Darwin
p. 11 (1887).

The only College [in Oxford] that came up to my ideal was Magdalen, with its tower, and bridge and the little Cherwell wandering by; the Quad, too, was massy and grey, and evidently really old. But the poor Isis was very disappointing, looking so muddy and uninteresting; Folly Bridge was to me little better than some of the bridges on the Paddington Canal. The river certainly gets pretty enough a very short distance from the town, but as for playing a part in the classic beauty of this world-famed city I can say little for it. The humble Cam at the sister University is highly ornamental, and there is nothing in Oxford comparable to the backs of the Colleges and the bridges at Cambridge. Some of the Colleges too, such as St John's, which is built of good honest red brick, and which stands by the water's edge, are far finer than anything at Oxford.

Geo. D. Leslie, R.A. : Our River;
Personal Reminiscences of an Artist's
Life on the River Thames, pp. 11, 12
(1888).

* William Gilbert, M.D., Senior Fellow of St John's 1569, described by Whewell as one of the greatest practical reformers of science. His statue is on the south side of the chapel.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

1st Capt. : R. P. Roseveare.

Treas. : R. H. Forster.

2nd Capt. : A. C. Millard.

Sec. : A. D. M. Gowie.

Writing before the Races begin, we hesitate to say anything about the virtues of the Boats. They are finally composed as follows :

First Boat.

- R. H. Forster (*bow*)*
 2 L. H. K. Bushe-Fox* †
 3 H. E. H. Coombes
 4 R. R. Hall* †
 5 R. P. Roseveare*
 6 A. C. Millard* †
 7 J. Backhouse
 J. Collin (*stroke*)* †
 A. Hill (*cox*)*

The * denotes members of the crew of 1887.

.... † 1886.

Second Boat.

- P. H. Brown (*bow*)
 2 A. J. Robertson
 3 P. E. Shaw
 4 A. G. Cooke
 5 R. H. Stacey
 6 A. D. M. Gowie
 7 E. Prescott
 W. Harris (*stroke*)
 A. Verity (*cox*)

We think we may safely say that the First Boat is faster than any we have had in the last few years, and should rise to a place more worthy of our traditions, in which case we shall hope to see it at Henley. Six of the eight are members of last year's crew, and, in spite of the unfavourable criticisms to which old choices are always exposed, they are at any rate useful workers. 7 and 3 well represent the second year, and, after the benefit of the University President's coaching, ought to be found in next term's Trials. The chief fault in each of them is a tendency to be short at the finish; 3 also is inclined to miss the work at the beginning; but as these are the prominent failings of the whole boat, their chances of overcoming them in other crews will be greater than in ours. They have both improved very much during the Term. We have been fortunate in getting Collin, who stroked so well in the Lent and May Terms of 1886; but our largest debt of thanks is due to Nuttlebury, who has interested himself in us throughout the practice—tubbing us early in April and coaching from the bank whenever the Varsity Pairs and the Law Tripos allowed him. N. P. Symonds has come up on two or three occasions and carefully started the development of a fast boat.

The Second Boat unfortunately lost an excellent stroke when Bushe-Fox's services were required in the First Boat.

Until this misfortune, complete success was almost a certainty; however, in spite of this loss, and the further one caused by Hartley's malignant finger, they are fast, and should finish in the First Division. Bow, 3, 4, and 7 are members of last year's Second May Boat; 6 rowed in the First Boat in 1883. Bow and 7 ought to have come on for the First Boat, but 7 lacks firmness, and bow watermanship. 2 cannot control his slide, and so wastes power. 3 would have been still more useful if the Tripos had allowed him to row early in the Term. 4 does not improve much; can row hard in a race. 5 is still short forward and late in getting his work on, but has improved. 6 rows hard when his blade is in the water, but is short at beginning and finish. Stroke is very light for the work; he keeps it fairly long and steady, though he is inclined to hang badly at times.

The Freshmen's Sculls are to be rowed in the May Week, and the officers for next Term have still to be elected.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President, C. Foxley; *Vice-President*, A. W. Flux; *Treasurer*, J. J. Alexander; *Secretary*, C. Bach; *Committee*, T. Nicklin, W. J. Brown.

The Society has had its Meetings this Term in Lecture-Room VII, Third Court, and the following were the subjects discussed:

April 28th:—"That this house protests against compulsory chapels." Proposed by A. Mond, opposed by C. Foxley. Carried.

May 19th:—"That this house regards the influence of the stage as beneficial." Proposed by C. Bach, opposed by J. J. Alexander. Lost.

June 2nd:—"That this house rejoices at the result of the recent bye-election at Southampton." Proposed by J. T. Hewitt, opposed by H. J. Hoare. Carried.

In addition to the names already mentioned, as being concerned in the debates, the following members have spoken: T. Nicklin, W. J. Brown, J. G. C. Mendis, J. H. Taylor, R. A. Lehfeldt, W. J. Moody, F. S. Locke, H. W. Shawcross, W. D. Jones, H. V. Waterfield, W. H. Judd, E. F. Chidell, H. W. Macklin, and A. S. Tetley.

As is usually the case in the Easter Term the Meetings have been less frequent than in other Terms, but attendances have been fairly good.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A meeting of the Club was held in W. H. Kendall's rooms on April 28. The following were elected: A. H. Bagley, C. E. Halsted, M. Prior, P. E. Shaw, R. H. Stacey, St J. B. Wynne-Willson.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The Editors much regret that, in spite of the usual notice, they have not been able to obtain from the Secretaries of certain of the College clubs and societies any information as to the proceedings of the term. Examinations and gaieties may account in part for this remissness: if this be so the Editors hope that in the calmer Michaelmas term the gaps in this term's *Chronicle* may be filled up. Subscribers who miss the record of their deeds from this number will do well to stir up the responsible officers to greater literary activity. The Editors are anxious to make the magazine a faithful reflex of the life of the College, and they welcome contributions dealing with all its various phases. They are even prepared to supply such contributions, occasionally; but to evolve cricket-scores, concert-programmes, volunteer-promotions, and so on, out of their inner consciousness, is beyond their power.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Church at Walworth is fixed for Monday, June 18, at 4 p.m. The stone is to be laid by the Master of the College, and the Bishops of Rochester and Hereford will take part in the service. Sir John Gorst, M.P., F. S. Powell, M.P., Archdeacon Cheetam, and others have signified their intention of being present. It is hoped that a large number of former and present members of the College may take part in this very important and interesting step in the progress of the Mission. The service is to be followed by a cold collation at the Cannon Street Hotel. The name of the Church is still under discussion. That which has so far found most favour is *St Margaret's*.

On Sunday, June 3, a collection was made for the Mission in the College Chapel. The contributions amounted to £11. 7s. 3½d. The Reverend H. E. J. Bevan, Vicar of St Andrew's, Stoke Newington, who preached at the morning service, dwelt on the good work that the Mission could do in providing recreation, especially for poor boys, numbers of whom do not know what a game of cricket is.

THE ST JOHN'S SAXON CEMETERY.

Professor Hughes has very kindly furnished us with the following notes:—In the last number of the *Eagle* I noticed the finding and first digging out of Roman, Saxon, and medieval remains in the field west of the Pavilion on the cricket ground. The excavations have been carefully watched to the end, and a very interesting collection has been got together for the University.

The urns which were found occurred chiefly at the north side and the skeletons at the south side of the part dug over. There was no hard and fast line between the two, and from other excavations it is known that these early folks practised both inhumation and cremation, as frequently an urn was broken in placing a body in the grave and frequently a skeleton was disturbed in burying an urn. We want more information on this curious question. The Pre-Roman people at one time burned, at another time buried, their dead; so did the Romans; so did the Old English. What caused in each case this change in funeral rites, about which in most respects all races seem to have been and still to be so conservative?

It would be interesting if we could get some evidence as to the place and mode of manufacture and development of style in the pottery. We know of no Old English or Saxon potter's kiln, or heaps of waste and spoiled vessels, such as are seen at Horningsea near Cambridge, or at Upchurch or Caistor, all of Roman date. Yet the Saxon urns were made with care and many of them are highly ornamented. Some of those found in the cemetery behind St John's were stamped and embossed in the most elaborate manner, one having horns some two inches long and terminating in heads of animals. It looks as if these things were intended to be seen, and yet they are always buried in the earth. Were they seen only while the mourners were gathered round the pyre waiting for the body to be consumed? We have found no evidence of such vessels being used elsewhere; as far as we know they were made for interment only.

How long did it take them to burn a body? How did they put the fire out, and when did they collect the ashes of the dead? There was in the St John's cemetery one large space some 8 to 10 feet across covered with a layer of charcoal, but that was too small to be the crematorium for such a cemetery. The burning of one body would leave as many embers. Was the pottery made and burnt on the spot? It is not in texture like Roman pottery, well baked in a kiln, but more like the rude ware of Ordessan in the Pyrenees, where I have seen them make vessels for household use by once burning them in a smothered fire of dry fern.

Comparing this cemetery with others it seems to be similar in most respects with those of the Cambridge district, but to be probably older than the burying-place at Saffron Walden. In the Cambridge graves, as in those of Barrington and Haslingfield and Girton and St John's, we found some burned, some buried. Men and women were each with their appropriate accompaniments, the man with shield and spear and great bronze safety-pin; the woman with necklaces and other trinkets, with chatelaine, combs, and buttons, and various small instruments of household use. There was here always some indication that the Romanised Briton had not long gone. At Girton the first objects found when the ground was prepared for building the College were Roman. I secured a large Roman urn and a well preserved skull and presented them to Girton College, but I fear this nucleus of a museum of local interest was not preserved. In the further excavations carried on a few years ago near the same spot, Old English interments occurred among Roman graves. In the St John's cemetery the Romans were represented only by broken fragments of household rubbish. The Saffron Walden cemetery was very different, urns were few and far between; other bodies had been burned whole and were, all but two, I believe, oriented. A few ornaments connected the people buried there with those of the Cambridge cemeteries. Women and children were numerous, but not armed men. This burying-place belonged probably to later and more peaceful times.

From the objects found we can glean but little information as to the condition of the people who were burned behind St John's. There was the warrior with his arms. At Haslingfield I have found some wood preserved in the umbo of the shield and in the socket of the spears; but there the soil in which they were interred was more impervious. The state of preservation of the perishable things depends more on the nature of the soil than on their age. Amber beads are always found in such old English graves around the women's necks, and often round brooches, sometimes jewelled with plates of garnet backed with gold foil. The amber has weathered somewhat, so that the beads are not translucent. Amber, a common product of the Baltic, points to the more eastern home from which these people came. A very remarkable brooch was found, around the margin of which were figures of wolves in chase. It might seem difficult to distinguish between two animals so similar in general form as the wolf and dog; but they have a curious difference in the way of carrying their tails which seems to have been noticed by early observers, and indicated in old pictures as on this Saxon brooch. It is this: wolves when running hard as in chase carry their tails sharply bent near the stump, whereas dogs as a rule carry their tails in one sweeping continuous curve. It is true that some dogs when playing, especially wolf-like dogs, twist their tails in a

wolf-like fashion, which probably indicates reversion to ancestral habits; but the habit is exceptional in dogs and characteristic in wolves.

One very interesting object was dug up by Baron Von Hügel on the breast of a skeleton in such connexion as satisfied him that it was an ornament buried with the body. It was a large spotted cowrie-shell, perforated at the end for suspension, and so well preserved that it will probably be possible to determine even the species with some certainty. It is most like *Cypræa pantherina*, a Red Sea form. This with the queer-coloured oriental-looking paste beads seems to tell of commerce with distant countries.

There is no evidence that the Saxons borrowed their ornaments for the Romanised Britons whom they found here. The majority of them are quite different and larger and richer. Of course a suitable pin or brooch might often have found its way from the natives' into the new-comers' hands, but on the whole the facies of the ornaments as of the pottery is quite different. There seems to be more reason for suspecting that where the character of the objects approached the Roman type it shows the influence of Roman art on Northern German or Scandinavian tribes, long before they left the Continent for these Isles.

An exhibition and description of some of the smaller objects was offered by Baron Von Hügel and Mr Jenkinson to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on May 21. We may be allowed to hope that they will be encouraged by the University to draw up, in conjunction with Mr Walter Foster, a full and properly illustrated description of the collection for publication.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

*These were honoured in their generation, and were the glory of their times.
There be of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises
might be reported.*—Ecclesiasticus xlii. 7, 8.

It is only recently that it could have happened that one who was never a Fellow of this great Foundation, and never even held a Foundation Scholarship here, should have been invited to stir up your hearts to remembrance at this our Commemoration Day. Under the circumstances I could not but be profoundly sensible of the honour conferred upon me in being chosen as your spokesman, while at the same time I rejoice with especial delight at that which your generous recognition implies. For looking back, as I do, more than 40 years, to a time when this great college was celebrated far and wide for its tenacity to old traditions and its magnificent *esprit de corps*, my memory is at fault and my impressions erroneous if in the old days there was not a tendency rather to treat with *hauteur* and to leave out in the cold such members of this foundation as had never achieved any academical distinction, or added during their undergraduate career to the renown of the College. If in this there was the appearance of a certain narrowness—a certain intolerance of intellectual feebleness, ignorance, or deficient culture—on the other hand it was the outcome of a noble sentiment. For in those days the men of St John's were grandly and justly proud of the history of their college, and the drones, the triflers, the *dilettanti*, the unambitious, seemed to them to be here on false pretences. They were here on sufferance only—idly looking on while others were throwing themselves into the conflict of the Academical arena, and contending heart and soul for the gauntlet that was thrown down. What were we in those days—we the *proletariat* of the University—that when we passed out from the back door, as it were, of the Senate House we should presume to call ourselves members—still members of St John's College?

And yet we were—yet we are! Who shall say us nay? In those old days we were reminded of the fact every year by a picturesque but very significant custom, which I grieve to think has since then been discontinued. Once a year in Hall we received an annual dole from those who were deputed to deliver it—it was the gift of the dead hand, carrying with it a gentle reminder, sometimes it might seem to be a gentle rebuke, from our Foundress,—a reminder that we too were Pensioners of hers, that on us too she had a claim for gratitude—for service. *Spartam nactus es*, she seemed to say, *Hanc exorna*.

I think that picturesque custom went some way towards strengthening in some of us the conviction, or at least the suspicion, that we too had some indefinable share in the heritage that had come down through the generations, and the conviction that we too were debtors to those benefactors whose names were in those days little more than names. We should have blushed with the generous disdain of our budding manhood at the notion that our debt to these benefactors could be estimated in coin of the realm. We too had the sweet meek face of the Lady Margaret hanging up in our rooms. Even then we read Hacket's *Life of Williams*, because that restless and perverse personage, we were told, built the Library. Staring at the coats of arms that were blazoned in the windows of Chapel and Hall we were curious to know why this one or that one was there. It came upon us with a shock of shame one day when we were told that yonder was Bishop Fisher's chantry, where he had intended that his bones should lie; for in those days the place was not the corner which we should have preferred to worship in. And if the sacred precincts of the Fellows' gardens were to us an Eden, with something like a fiery sword at the gate, we mocked at ourselves and at one another with the reminder that Richard Bentley, the king of English scholars, had never the right to enter there; and amused ourselves with maintaining that William Cecil, almost the greatest among the great English

ministers, had for all that we could learn, during his six years' residence here, never been even a scholar of the College.

If as we grew older it began to dawn upon us more and more clearly that a Nemesis is sure to overtake those whose vanity, affectation, superciliousness or eccentricity leads them to adopt a course of their own, and that the world is pretty sure to attribute the *carrière manquée* to idleness, ignorance or stupidity, I for one declare that I have no right, and that I scarcely have any inclination, to protest against the world's verdict. Whoever and whatever else may have been to blame for the fact that such a name as mine is unknown to the class lists, I am bound to confess that it was certainly in a great degree my own fault; it was in no sense whatever the fault of St John's. And less than this I think I can hardly say on this occasion. But there is something more that I think I am called upon to add. However little cause this Foundation has to be proud of me or of my doings, I cannot conceive that the day should ever arrive when I could be other than proud of having been and having always continued to be one of its members. I can never forget the blessed influences that here were cast upon my life—never forget the priceless friendships I formed here—nor the precious recollections that rise up as I pass through the old courts. Memory, with her strange caprices, brings back in almost painful vividness the hour when I first knelt down in the old chapel; and when, for the first time in my life, I heard Beethoven's *Hallelujah to the Father* burst forth—the overwhelming surprise of that sublime storm of adoration startled me into an irrepressible sob. Or that dreadful minute when I was first put on to bungle through a passage in the *Prometheus* in lecture—which swam before me as I read it—and the kindly encouragement which followed, notwithstanding the humiliating sense of failure; or those hints and cautions—those flashes of light and wisdom which came at times from the incomparable teacher whose pupil I was*—whose moral earnestness awed us, while his genius and enthusiasm lifted us above ourselves!

But some will be inclined to ask what has all this to do with our benefactors? It has everything to do with them! The feeling of proprietorship, the patriotism that grows up in men towards a great institution, seems to require time for its development—it implies a historic past—implies time-honoured traditions—implies relations with historic personages, who have stamped their personality more or less distinctly upon that past. When a man says he loves every stone in these walls he means that he loves all the poetic or heroic associations which those walls call up; they speak to him of the great dead—dead and yet alive in that which they left behind them: and God forbid that we should ever take the pitiful and sordid view and estimate the value of the legacies which fall to us only by the visible and tangible evidences that any huckster can appraise. After all, the noble men and women, whose stream of benefactions flowed on so largely and so continuously till by their means St John's grew to what it has become, were moved to make the offerings that they did because they were stirred within them by the conviction that a great college is a means to a great end. The facilities for research which our benefactors hoped to further by securing a sufficient provision for the student was to subserve the wide dissemination of knowledge among the multitude. The fostering of learning and learned men, though itself a noble object, was to be a means to all greater ends—to wit, the stimulating of intellectual activity among the lowliest, the offering to every young man of promise a reasonable hope of a career, the protecting the scholar of straitened means and narrow resources from the temptation to 'desert the student's bower for gold,' and the raising of the standard of culture and intelligence in the nation at large. Indeed from the first there has seemed to be the pulsation of a peculiar vitality, making itself apparent in

* The Rev F. W. Harper, Canon of York, formerly Fellow of St John's.

the history of St John's. It is abundantly plain that our most munificent benefactors were *living* men and women, who gave us of their substance before this world had no more to offer them. If the Foundress' life had been prolonged this College would have been the richer. Her death, happening at the time it did, was a loss and not a gain to St John's, and the same thing is observable more than once in our annals. As a rule the great services and the great benefactions bestowed upon us have not been the gifts of the dead hand; the hands of *the living* have made veritable sacrifices, and this may almost be said to be one of the traditions of the place. Happily it is a tradition which the moderns and the living have not failed to keep alive. Could we ask for a more splendid instance than this sanctuary where we are gathered to-day? It is a glorious witness of the unselfish generosity and grateful love of living members of this College. And while to-day we join in commemorating the benefactors of the generations that were before us, let us not forget those other benefactors who have not disgraced their forefathers. They, too, are the benefactors whom it behoves us to remember—some of them perhaps among us to day—though some have fallen asleep.

The poet always pushes back the golden age to a distant past. To him the present seems too prosaic for his song. Know—he says—

Know that the men of old renown
Were men of simple needs;
Bare to the Lord they laid them down,
And slept on noble deeds.

But there will come a time when the poets of the future will sing how, even in our 19th century, there were still witnesses for the old simplicity, and how, even then, the old spirit of self-denial was not dead. If the past will win a glory from its being far, shall we forget to give the men of our own time their due?

Nay! The Roll of benefactors is not at an end. It keeps on, it will keep on, growing. I am sure that some of your names whom I address will be inscribed upon it. The masterful force of generous example is upon you—the kindling flame of inspiring traditions will not leave all of you outside its glow. Among you, too, there are those whom generations, yet unborn, will learn to honour. You will not pass away without adding to the common heritage. Some will doubtless be benefactors in the narrower—some in the wider meaning of the word—some, it may be, by increasing the resources of the college, and so increasing its power for usefulness—some by their achievements in literature or science—some by the abiding influence of an exemplar life and a valiant war with all that tends to degrade the tone of society—some one way, some another. For all good work done, and all heroic sacrifices made, and all worthy endeavours after a high ideal cannot but leave behind their legacies, their benefactions, which the men of the future will recognise with thankfulness as part of the great possession which it is their duty to hand on. They are the cynics who die and are forgotten. The men who live and leave a name behind them are the men of enthusiasm, the men who are in sympathy with the living past, the men of large hearts, beating responsive to every appeal to their loyalty.... As long as the old custom is kept up as we are keeping it to-day—and as long as the flame is fanned by our gathering together to commemorate the great men whose benefactions we enjoy—so long, I doubt not, will the glow of noble sentiment be kept alive among us, and the fire of a generous enthusiasm continue to burn. And so long—and so long only—will this College hold its own. There may be times of eclipse, there may be temporary decadence, there may be influences acting adversely in this way or in that, but while the pride of ancestry among us lasts, so long will the conviction that *noblesse oblige* last too, and the glories of the future will continue to reflect the glories of the past.

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day, 1888.

Donations.

DONORS.

The Medical Directory for 1887. <i>Library Table</i>	
The Practitioner. January to March, 1888 ..	
Meyer (Dr Lothar). Modern Theories of Chemistry. Translated from the German by P. P. Bedson and W. C. Williams. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 27.21	
Gunton (George). Wealth and Progress. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Ww. 37	Dr D. Mac Alister.
Studies from the Morphological Laboratory in the University of Cambridge. Edited by Adam Sedgwick. Vol. III. Part ii. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 24	
Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1885—86. 8vo. Washington, 1887. Y.	
Demosthenes und Seine Zeit. Edited by Dr Arnold Schaefer. 2nd Edition. Band III. 8vo. Leipzig, 1887	Dr Sandys.
Blass (Friedrich). Die Attische Beredsamkeit. Abth. I. Von Gorgias bis zu Lysias. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Leipzig, 1887	
Möbius (August Ferdinand). Gesammelte Werke. Band III and IV. Edited by F. Klein. 8vo. Leipzig, 1886-87. Xx. 35.	
Report on the Age of the Manuscripts of the Utrecht Psalter. By E. A. Bond and others. With a Preface by Dean Stanley, and with three Facsimiles. fol. Lond. 1874	
Ballhorn (Friedrich). Alphabete Orientalischer und Occidentalischer Sprachen. 8vo. Leipzig, 1870. Xx. 35.31*	Mr Pendlebury.
Dircks (Henry). Perpetuum Mobile; or search for Self-Motive Power. 8vo. Lond. 1861. Xx. 38.66	
..... 2nd Series. 8vo. Lond. 1870. Xx. 38.67	
Quetelet (Ad.). Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques chez les Belges, au commencement du XIX ^e Siècle. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1866. Xx. 35.52	
Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for the year 1887. Xx. 20	F. V. Theobald, Esq.

- Okely (Francis). Dawnings of the Everlasting Gospel-Light. 8vo. Northampton, 1775...
- Canne (John). A Necessity of Separation from the Church of England. Edited by Charles Stovel. 8vo. Lond. 1849
- Eliensis Liber ad Fidem Codicum Variorum. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1848
- Oliver (George). Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon. 8vo. Exeter, 1820
- Giraldus Cambrensis. de Instructione Principum. Libri III. 8vo. Lond. 1846
- Nöldeke (Theodor). Geschichte des Qorāns. 8vo. Gottingen, 1860
- Chronicon Monasterii de Bello. 8vo. Lond. 1846
- Ebert (Frid. Adolfus). Bibliothecae Guelferbytanae Codices Graeci et Latini Classici. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1827
- The Rebellion of the Beasts: or the Ass is Dead! Long Live the Ass!!! By a late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. 12mo. Lond. 1825. Aa. 3.33
- Laishley (R.). Report upon State Education in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the United States of America. 4to. Wellington, New Zealand, 1866. SL
- Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XLIX. Part I. Xx. 7
- Professor Mayor.
- Mr Scott.
- The Master.
- Royal Astronomical Society

Additions.

- Barnes (William). Life of. By his daughter, Lucy Baxter ("Leader Scott"). 8vo. Lond. 1887. C. 12.23.
- Song of Solomon in the Dorset Dialect. 16mo. 1859. Aa. 3.34.
- Busolt (Dr Georg). Griechische Geschichte. Band II. 8vo. Gotha, 1888. Ww. 2.
- Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland. Edited by Joseph Bain. Vol. III. 1307—1357. Yy. 32.
- Colenso (John William). Bishop of Natal, Life of. By the Rev Sir George W. Cox. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Yy. 27, 37 and 38.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. VI. Part ii. (Asclepii in Metaphysica Commentaria). Edited by Michael Hayduck. 8vo. Berolini, 1888. Zz. 13.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XI. Pars. i. fol. Berolini, 1888. Ee. 9.
- Demosthenes und seine Zeit. Edited by Dr Arnold Schaefer. Vols. I. and II. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Leipzig, 1886.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XIII. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Zz. 4.13.
- Essen (Dr M. H. N. von). Index Thucydideus. 8vo. Berolini, 1887.
- Foster (Joseph). Alumni Oxonienses. 1715—1886. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Yy. 25.
- Hume (David). Essays: Moral, Political and Literary. Edited by T. H. Green and T. H. Grose. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1882. Ww. 27, 24 and 25.
- A Treatise of Human Nature. Edited by T. H. Green and T. H. Grose. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Ww. 27, 26 and 27.

- Huon of Burdeux, *The Boke of*. Edited by S. L. Lee. Part IV. E. E. T. S. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
- Kölbing (Eugen). *The Romance of Sir Beves of Hamtoun*. Part II. E. E. T. S. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
- Letters of Richard Radcliffe and John James of Queen's College, Oxford. 1755-83. Edited by Margaret Evans. 8vo. Oxford Historical Society, 1888. Yy. 26.
- Miller (Dr Konrad). *Die Weltkarte des Castorius genannt die Peutinger'sche Tafel*. Text. 8vo. Ravensburg, 1888. Atlas. Ravensburg, 1888. Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society. Vols. XVII. and XVIII. Xx. 6.
- Public General Acts, 1887. SL. 13.
- Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Edited and abridged by David Masson. Vol. VIII. 1607-1610. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Yy. 32.
- Rogers (J. E. Thorold). *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*. Vols. V. and VI. 1583-1702. 8vo. Oxford, 1887. Ww. 36.
- Roscoe (Sir H. E.) and Schorlemmer (C.) *Treatise on Chemistry*. Vol. III. Part IV. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 25.25.
- Rutherford (Thomas). *Ordo Institutionum Physicarum*. 4to. Cantab. 1743. Kk. 6.
- S. Patrick, *The Tripartite Life of*. Edited by Whitley Stokes. 2 Vols. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
- Stirling-Maxwell (Sir William). *Don John of Austria, or Passages from the History of the Sixteenth Century*. 1547-1578. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1883. Yy. 33.
- Waurin (John de). *Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Great Britain*. 1399 to 1422. Translated by Sir Wm. Hardy and E. L. C. P. Hardy. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
- Whitaker's Almanack for 1888. *Library Table*.
- Willelmus Malmesbiriensis. *De Gestis Regum Anglorum*. Vol. I. Edited by William Stubbs, D.D. Rolls Series. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
- Zupitza (Julius). *The Romance of Guy of Warwick*. Part II. E. E. T. S. 8vo. Lond. 1887.

Between 30th May 1887 and 30th May 1888 **1850** volumes have been taken out; **146** (134 separate works) presented; **112** (102 works, exclusive of serials), purchased.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE EAGLE, No. 86.

The following Club notices were unfortunately received after we had gone to press, and consequently could not be inserted in their proper place.

CRICKET CLUB.

The cricket season opened with a two-day match, on April 19th, between the XI and XVIII Freshmen. The XVIII went in first and made 209; the XI had no chance of testing the Freshmen's bowling, as the second day was too wet for cricket. Mr Bourne bowled well for the XI, taking 8 wickets for 72, and Pullan was conspicuous among the XVIII for his hard hitting. The match was left unfinished, the XI having made 7 for 1 wicket.

May 3—The first College match was played against Magdalene. The XI went in first and made 168: Newbery headed the list of scorers with 36 not out. Magdalene then went in, and when time was called had made 69 without losing a wicket.

May 4—Against Queens' the XI made 79 for 5 wickets (Moulton 29 not out). Queens' scored 169.

May 5—An exciting match against Trinity Hall. The XI went in first and made 133 (H. Hanmer 31, Mr Thompson 22). The Hall then went in, and at first everything went well, as 9 wickets fell for 68; the last wicket however put on 47 runs. The last man was run out in the last over, and the XI won by 18 runs.

May 7—Against Christ's the XI made 112 (Moulton 34, Grenfell 25 not out). Moulton's bowling proved too good for the Christ's XI, and they all came out for 64. Moulton got 6 wickets for 22.

May 8—The XI kept Corpus in the field all day, and made the excellent score of 438 for 8 wickets (H. Hanmer 86, Newbery 83, Grenfell 68, Mayall 68 not out, and Mr Thompson 45).

May 10—Against the Crusaders the XI made 175, the chief feature being the careful batting of Grenfell, who carried his bat all through the innings for 55. Pullan soon made 27 and Barnett 23. When the Crusaders went in it looked very much as if Chambers' bowling would be too much for them, as they lost 6 wickets for 37. Cotterill 53 and Miller 36, however, made a determined stand, and when time was called had raised the score to 127.

May 11, 12—Clare kept the XI out in the field all the first day, and made the very brilliant total of 452. Campbell 138, Lord 108, and Todd 78 not out, all played well. On the second day the XI did not score very freely, considering the state of the ground, and their innings closed for 228 (Moulton 78, Newbery 38, Mayall 29). The match was left a draw.

May 14, 15—The XI kept Trinity in the field for most of the first day, chiefly through the fine batting of Grenfell, who carried his bat through the innings for 107, and Walsh 46. On the second day Trinity scored freely, making 428. The match was thus left a draw.

May 16, 17—The match with Pembroke had to be given up on account of the weather.

May 18—The XI made a poor display against King's, chiefly owing to a crumbly wicket. They went in first and made 112 (Newbery 23, Moulton 18, Edwards 18). King's then went in and won the match by 6 runs, the fielding of the XI being very feeble.

May 19—The XI gained an easy victory over Emmanuel by 6 wickets and 37 runs, the XI making 174 for 4 wickets. Barnett's freely scored 74 won the match, as there was only just time to make the runs. Grenfell 34 and Pullan 22 were the not outs. Emmanuel scored 127.

May 21, 22—The XI were fortunate in beating Jesus by 5 wickets. The victory was chiefly owing to Moulton's bowling 14 wickets for 78 runs and Mayall's batting (21 in first innings and 27 not out in second). Jesus went in first and made 57 and 72. The XI made 67 and 65 for 5 wickets. Chambers also bowled well for the XI.

May 24—The XI made a feeble show against Caius on a fast wicket. Going in first they made 74, Pullan playing a good innings of 33 not out. Caius then went in and made 185 for 6 wickets. The fielding of the XI was very slovenly and poor.

May 25—The XI kept Selwyn out in the field most of the afternoon, scoring 248: the last wicket put on more than 50 runs. Grenfell 51, Mr Thompson 43, Gillmore 39, Pullan 26, Barnett 21. Selwyn then went in for a short time and made 21 for 1 wicket.

May 26—The match with the Hawks ended in a draw. The Hawks went in first and made 190. The XI then played out time, making 93 for 6 wickets (Walsh 27, Mayall 21 not out).

June 2—Peterhouse kept the XI in the field most of the afternoon, scoring 215. The XI made 54 for 4 wickets.

Thus a fairly successful season ended with the following results, 9 drawn matches, 4 won, 2 lost.

The want felt throughout was that of a regular fast bowler who could be more or less relied on. There was plenty of moderate material, which came off occasionally. The batting, though not above the average, was by far the strongest point in the XI. The fielding at times was woefully slovenly, run after run being thrown away. We hope that there will be a great improvement next May Term and that the XI will try to cover more ground.

J. G. Grenfell was a good captain, and set his XI a brilliant example in the batting line. He seldom failed to make runs, and on several occasions was of the greatest assistance to his side. Kept wicket fairly, and was generally lucky with the toss.

H. Hanmer made runs freely at times, shewing his usual impartiality for bowling of every kind; has lost all his bowling power, but was as good as ever at cover-point.

W. F. Moulton—A good slow bowler on a wicket that suits him; a hard hitter on the off side, punishing loose bowling; a poor field.

W. Barnett—A quick run-getter when set; weak defence. A smart field, with a good return.

H. Roughton—A free bat; was unfortunately unable to play regularly, so never shewed his true form. Rather weak in the field.

H. Mayall—A greatly improved bat, generally to be relied on for runs; has a good defence, but might punish loose bowling more effectually by hitting harder. Slow in the field.

H. Pullan generally makes runs in a free, but rather crude, style; a good field, covering plenty of ground.

H. C. Newbery—A free hitting bat, very partial to weak bowling; moderate change bowler. An energetic out field, and good thrower.

E. A. Chambers—The fast bowler of the XI, in which capacity he has been fairly successful; should be very useful next year. A weak bat; moderate field.

The Second Eleven were as usual successful. Against Peterhouse, Mayall made 114, not out.

Batting Averages.

	No. of Matches.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
J. G. Grewell.....	14	15	4	392	107*	35.7
H. Hanmer	6	5	0	149	86	29.4
H. Mayall	13	14	4	268	68*	26.4
W. F. Moulton	9	9	1	187	78	23.3
H. C. Newbery.....	11	12	1	254	83	23.1
H. Pullan.....	14	15	4	213	33*	19.4
F. L. Thompson	10	10	0	160	45	16
W. Barnett.....	9	10	0	143	74	14.3
F. A. H. Walsh	14	15	0	165	46	11
H. Roughton	5	5	1	34	15	8.1
E. Chambers	10	10	2	47	15*	5.7

* Signifies 'not out.'

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. F. Moulton	186	44	503	38	13.7
E. A. Chambers	222	51	475	27	14.2
W. Barnett.....	20.2	3	65	4	16.1
H. C. Newbery	90	24	217	12	19.1
H. Hanmer	57.2	12	186	6	31

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting, held in C. Collison's rooms, the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:

Captain—H. C. Barraclough. *Secretary*—F. A. H. Walsh.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

We have this Term been most unfortunate in losing five of last year's unusually brilliant team. Also Bushe-Fox has been prevented by the claims of the L. M. B. C. from playing in all except the first two or three matches; Brown has not yet

been available, and we have vainly endeavoured to fill the vacant places in a satisfactory manner. Twenty matches were arranged, but rain compelled us to abandon several of the earlier ones; so far eleven have been played, of which we have won two (St Catherine's and Christ's) and lost nine (Corpus, Emmanuel, Jesus, Mayflies [2], Pembroke [2], Selwyn [2]). At the beginning of the Term a match was played between the First and Second Six (with 15), which the Second Six won easily. The following played for them: Halsted and Hayward, Gibson and Owen, Baily and Rudd.

The regular Six has been made up as follows:—

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, R. F. Davis, T. E. Haydon, C. E. Owen, T. W. Parry, and H. Simpson.

Gibson has played in eight matches and Hensley in five, and Baily, Halsted, Hayward, and Kellett have occasionally represented us.

In the later matches Gibson and Hensley have played well together.

In the semi-final round of the Single Ties Davis beat Owen and Simpson beat Haydon. In the final Davis beat Simpson.

In the semi-final of the Doubles Haydon and Wynne-Willson beat Brooks and Cousins, and Gibson and Hensley beat Parry and Simpson. In the final Gibson and Haydon drew together against Hensley and Wynne-Willson and were victorious.

The Handicap Singles have reached the fourth round.

Two ash courts, near "Merton House," have already been taken for next October Term, and it is proposed to take more, if necessary.

We are glad to see that Brown is again playing for the 'Varsity.



THE BISHOPS AT ST JOHN'S.

DURING the Long Vacation our College Hall was the scene of a festivity that deserves somewhat more than a passing notice in the *Eagle*. The Vice-chancellor (our Master) in the name of the University invited the Archbishops and Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference to visit Cambridge, and the Council of the Senate agreed to offer graces for conferring honorary degrees upon the Archbishops and metropolitan Bishops as representing the episcopal body. The invitation was accepted, and on July 18 the guests to the number of something over eighty arrived, and during the day were entertained at luncheon in the various colleges, and taken in well-marshalled groups to see the various 'sights' of the University. The proceedings in the Senate-house are well sketched in a letter to the *Guardian* of July 25, and we borrow freely from this account and that in the *University Reporter* of September 29.

The ceremony began at 2.30 p.m. A special notice of the necessity for strict punctuality had been issued to the luncheon parties, and those who obeyed it had their reward in getting to the Senate-house dry. Those who did not obey it had as their penalty one of the very worst duckings that tropical rain has ever inflicted. The rain had kept off all the morning, and it took the same obliging course during the remaining parts of the day, but for something like a quarter of an hour at this point it certainly did deliver itself in a very violent manner. Notwithstanding

the absence of so many residents, the Senate-house was very full. The Bishops were seated on one side, before the dais, and the members of the Senate on the other side, the visitors selected for the honour of a degree being seated in front. The selection would have been by no means an easy process if the Council of the Senate had not adhered rigidly to a simple principle. The Archbishop of Canterbury had prepared a list of the Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference in order of consecration, with the Archbishops and metropolitan Bishops at the head of the list. The Council proposed that all of those at the head of the list should receive honorary degrees, unless they were already Doctors of the University. This "unless" excluded the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primus of Scotland, and the Bishops of Rupertsland and Sydney. The remaining metropolitans were the Archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of Guiana, Calcutta, Capetown, and Fredericton, all of whom accepted the offered honour, though the Bishop of Capetown had to withdraw at the last in consequence of a return of ill-health. In the case of the American Bishops the choice was difficult, for the presiding Bishop (Connecticut) was not in England; and as his is the senior see the choice of the senior see was precluded. Fortunately the Bishop who is senior by consecration, Dr Whipple, of Minnesota, was here and is a great favourite in Cambridge; and it seemed an obvious thing to add to him the Bishop of New York, who though one of the youngest of the Bishops holds the most important of all the sees, and one which stands as high in seniority of foundation as any now represented in England, New York and Pennsylvania dating from the same day of the year 1784. It is unnecessary to say that the speech of welcome of Dr Sandys, the orator, took up the more prominent of the endless points presented by a gathering so entirely unique, while the individual speeches in which

he presented the several prelates were in all cases pithy and appropriate. Dr Sandys has had an unusually severe call upon his resources this summer, for he had scarcely finished with his fifteen speeches on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor's degree when he was called back from an attempt at a holiday in Germany to present the prelates for their degrees. His services, however, are always rendered as ungrudgingly as gracefully, and to say that is to say a great deal.

It required an effort of the will to come near to realising the uniqueness and far-reaching importance of an occasion which set side by side, in the gowns of their new doctorate, the Archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of Guiana, Calcutta, Fredericton, Minnesota, and New York, with the Primus of Scotland and the Metropolitan Bishops of Rupertsland and Sydney close at hand, and with them nearer four than three score of Bishops from all parts of the world. Such a sight has never before been possible. And the *personnel* of the honorary graduates was remarkable. The stalwart frame of York, the unusually handsome features of Armagh, the tall, spare form of Dublin, the fresh and upright eighty years of Guiana, the massive head of Calcutta, the small frame and quiet air of Fredericton, the lofty head and prairie stride of the Apostle of the Red Indians, and the cheery youthfulness of New York, each gave something distinctive for the eye to rest upon. And it need scarcely be added that this would still have been emphatically true if the figures of Sydney and Rupertsland and Brechin had been included. The Archbishop of Canterbury, it is understood, thought it as well that his University should be left free to devote its whole attention to its distinguished visitors, and his Grace had very recently spent some time in Cambridge on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales ; but several of the Cambridge Bishops of English

dioceses had made the effort to be present, and their presence added much to the interest of the assembly for Cambridge men. It was enough to mark the occasion as very noteworthy that Carlisle and Lichfield and Manchester and Ely were there.

A special service in King's Chapel and a reception in Trinity Lodge by the Master, Dr Butler, then followed; and at seven o'clock the Bishops and the members of the Senate and others who had been asked to meet them began to converge towards St John's.

The guests assembled before dinner in the Library, entering by the Combination-room. As each entered his eye ran down the long low room, with its marvellous ceiling and its four pictures side by side of Selwyn, Herschel, Adams, and Wilberforce, through the open doors of the smaller Combination-room and the Library, and on to where, 300 ft. away, the great terminal oriel of the Library stands, rising straight out of the waters of the Cam. With the punctuality which had marked every stage of the day's proceedings, the Vice-Chancellor moved from the Library exactly at the appointed time, 7.45, and led the large party to the Hall, where covers were laid for 150 at seven tables. The dinner was simple, well designed, well cooked, and well placed on the table. The wines were few and sound. The guests were so arranged that except at the table where the honorary graduates and metropolitans were massed together, with the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Stokes at the centre, no two Bishops sat next each other, members of the Senate alternating with Bishops in all cases. The red gowns of the Doctors gave a touch of colour to the scene, and there was great heartiness about the whole of the proceedings. The Bishops needed no set assurances of sympathy in the arduous and anxious work of their lives from the University of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, assembled in a College which owes its existence to the steadfastness of John Fisher, and in a Hall where

there looked in upon them from the windows of one of the oriels the heraldic bearings of three at least of the Seven Bishops whose acquittal drew forth the cheers which startled King James in his camp at Hounslow two hundred years ago the Wednesday before. The Vice-Chancellor proposed "The Queen;" Dr Butler "The Prince and Princess of Wales;" the Vice-Chancellor "The Honorary Graduates," to which the Archbishop of York replied; the Master of Clare "The Bishops of the United Kingdom," to which the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Brechin (Primus), and the Archbishop of Dublin replied; Dr Westcott "The Indian and Colonial Churches," to which the Bishop of Guiana and the Bishop of Sydney replied; Dr Humphry "The American Bishops," to which the Bishop of New York replied; and the Bishop of Minnesota proposed "The University," to which the Vice-Chancellor replied. It is difficult to select for mention any of the speakers, and space would fail for referring to all. The Bishop of London spoke with a vigour of manner, justness of language, sequence of idea, and fulness of heart, which greatly delighted his audience. The Bishop of Brechin gave a lift to every one's spirit by a story of his Dean, *à propos* of the enormous area of the work represented by the Bishops present and the impossibility that all should everywhere go always well: a Scottish lady, who had become exceedingly bulky in her older age, informed a questioner that she was "weel i' pairts, but she was ower-muckle to be a' weel at ae time." The Bishop of New York gave a similar lift by describing how his Quaker ancestry on Rhode Island saw the canoes of the 'red men' approaching, and, as it was against their principles to fight, placed food and drink on the shore; so treated, they found the savages quiet and well disposed—"You have repeated the experiment upon us 'red men,' and we think it has succeeded." The Bishop of Sydney, whose magnificent

voice reduced to nothing the length of the Hall of St John's, worked out a comparison between the service all had so much enjoyed at King's, without the accompaniment of the organ, and the colonial Church, without the accompaniment of time-honoured associations, of endowments, of national establishment, driven back upon first principles of clearness and soundness to produce perfect harmony, having a simple beauty of its own. It was nearly midnight when the party dispersed.

So ended a day which will long be remembered in Cambridge, and will not be forgotten in any part of the world in which there is a Church in communion with the English Church. The Bishops will go to their distant homes with the conviction that the University of Cambridge has earnest sympathy with honest work whatever and wherever it may be; and also with the conviction that the University is not altogether given up to dreamy abstraction, but can on occasion carry out with success an affair which must have made no small demands upon the business powers of the Vice-Chancellor, and of those whom he called to his aid.



THE LADY MARGARET BALL.

June 14, 1888.

IT is characteristic of the Unseasonable Man, says Theophrastus, among other unpleasant habits, that "when he is minded to dance, he will seize upon another who is not yet drunk." While noting the delightful catholicity of the *not yet*, the Historian of the Lady Margaret Ball is reduced to a painful dilemma if he is to make his account square with the dictum of the philosopher; for either there must have been a considerable number of Unseasonable Men present in the Master's Lodge on June the fourteenth, or else—but the alternative is unthinkable even by the firmest believer (like myself) in the equality of the sexes. Perhaps we may escape the difficulty by remembering that the same Authority defines Unseasonableness as "a chance meeting disagreeable to those who meet," and when we reflect that the Stewards on that occasion were

Mr H. S. Foxwell	}	(sic, on the programme, ' <i>quibus non reservatur senioritas sua.</i> ')')
Mr J. E. Marr		

Mr R. F. Scott

W. A. Cousins

J. S. G. Grenfell

A. Hill

S. H. A. Lambert

R. P. Roseveare

J. F. Tarleton

E. Prescott

and P. H. Brown,

we may rest assured that there were "no chance meetings disagreeable to those who met," and therefore—*cadit quaestio*.

In attempting to pourtray the varied aspects of a Ball, one is met at the outset with the same difficulty which the Prince of Historians tells us besets the description of a battle; for each combatant sees only what occurs in his immediate vicinity, and when he observes the enemy advancing or retiring or setting to partners, he is too apt to think that the whole cause is lost or won accordingly. We might indeed condescend to mere generalities; we might observe that dancing was maintained with spirit by the votaries of Terpsichore till such-and-such an hour, that the varied hues of the ladies' dresses mingling with the soberer habits of the men formed a scene of kaleidoscopic beauty, which will not soon be forgotten by the inhabitants of the good old town of so-and-so; but we have no pecuniary interest in the number of lines of copy, and moreover we feel that this kind of thing has been done before. We prefer therefore to divide our subject into such heads or sections as seem most appropriate, to discourse soberly thereon, making such comments and so meting out our praise that it may commend itself to the ingenious reader. First then

Of Dancing.

Dancing may perhaps be defined as the sympathetic movement of two bodies in an epicycloidal curve, combined with that free interchange of ideas, which is the proudest boast of our English civilisation, on which indeed the Sun never sets. (Qy. Subject for Fellowship Dissertation; Worms, I am told, are about played out.) The desire of expressing joy in this simple fashion would seem to be innate in man, from the rude savage triumphing over his writhing foe to the highest type of the Nineteenth Century, who waltzes—and that too reversing—while every one else is dancing the polka as by Law established. And this brings me to the subject of waltzing. We have one Queen, one Church, one General; why not one Waltz? Why should we waste

the best years of our life in acquiring an art, only to find ourselves regularly two seasons behind some gilded youth whose personal equation in my limited experience is $x=0$? I would not be illiberal in this matter; I would let any innovator plead the cause of a new step with a halter round his neck, after the custom of a certain conservative city of old, when Tories *were* Tories, and none of your compromises; if he proved his case—so; if not, he should be spared the remorse of failure.

Of Our Partners.

Here I am on delicate ground; indeed every one must be a law to himself, steering self and partner and not caring *that* for his neighbour—like a Cyclops. Let me, however, define the, to me, ideal partner. We all, doubtless, met one (or more) such ideals on the occasion I am attempting to describe, and therefore, multiplying by the number of cavaliers, we arrive at a most satisfactory result. The ideal partner then should resemble the Fellows of All Souls in the good old times; she should be well-born, well-clothed, and—moderately educated.

Of Proposals of Marriage.

We are here speaking only by hear-say, but we are informed that this form of amusement was indulged in to some extent last June the fourteenth. However, were proposals as plentiful as blackberries, we would pass on to the next section.

Of the Supper.

Which should perhaps have come before the last. On this head it may suffice to say that the most revolutionary of Dinner Committees would have found it hard to find fault with the fare the Kitchens provided; the soup, it may be incidentally mentioned, seemed to flow from a perennial fount.

Of the Second Supper.

This institution, by no means to be despised, was duly done honour to by the Committee and some others who stayed to refresh themselves after the fatigues of the evening. It was described by a speaker on that occasion—though in a more sporting phrase—as a cross between a Bump-supper and a Council Meeting, combining, as he no doubt implied, the conviviality of the one with the dignity of the other. The new Smoking-room proved also in handy proximity.

Of the Champagne.

We, the *Eagle*, are as a rule an abstemious, not to say teetotal bird, but on this occasion we thought it our duty, for the good of the college, to sample the brand, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it a credit to France.

Of Lady Margaret.

It would seem ungracious to close this account without some reference to our Foundress, without whose generosity we should probably not have been where we were on the night in question, or, if we had been, should have been somebody else. What would she have thought of this invasion of her domain, if she could have stepped down from her frame into our midst, shaking the dust of centuries from her eyes and the paint of the Restorer from her face? Well, she was, as the Church Service says, herself a married man (so to speak), and even if we throw in Bishop Fisher, we must allow our two great Patrons an average of 1.5 consorts, to reduce it to a common denominator. Perhaps then she would have thought with us that it was a time spent pleasantly and innocently, as things go; that, apart from the gratification of the moment, it was a thing worth doing if—and on that we are all agreed—it was done well.

"The United States of America has reasserted himself, and will shortly open a bar-room in Paris. Also, cigars and other necessities of life." Such, if we are to credit a historian of the American War, was the proclamation of one "Captain Villiam Brown, Eskevire;" and perhaps, with due allowance from our more conventional civilisation, this voice from the Far West may have its application even for us. .

CLUVIENUS.

[Perhaps here, better than in the body of an article which may not be taken altogether seriously by some, we may refer to the kindness of the Master in offering us the use of his Lodge, and the Council in granting the Combination-Room. To them, and to all who worked for the success of the Ball, our thanks are due.]



HENLEY REGATTA, 1888.

AFTER seven years' interval Henley has become once more a source of interest to all members of St John's, through their having once again a representative crew taking part in the Regatta. On the 20th of June our crew arrived at Henley fresh from their success on the Cam, and keen and confident in consequence. Their well-known flag was soon hoisted from an upper window of their quarters, 3 River Terrace, and they made their first appearance on the Thames the same evening. On the next day practice and training began in earnest, the crew going out regularly twice each day under the charge of their 'Mentor' (as the sporting papers have it), S. D. Muttelbury of Third Trinity. The daily routine was as follows:—7 a.m. (generally later with most members of the crew), got up and went for a short stroll. 8 a.m. Breakfast. 10.30 a.m. Practice. 1.30 p.m. Lunch. 5.30 p.m. Practice. 7.30 p.m. Dinner. 10.30 p.m. (usually before) Bed, and very glad to get there. Dress—Flannels and blazers every day and all day.

Time, it must be confessed, hung somewhat heavy on our hands. 'Clocking' our opponents was a source of endless interest, without much satisfactory result. We hesitate to describe how some delighted to inspect the House Boats' occupants; how others lived on penny novelettes; how the studious one 'worked' lying on the sofa with his eyes shut, and his book face downwards on the floor; how another occupied himself in testing the skill of the local barber on a non-existent beard; how our cox deserted us to

inhabit a palatial suite of apartments in the principal street of the town. No! let us stop and draw a veil: we all have our little failings.

Dietary disputes were frequent—the merits and demerits of “too much fish”—the advantages of rival brands of lime juice—and whether porridge should or should not be included in the menu. But bloodshed was averted by the admirable management and firm coercive government of our trainer Kirby. However, we all agreed that, in cooking beef and in brewing beer, Henley could give points to Cambridge.

Our evenings were enlivened by various companies of itinerant musicians. There was the gentleman who warbled enquiringly for the “Boys of the Old Brigade,” and waxed very pathetic because they were not; there was the lady who sang about how “She wanted to go to R’yal ‘Enley”; and we fell in with an unsuspected relative in the shape of a disreputable nigger minstrel, who styled himself Uncle John, and endeavoured to establish his identity and at the same time exact backsheesh by exhibiting the autographs of former Presidents of the C. U. B. C. Pembroke were next door to us, and sweet strains from their piano kept us from forgetting the fact.

We must not fail to record how two of the crew started off one Sunday morning to find a church ‘in the country’; how they passed within fifty yards of one without seeing it, and had a three mile walk before they came upon another; and how they considered themselves rewarded by hearing a distinguished member of the present Government read the Lessons. The remainder of the crew are reported to have gone to church in Canadian canoes.

Occasional visits from Lady Margaret men helped to prevent the period of practice from becoming too monotonous, and to remind us that we were but a small part of a large and enthusiastic whole.

Meanwhile the course was becoming enlivened by

the daily arrivals of gaily adorned House Boats, with which by the opening day of the Regatta one side of the river was lined from start to finish. Within two days of the Regatta all the crews (except Eton, whose custom is to drive over on the day of the race) had arrived, and their flags might be seen floating from their quarters in various parts of the town. At last "the glorious fourth of July" appeared, bringing with it its train-loads, boat-loads, and carriage-loads of visitors, the majority of whom come not so much to witness the racing as to take part in what is considered the pleasantest picnic of the year. Racing began at twelve: half past one was the time fixed for the heat of the Ladies' Plate between First Trinity and L. M. B. C. The former had proved themselves extremely fast over the first part of the course, and we went down to the start prepared to find ourselves led at the half-way post, but confidently trusting to alter the relative positions by the end of the course. Both crews went off very fast, but in a short time L. M. B. C. had secured a lead of a few feet; at the quarter-mile post First had drawn up nearly level, but we gained gradually again, and were a length to the good three-quarters of the way over. First Trinity then made a desperate spurt, which, however, died away without reducing the lead more than a few feet. Almost immediately afterwards a 'crab' knocked them to pieces, and we eventually won easily by five lengths. Four hours afterwards we appeared again to row against London Rowing Club (second crew) in the heat for the Thames Cup: the race was a hollow one, as we were clear at the quarter-mile post and paddled in five lengths ahead. We had a lucky escape from having a serious mishap, for on getting out Backhouse found that his oar was cracked clean across under the leather of the button, and only held together by it. The other races on this day were not exciting, though great

amusement was caused by the performances in the Diamonds of a South coast sculler, who was almost up to the standard of the freshers whom we see diverting themselves and others in the neighbourhood of the Bridge of Sighs.

The second day's racing opened with a magnificent struggle between Trinity Hall and Leander for the Grand; the latter started tremendously fast, got a lead at once, and, rowing beautifully together, kept it to the end. The Leander eight was composed of five Oxford Blues, two Oxford Trial men, and Muttelbury. The race between Eton and Pembroke was also a good one, and the latter had not much to spare at the finish. Late in the afternoon we rowed Dublin University for the Ladies' Plate, but the race was uninteresting, as we led from the start and won easily by four lengths. The race between Nickalls and the German sculler, Doering, promised to be of an exciting nature, but was spoilt by the latter unfortunately running into a boat which had carelessly encroached upon the course. N. P. Symonds (our First Captain in 1886, who rowed in the 'Varsity boat in that and the previous year), and Buck, an old Oxford Blue, easily beat Bell and Landale of Trinity Hall in their heat for the Goblets.

On the third day the finals produced some splendid racing. To begin with, Leander and Thames did battle for the Grand: a finer race was perhaps never witnessed, there never was half a length between the two. Leander led at first, but were overhauled about half a mile from the finish, and, although they spurted magnificently at the end, they lost by a quarter of a length. The victory of Thames was evidently a very popular one, as they were cheered to the echo. Next came our race with Pembroke for the Ladies': our crew, as usual, soon showed in front, and won easily by three lengths; one of the Pembroke men unfortunately broke his slide, but the accident

did not materially affect the result. The Hall Four, composed of four Blues, had practically a walk over for the Stewards', but their second Four had to succumb to Brazenose in the Visitors'. For the Goblets, Buck and Symonds completely rowed down Muttelbury and McLean, the former of whom was much exhausted by his race in Leander, and fainted when about half-way from home and fell out of the boat. In the final for the Thames our crew had an easy task, beating the Thames Rowing Club (second crew) by five lengths; and, although we paddled part of the way, we succeeded in beating 'record' for this event by one second. The race for the Diamonds was the last but not the least exciting on the programme, as last year's first and second were again left in for the final. Nickalls of Magdalen, Oxford, however, succeeded in turning the tables on his former conqueror, Gardner of Emmanuel, and in beating the previous 'record' by 15 seconds. No account of anything is complete without some mention of that ever-present and all-engrossing subject—the weather. Well, the less said about it the better, it was miserable on the first day, atrocious on the second, and barely tolerable on the third. The fire-works on the last night were really good, but those who ventured out to see them got well wet through for their trouble.

It only remains to add that our success is to be attributed, not only to the steady determination and keenness of each member of the crew, but also to the kindly interest and excellent coaching of Muttelbury, to whom we owe a large measure of thanks.

And thus Henley Regatta, 1888, has come and gone, adding one more bright page to the annals of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and leaving behind it an example for those who are to maintain its honour in the years to be.



THE LATE WRECK COMMISSIONER.

THROUGH the death of Mr H. C. Rothery on the first of August last, in his seventy-first year, the College loses one of its most distinguished and loyal members.

Mr Rothery came from Shrewsbury School to the College in October 1836, was elected a Foundation Scholar in November 1837, and took his degree as 19th Wrangler in 1840. His year was a strong one, wherein there were no less than seven Johnians in the first twelve of the Wranglers.

Efforts have been made to obtain some details as to his university life from members of the College of his own time, but without much success. We are so intimate while we are here and yet know so little of one another. Moreover, in those days the men on different 'sides,' *i.e.* under different tutors, attended different lecturers, and this increases the difficulty. So that, although a member of the College in Mr Rothery's year writes—"The impression left on my mind, however, is strong. I can see him and hear his voice, he was marked by frankness, intelligence, and kindness," nothing of importance has been gathered from this source. The following letter from Mr Rothery himself, written in September 1886, gives us as much as we are likely to learn of this period of his life. It is characteristic of the kindness of the man, pathetic now that he is gone, and illustrates his strong love for the College and all that concerned it.

"I was very pleased to hear your account of old Hymers. I should like to see the old man again, as he was very kind to me when I was a youngster at St John's. It was Hymers who persuaded me, after I had been nearly a year at the University, to go in for Mathematics altogether; up to that time, coming up from Shrewsbury with tolerable reputation, I had given myself up almost entirely to Classics. Mr Hymers advised me to go in for Mathematics, and I have never regretted it, for I thus acquired a certain knowledge of both Classics and Mathematics, which has been useful to me ever since. If it had not been that the then Dean refused to allow me to stay up my last Long, because I could not shew an attendance of eight chapels a week during the preceding Term, and thus prevented me continuing my studies with Griffin, whose pupil I was, and of whom I was very fond, as he was very fond of me, I should, I believe, have been very high in the Mathematical Tripos. As it was, and with the loss of my last Long, I did tolerably, and I heard that in Problems and one or two other subjects I was first. However, it is perhaps just as well, for I should probably have remained up at the University as an old Don to be laughed at by you youngsters. It was better for me to go and fight my way up in the world.

"Poor old Isaacson gone too! He was a good tutor in his day, but it makes one feel how time flies; and people will soon be saying, 'Why, there's old Rothery gone.' However, you'll come to us, won't you, later in the Autumn, for I like to keep up the connection with my old College, and to talk of College affairs."

On leaving Cambridge, Mr Rothery devoted himself to the practice of the law, and on 22 Nov. 1842 was admitted to practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Court in Doctors' Commons. He obtained his first official appointment in 1844, when he was

sent by the Treasury to Cayenne to endeavour to obtain a reversal of a decision given by the French Colonial Courts against the British Government for the alleged illegal detention of a ship called the *Marabout* by H.M.S. *Rose*. He was successful in obtaining a reversal of the decree, both in the Court of First Instance and in the Cour Royale.

In 1845 he was appointed an Examiner in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and in 1846, at the request of the Treasury, he investigated a charge brought by a M. Guitard against the Messrs Rothschild of misappropriating large sums of money paid by the French Government for the losses sustained by British ships during the Great War, the distribution of which had been entrusted to a Commission, of which the Messrs Rothschild were the Brokers. As the whole of the papers belonging to the Commission had been lost, this necessitated a visit to Paris and a prolonged examination of the 'Grand Livre' to trace the appropriation of the money.

On the 3rd Nov. 1853 Mr Rothery entered the public service, being appointed by the late Dr Lushington to be Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, and in the same year he was appointed Registrar of Her Majesty in Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes; from that date for thirty-five years he was continuously in the public service.

During his private practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts Mr Rothery had his attention called to certain grave evils and inconveniences attending the then existing procedure. To these he had drawn attention in a pamphlet published in the early part of 1853. Among his first duties as Registrar was to prepare, with the sanction and under the authority of Dr Lushington, a new set of Rules for the Court. He also prepared a new Table of Fees, in which provision was made for collecting the fees by means of adhesive stamps attached to the documents,

a system which has since been adopted in all the Courts of Justice. These Rules were approved by the Privy Council. New Rules were also prepared by him for the trial of Ecclesiastical and Maritime Appeals, which tended greatly to expedite the hearing of Appeals. The simplification of procedure thus brought about led to a great increase in the business of the Court.

In 1854, on the outbreak of war with Russia, the trial of Prize cases was referred to the Court of Admiralty, and as Registrar Mr Rothery had to prepare all the Proclamations, Orders in Council, and other official documents, and to regulate the practice of the Court; a task of no little difficulty, seeing that there had not been any war for nearly 40 years. At the request of the Treasury he drew up a Report on the practice during the war at the end of the last and beginning of the present century with regard to the distribution of prize money. The Report was not finished until 1857, but it was on the principles laid down in that Report that the proceeds of all prizes captured during the Russian war were distributed.

In February 1864, at the request of Lord Cardwell, Mr Rothery advised as the course which should be pursued in regard to the *Alabama*, the *Tuscaloosa*, and other Confederate cruisers. This was drawn up after a careful examination of all the British and American authorities, and he reported that the *Alabama* had been fraudulently taken out of our jurisdiction, that a gross breach of neutrality had been committed, and that it would be competent for us to seize her on the high seas or in any of our ports; that if we did not take measures to repossess ourselves of the vessel, the United States would have just cause of complaint. Had the advice thus given been followed by the British Government, we might not have had to pay £5,000,000 as compensation for losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and her consorts.

In July 1865 the House of Commons issued an order for a "Return of all appeals in causes of Doctrine or Discipline made to the High Court of Delegates from its erection by the 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 9 (A.D. 1533) until its abolition by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. cap. 92 (A.D. 1832)." At the request of Mr Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Rothery undertook the work, which was of the most laborious kind, involving the study of a mass of unclassified and dilapidated documents, written for the first 200 years in a kind of law Latin extremely difficult to decipher, owing to the abbreviations and the crabbed character of the handwriting. This Return, which was published in 1868, has been of great use in the trial of ecclesiastical cases, and is still the work of authority on the subject.

In 1870 a claim was preferred against this country by the Brazilian Government for compensation for certain alleged damages amounting to nearly a million sterling. The claims had been investigated by Mr Thornton, H. M. Minister at Rio, who reported that though the greater number of claims could not be admitted, there were a considerable number which appeared to him open to consideration, and it was proposed to offer a sum of £150,000 to £200,000 to the Brazilian Government in full satisfaction of all demands. This was refused, and, at the request of Lord Clarendon, Mr Rothery undertook to report on the matter. The enquiry was extremely difficult and tedious, involving a careful examination of all the records of the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the Admiralty, and the Paymaster General's Office, from the early part of the century to the year 1852. The result was to shew that most of the claims were inadmissible, that in others the claim had been already satisfied, and that out of 98 there were only 5 in which compensation of any kind was due, and that these would be satisfied by the payment of £5082. 15s.!

Mr Rothery had, we believe, much to do with the drafting of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, the nearest approach to a code which has ever been passed by our legislature. Under this and the amending Acts enquiries into Shipping Casualties were held before Stipendiary or Borough Magistrates, with Officers of the Royal Navy, or Captains of the Merchant Service, sitting as Assessors. But the system was not a success. Casualties continued to increase, ships became more and more deeply laden, foundered, and were missing, until at length in 1873, on the publication of Mr Plimsoll's book, public indignation was aroused. This led to the Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, of which Mr Rothery was a member. The Report of the Commission resulted in the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876, by which it was provided that a Court should be established to be called the Wreck Commissioner's Court, and on the 1st October 1876 Mr Rothery was appointed to the post by Lord Chancellor Cairns. The post was a specially arduous one, almost of necessity bringing the holder into conflict with ship-owners. Bitter and unscrupulous attacks were made on the Court from time to time, as was perhaps inevitable when the interests of a powerful class were threatened, but they only shewed that the Court was doing the work it was set to do, namely reforming serious abuses. But while the Court was regarded with disfavour no complaint could justly be made against the Judge, whose work was always done diligently and conscientiously. Mr Rothery regarded the Court as in a measure his child: he had assisted at its birth, watched over its growth, settled its practice and its principles, was jealous of its reputation, and anxious for its success.

Mr Gray, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea, said that he was "very much struck with the powers of the Wreck Commissioner. He seemed to have a thorough

mastery of the subject and a great gift of sifting things to the bottom." The effect of this was soon seen. Mr Rothery's reports on the cases which came before him made known a large number of preventible causes of maritime loss, and the number of wrecks greatly diminished. His judgments on fires at sea in coal-laden vessels, on certain modes of stowing grain cargoes, and on stability and overloading, were especially valuable.

The duties of the office were extremely wearing. Thus in three months of 1879 Mr Rothery had to try a case at Cardiff, thence he went to Glasgow, thence to Sunderland, to Plymouth, to Lowestoft, to Newcastle, to Liverpool, to Glasgow, to London, to Plymouth, to Swansea, to Liverpool, to London for three cases, to Falmouth, and thence to Plymouth. Subject to all these journeys at all times of the year and in all seasons, hurried from place to place before there was time to draw up the Report on the case just heard, sitting up late at nights to overtake the work, absent from home for weeks, and without regular or settled vacations, Mr Rothery's life was a laborious one, and it was no wonder that, after eleven years of it, his health began to fail, and that he should seek for rest in retirement in the beginning of the year. Alas! the bow was unstrung too late, and on the first of August he passed away at his residence, Ribsdon, near Bagshot. He was buried in Woking Cemetery on August 7, the service being read by the Right Rev Dr Cowie, Bishop of Auckland; the College was represented at the funeral by the Bursar.

The above is but a mere outline of Mr Rothery's official life, but he had much else to do. For 28 years he was the Legal Adviser of the Treasury on slave-trade matters, advising the Government on many questions of public importance, involving nice and difficult points of international law. He was at different times a member of no less than twelve Royal

Commissions and Committees. Among these he was Chairman of the Committee on the Tay Bridge disaster, and secretary of several of the others, drawing up the Report; but for none of this work did he receive any pay or remuneration.

In the midst of all these harassing duties, Mr Rothery kept up his connexion with the College, hardly ever letting a year pass without paying us a visit, and always shewing a keen interest in its prosperity and welfare. His fine presence and cheery voice will be much missed on St John's Day, and it will be felt that another link with the past is gone.

R. F. S.



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE latest addition to the *Epochs of Church History* series, which Professor Creighton is editing, is *A History of the University of Cambridge*, by Mr Mullinger. It would be scarcely appropriate to attempt in the pages of the *Eagle* anything like a formal review of a book that has been appreciatively discussed in a number of journals which make reviewing their principal business, but we may be allowed to collect into a short article those facts which are specially interesting to us, whether in our narrower capacity as Johnnians or in the wider one of members of the University of Cambridge.

To us, who are the undergraduates of the passing moment, the earlier part of Mr Mullinger's book will be the more attractive. Those of us who have attended service in St Giles' Church, or who reside in the New Court, and are therefore parishioners of St Peter's and St Giles', will be interested to find that the church was founded by a Norman as early as the 12th century, and that the body of secular canons connected with it afterwards formed the nucleus of the important monastic foundation of Barnwell Priory. The few but worthy Johnnians who inhabit the Chesterton Road will point out with pride to the more numerous denizens of Portugal Place that the original Cambridge was on their side of the river, under the shadow of 'the Castle,' and that 'the borough,'* as the parish of St

* The roughs militant of Castle End still take a proper pride in the name of 'Borough Boys': note the sign of a tavern at the 'Backs' end of Northampton Street.

Giles' is still called, had an independent existence before it overflowed to the other side of the river, and joined the separate village that clustered round the ancient pre-Norman church of St Benet. Members of the Amalgamation also will ascertain with pleasure that the original Merton Hall or 'School of Pythagoras,' just opposite one corner of the cricket-field, was built as early as the 12th century by a Norman country gentleman, probably a leading personage in the Cambridge of the day.

To all who appreciate the dramatic flavour which Proctors give to life, and who scorn a merely vegetable existence, it is gratifying to learn from Mr Mullinger's pages that the institution of 'town and gown rows,' provided by the 'wisdom of our ancestors lest much learning should make us mad, is as ancient as it is useful and venerable. The differences of the 12th and 13th centuries, however, appear to have been characterised by a somewhat greater degree of acerbity than those of the present day. The smaller hostels were occasionally sacked; in 1261 the University records were burnt, and in 1381 the University Chest itself was broken open, and the bonfire in the Market-place with which the town then celebrated by anticipation the Fifth of November was supplied from charters and records belonging to the Masters and Scholars. This historical fact disposes of the doubts of those sceptics of our own day who have profanely suggested that the University Chest has only a figurative existence. In the earlier stages of the great fratricidal war the town seems to have had physical force on its side, but in the long run it was demonstrated that 'the pen is mightier than the sword,' and the tongue, though 'a little member,' is capable of doing much to annoy the opposite party. About the close of the 16th century, near the end of the reign of Elizabeth, we find the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Cambridge complaining to the Privy

Council that the undergraduates lampoon them in a College play, and the dons refer to them sarcastically 'in publick sermons'—presumably in Great St Mary's. To-day the weapons of our warfare are once more carnal, but it is a notable fact that even the University Pulpit was once pressed into the service of *Alma Mater* in her quarrels with her good cousin, the Town.

The town and gown row is not the only familiar institution that our author traces to its original source. The original Sizar appears in the statutes of Peterhouse, which direct that "if the funds of the foundation permit, the Master and the two Deans shall select two or three youths, 'indigent Scholars well grounded in Latin,' to be maintained, 'as long as may seem fit,' by the College Alms; such poor scholars being bound to attend upon the Master and fellows in church, on feast days, and on other ceremonial occasions, and also to wait on the Master and fellows at table, and in their rooms." This was in 1338! But if the original Sizar can be run to earth in Peterhouse, the original entrance examination can be traced to St John's. In the statutes given to the College by King Henry VIII in 1545 a clause is inserted requiring that no Pensioner shall be admitted 'who did not already possess such a knowledge of Latin as would enable him to profit by the regular course of instruction and prevent his proving an impediment to the progress of others.'

Another ancient institution concerning the origin of which our Historian writes is the *University Calendar*. The date of its birth is 1796, so some of us will see its centenary. It was the private venture of one G. Mackenzie, a Trinity B.A., who describes the work in his first preface as 'neither useless nor uninteresting to the members of the University.' G. Mackenzie's faculty for statistics seems to have been greater than his historical acumen. He allowed himself to be beguiled into attempting an account of the origin of

the University, in which, with combined audacity and guilelessness, he fixed the date of its foundation at 370 B.C., and identified as its founder 'one Cantaber, a Spaniard.'

It is worth noting, while we are upon ancient institutions, that the modern cap, which in various stages of decay is still a necessary part of academical dress within the meaning of the Act, dates only from 1769. Before that year undergraduates 'had worn round caps lined with black silk, and with a brim of black velvet for Pensioners or black silk for Sizars.'

Pessimists who find the financial prospects of the Colleges and University somewhat alarming may or may not be reassured by learning that things were much worse in 1538. Then the University was so hard up that 'useless books' in the Library were sold; the amount of money in the University Chest fell to under £20; and the only way the University lecturers in Hebrew and Greek could be paid was by suspending the mathematical lecturer and using his salary for the purpose. Past history has sometimes dictated expedients for present politics. Let mathematical lecturers pray that the agricultural depression may speedily come to an end! The expedient by which the University and Colleges were rescued from a depression still more fatal than that which was at its worst in 1538-40 is also worth noting by the way. Sir Thomas Smith, an Elizabethan Statesman and Economist, foreseeing to a certain extent the rapid depreciation of the precious metals which followed the discovery and opening up of the New World, established 'corn-rents' under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, *i.e.* it was made lawful in all new leases issued by the Colleges to require the payment of at least one-third part of the rent 'in corn or in malt.' As corn rapidly rose in price, while the value of money declined, this 'corn-rent' of a third came to be worth more than the other two-thirds in money

taken together, and so the value of College endowments was kept up.

Our author notes the frequent and destructive fires that appear to have made large gaps in the records which are the materials for the history of the University. In this connexion he quotes a sentence from Fuller, which those of us who dispense with fire-guards, and leave candles burning inside sported oaks, would do well to take to heart. 'Whoever shall consider in both Universities the ill-contrivance of many chimneys, hollowness of hearths, shallowness of tunnels, carelessness of coals and candles, catchingness of papers, narrowness of studies, late reading and long watching of scholars, cannot but conclude that an especial Providence preserveth those places.' This doctrine of a College Providence may be comforting to those Johnians who cannot manage to put their trust in a 14-gyp power College squirt.

We are able to gather from our author some clear idea of what it really was that happened in Cambridge during the great Civil War. Thus is another piece of territory conquered and reclaimed from the realms of nebulous tradition! All the Colleges contributed to the King's cause, but Mr Mullinger can only give us two definite amounts—St John's £150 and Sidney £100. The Town, however, sided with the Parliament, and thus the old feud revived in a more serious form. The townsmen fired at the windows of some of the collegians, and Parliament talked of a raid on the College plate. It was therefore packed up and sent off to the King, but Cromwell intercepted most of it, and proceeded to commit to prison three Heads who were supposed to have had a share in the transaction. One of these was Dr Beale, Master of St John's. In the spring of 1643 Cromwell occupied the town with an army of 30,000 men, and Cambridge became a sort of military centre for the Parliamentary forces. During this period of occupation the Colleges suffered a good

deal. The materials accumulated for re-building Clare were appropriated for fortifications; all the Jesus trees and a good many others were felled; the St John's, Trinity, King's, and Queens' bridges were pulled down; and though Mr Mullinger does not believe the story about the windows in King's College Chapel, he admits that a large number of 'superstitious images and pictures' in College Halls and Chapels were removed. Cromwell is credited with so much in conversation that it is interesting to find precisely what it was that he did in history.

As a loyal Johnian, Mr Mullinger has a good deal to say about the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher, and on this attractive subject we must refer our readers to the book itself. One or two points, however, we may note by the way. (1) The Hospital of St John the Evangelist, out of which our own foundation grew, was founded as early as 1135; in a certain sense Peterhouse also was an offshoot from it. Thus our earliest history carries us back to the days of Henry I. (2) When the Hospital was dissolved and the College founded, the endowment bequeathed by the Lady Margaret would have made us the richest College in Cambridge, with the exception of King's. This was lost on a technical legal point, and Bishop Fisher only saved less than one-fifth of the original endowment. Thus it behoves us to remember on May 6 that what we still enjoy of the Lady Margaret's bounty is only a fifth of what she intended. (3) At the beginning of the 18th century our numbers were larger than Trinity's, and in 1710 a German travelling in England described the Hall of that College as 'very large, but ugly, smoky, and smelling so strong of bread and meat, that' he says 'it would be impossible for me to eat a morsel in it.' It was under the administration of Bentley, himself a Johnian, that Trinity recovered the ground it had lost, and since then St John's has not been able to contest its

supremacy. (4) At the accession of William and Mary the Nonjurors were very strong at St John's. No less than twenty-two of the Fellows were deprived for refusing to take the oaths, and among these was Thomas Baker, the historian of the College, whose famous work has been published in our own time by Professor Mayor.

We have occupied ourselves in this article entirely with the earlier history of Cambridge, but Mr Mullinger's concluding chapters are also of considerable interest. He distinguishes as landmarks in the modern history of the University two events which have a special interest for us. In 1867 the first influential attack was made upon the exclusive predominance of classical studies. The standard of rebellion was raised in a volume, since become famous, of *Essays on a Liberal Education*, and the contributors, most of them still in harness, are familiar names—C. S. Parker (Oxf.), H. Sidgwick, John Seeley, E. E. Bowen, F. W. Farrar, J. M. Wilson, J. W. Hales, W. Johnson, and Lord Houghton. In the same year, singularly enough, the University Extension Movement began, with a course of lectures delivered by Professor Stuart in three great towns of the North. This movement has since, as we all know, met with remarkable success. If in the coming chaos the Ancient Universities survive, it will be because the Extension Movement has converted them from the educational luxuries of rich men's sons into institutions that are national in the best sense of the word. We of only twenty years after are scarcely able to appreciate the vast importance of this movement. It will be for the historian of the next century to estimate the critical nature of the change. Oxford and Cambridge were not dead but only sleeping, and they awoke in time to regain by a marvellous effort a hold on the respect and confidence of the nation that they were on the point of losing for ever.

In these few pages we have only had space to collect information concerning the antiquities of those 'common objects' of University Life which we come across in our daily walk and conversation. Many of our readers will seek to pry into deeper mysteries, and these we refer to Mr Mullinger's admirable little volume, where they will learn to appreciate the Cambridge Platonists, to know which Colleges they ought to despise as of inferior antiquity, to trace back the Tripos to its source, and many other things besides. The thanks of all undergraduates are due to Mr Mullinger for having brought the history of the University within their reach. We have all been ready to be interested in it, but how should we learn without a teacher? The two stout and learned volumes of our Librarian's larger work were beyond the reach of our purses and the limits of our time. Now in the *Epoch Series* the history of the University is brought to every man's door.

Obituary.

THE REV JOHN HALDENBY CLARK.

The Rev John Haldenby Clark, Vicar of West Dereham, Norfolk, who died on the 14th of April last, was born at Chesterfield, and educated at the Grammar School of that town. He will be remembered by many old Johnians, beyond the circle of his personal friends, as one of the earliest contributors to the *Eagle*; and the grace, delicacy, and freshness of some of his poetical contributions must live in the recollection of many who were in residence between 1857 and 1861, in which last year Mr Clark took his degree. A small volume of his sacred poems, many of which had previously appeared in the *Sunday Magazine*, was described by the late Bishop of Lincoln (Dr Wordsworth) as 'a valuable addition to English Sacred Poetry.' There are also, in Dr Grosart's edition of Crashaw's Latin poems, many translations by Mr Clark, signed "C," and there are similar (unsigned) translations in Dr Grosart's edition of Vaughan. But to some contemporary Johnians he may be better known as the joint author of a little volume published in 1858 and entitled *Poems by Undergraduates*, in which he was assisted by another Johnian poet, also a contributor to the *Eagle*, whose later productions have won him the gratitude of many lovers of pure and intelligible poetry. Mr Clark was an accomplished antiquarian and botanist, and he borrowed some of his inspiration from the varied beauties of his native county of Derbyshire. His earliest poetry will always have a charm for one who, like the present writer, made his first acquaintance with hills and valleys in his company, and who can never forget the revelation of freshness

that opened itself to a Londoner, when led for the first time to a Derbyshire moorside spring by a Derbyshire poet. E. A. A.

The Editors have to thank Mrs Clark for her kind permission to print the following unpublished sonnet by her late husband.

ETERNAL HOPE.

WHEN the clouds gather we may watch then roll;
We know them born of earth, and we may trace
Their eddying course across the fair sky's face,
Find whence they rise, anticipate their goal.
So in the vast horizon of the soul
Troubles and doubts and sorrows interlace
Their bonds about us, and we know their place—
Sad symptoms of a state that is not whole.
Yet Love still lives, tho' hidden from our view,
Beyond all accident of cloud or night:
This we believe; with longings of delight
Our hearts are confident to find it true;
But finite cannot compass infinite,
No thought can fathom Heaven's eternal blue.

Ascension Day 1882.

RICHARD ANTHONY PROCTOR.

Few men of Science—none, indeed, who had contributed so comparatively little to original research—were so well known as Mr Richard A. Proctor. For, though earlier in life he made some meritorious technical investigations, he had for more than twenty years devoted himself almost entirely to the useful task of popularising other men's discoveries by his pen and in the lecture-room. His fertility as an author was amazing. Book after book appeared with his name on the title-page, and for years there was scarcely

a month during which he did not contribute to some of the Magazines. The principal theme of these volumes was, naturally, Astronomy from various points of view. But he did not limit himself to the compilation of Star Atlases, to the discussion of Other Worlds than Ours, or to treatises on the Sun, the Moon, the Universe, and the infinities around us. The mathematical elements entering into whist and betting, the Hamiltonian mode of learning languages, the purpose of the Pyramids, strength and happiness, the right way of hanging a man, and the plot Dickens had in view when death put an end to the story of Edwin Drood, were among the multifarious subjects on which he exercised his teeming brain. But it was as a lecturer that he was most widely known. There was not a large town in Great Britain in which he had not discoursed; and more than once he extended his journeys across America, and to Australia and New Zealand, lecturing in all the Colonial capitals to crowded audiences. But even this busy life was too idle a one for a man so energetic. Letters, signed and anonymous, on all sorts of subjects, filled-in some of his spare moments, and when not carrying on a lively correspondence with the Astronomer Royal on the question of an Eclipse Expedition, he was pretty certain to be scarifying some quack with a new theory of the Universe. He even preached, though, as he occasionally chose his texts from Colonel John Hay's ballad of "Jim Bludso," it may be inferred that Mr Proctor's theological excursions were not always confined to peculiarly ecclesiastical ground.

A mind so active and many-sided might, no doubt, have made a more lasting mark on the age in which he lived. But it is doubtful whether Mr Proctor would have really advanced Science better by burying himself in an Observatory than by the course he pursued. His talent lay not so much in unearthing fresh facts, as in the clearness with which he could

explain to the unscientific the nature and bearing of the old ones. Deep, neither his lectures nor his books were, nor pretended to be ; for it was part of the secret of his success that he knew just how much his audience would be able to carry away, and then practised what John Dryden declared was the most difficult art in the world—the art of leaving off. In this admirable work he was, perhaps, unrivalled. Though not the first of the ever-increasing army of popular scientific writers and lecturers, he has the distinction of being among the pioneers who, aiming at making themselves understood of the people, did not consider it “derogatory to the dignity of Science” to appear on the platform, instead of playing the oracle in their studies at home, or in the drowsy atmosphere of the University class-room. It is now, however, no longer a reproach to be “popular.” On the contrary, it is generally understood that the *savant* who is unable to make the abstruse moderately simple is not gifted with a very clear intellect, or is deficient in that literary ability which is so marked a characteristic of the leading latter-day writers on scientific subjects. It is notorious that the commendable improvement in University teaching which has taken place within the last two decades is largely due to the example Mr Proctor and others set the Tutors and Professors from outside.

Mr Proctor was born in Chelsea in 1837, and took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1860 as twenty-third wrangler; there were thirteen Johnian wranglers in that Tripos. He removed his name from the boards in the same year and never proceeded to the degree of M.A.

His last illness and death came as a sad surprise to his friends. He had been visiting the United States with his family, and left them in Florida with the purpose of returning to England on September 15. On reaching New York he took ill with what was

believed to be yellow fever, and soon had to be removed to the Willard-Parker Hospital. Here he rapidly sank, and died unconscious on Wednesday, September 12.

[See *Times*, Sept. 14, 1888.]

THE REV FRANCIS LLEWELYN LLOYD, B.D.

The late Vicar of Aldworth, who died August 20, 1888, was born in October 1818 in the parish of Tamworth, Staffordshire. His father was the Rev Robert Watkin Lloyd, eighth Wrangler in 1804, afterwards a Fellow of St John's, and for 42 years incumbent of the Chapelries of Wilnecote and Wigginton in the parish of Tamworth; he was the son of John Lloyd, Rector of Caerwys, Flintshire, a Welsh antiquarian and the companion of Thos. Pennant in his travels through Wales. R. W. Lloyd married in 1812 Anne, daughter of Francis Blick, for 46 years Vicar of Tamworth; she was sister of Charles Blick, Fellow and Bursar of St John's College, and of Edward Blick, Fellow of Clare Hall and Rector of Rotherhithe.

Francis Llewelyn Lloyd was entirely educated by his father; he entered St John's College in 1836, and was 25th Senior Optime in 1840. The fellowship founded by Mr Bailey and appropriated to natives of Tamworth soon after falling vacant, he was appointed to it. The income derived from the fellowship enabled him to comply with his father's wish that he should assist him in the charge of the Curacies of Wilnecote and Wigginton. The villages are four miles apart on opposite sides of the town of Tamworth, so that there could only be one service on Sunday in each; the whole emolument of the united curacies was £130.

Through the Curate's exertions schoolrooms were built in the districts. The Sunday services increased

and week-day services were given. At a later period an opportunity offered for purchasing a small piece of land near the church suitable for a parsonage. This the Rev F. Ll. Lloyd and his father at once secured, and through their liberality and that of other friends, with the assistance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a parsonage was built, and thus provision was made for a resident minister at Wigginton. The like was at a later date secured for Wilnecote by a bequest of the Rev R. W. Lloyd, met in like manner by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and so the rapidly increasing population of the two villages has been provided for. This is a specimen of the way in which the Church has been endowed by the liberality of private individuals, often of her own ministers.

In 1854, the Rev R. W. Lloyd, being no longer able to take part in the duty, resigned Wigginton, but his son continued with him as Curate till in 1858. The living of Aldworth becoming vacant, F. Ll. Lloyd accepted it and went to reside at Aldworth on Christmas eve, 1858. He married the following February Jessy, the daughter of Henry Harding, Esq. His domestic happiness was of short duration, as his wife died in January 1864, his youngest son died at Rhyl in 1869, his third son in 1881. Two sons survive him.

His fondness for architecture led him to undertake the restoration of Aldworth Church, he enlarged the churchyard, repaired the tower, had the bells re-cast and re-hung, restored the south aisle completely, built the handsome south porch and vestry, and a lych-gate from a design of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. In every work undertaken for the benefit of the people of Aldworth, and these were many and important, the vicar was ably seconded by the chief landlord, J. Bligh Monck, Esq., of Coley Park.

BENJAMIN WORTHY HORNE.

Benjamin Worthy Horne died at Mereworth, near Maidstone, on the 17th of last July. Our society changes so rapidly, that to many readers of the *Eagle* this is only a name and a date; but a goodly number of Cambridge men and some still resident in College feel a rift in their lives, and know that they have lost a friend who had grown very dear to them.

Horne's life was not eventful and the main facts of it are few. He was born near London in July 1831, the eldest son of Benjamin Worthy Horne, one of the founders of the great carrier firm of Chaplin and Horne. From his father he inherited his practical sense and judgment, his business-like clearness of head, and his power of grasping and appreciating facts. His early education was at Bruce Castle School; afterwards he was entered at Shrewsbury, where he was followed in their turn by five of his seven brothers. The bent of his mind was towards mathematics, and to mathematical study under Alfred Paget* he mainly owed the place which he attained in the Sixth Form, for the wise forbearance of Dr Kennedy did not allow the usual classical training of the School to bear too heavily upon him. Still, he was by no means wanting in classical lore, and had a fair knowledge of French and Italian literature.

While at school he was in the First Eleven at cricket, and though at Cambridge he did not, like his brother Edward, achieve a place in the University team, he was a capital judge of the game, and in after years was very often to be seen on the University Ground.

Even in his school-days he was an excellent chess-player, and was no unworthy antagonist of "The Doctor" himself, by whom he was often invited to

* Formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius, and brother of Sir George Paget.

an encounter. Afterwards he used to resort occasionally to Simpson's Chess Divan in the Strand and pit himself against the acknowledged chiefs of the Chess world, such as Loewenthal, Bird, and the redoubtable Steinitz, and he required a great deal of beating even by them. For a few years the Senior Chess Club in Cambridge was revived, between 1870 and 1880, and of this he was the life and soul. Several correspondence games were played with strong Clubs, and, with one exception (against Nottingham) with successful issue.

In 1850 he began his residence in St John's. He had a sound mathematical training to start with, and his progress was sure and rapid. In 1854 he was 4th Wrangler, Dr Routh and the late Professor Clerk-Maxwell being Senior and 2nd Wranglers respectively. Two of Horne's Johnian school-fellows also took brilliant degrees that year, S. H. Burbury being 2nd Classic and 13th Wrangler, and H. G. Day 5th Wrangler and 9th Classic.

As an undergraduate and B.A. Horne was a leading spirit among a bright and genial set of men. Many were his contemporaries or juniors at school, such as Burbury, Campbell of Magdalene, Day, E. C. Clark, Potts, Raikes, and Arthur Holmes. He was a founder of the 'Tachypod' Club, an association of velocipedists of the remoter age, which gained no small social and topographical success. Long journeys on wheels involved returning late and sometimes reckonings with Proctors. Horne's practical mind at once met this difficulty by forming an Anti-Proctorial Assurance Company. A small subscription covered all the fines—one condition being that the delinquent should give the Proctor a run for his money—and when the Club was ultimately broken up the funds in hand sufficed to provide the members a good dinner.

Horne's degree was followed in due course by a Fellowship, and he was soon asked by Mr Atlay (now

Bishop of Hereford) to lecture on his side. He had all the qualities which a lecturer should possess, clearness of conception and exposition, sympathy with all genuine wish to learn, patience and courtesy in an unusual degree. A series of mathematicians, many of the highest eminence, have borne unvarying testimony to the brilliancy and thoroughness of his work. For some years also he was a popular and successful private tutor.

In 1870 he vacated his Fellowship by marriage. This involved the demise of his Lectureship too. Apparently no proposal was made for his re-appointment, and he was the last of men to prefer a claim; none the less was it matter for regret that his services should be lost to the College in the full maturity of his powers. As a senior Fellow his judgment had been of solid value in our governing body, and he had taken part in University work in examining; but from this time his official connexion with Cambridge dwindled and gradually died away.

Very different was the case with his social interests: his friends did not lose but gain. He was singularly happy in his marriage, finding in his wife a friend and companion who was interested in all his tastes, and who was in every way a true comrade and partner. It often happens that marriage separates a man—surely though not all at once—from his bachelor days and earlier intimacies. This was not the case with Horne. His wife's loyalty to him extended to all his friends, and she ever welcomed them with a cordial geniality which has won their lasting devotion and regard. Their house in Cambridge was the centre of a true and genuine hospitality, with the charm that comes from unfailing sympathy and kindliness.

He had always been fond of animals and of a country life, though he continued to reside in Cambridge after 1870 till his mother's death in 1880, when he went to live at the country house which had been built by his father at Mereworth, a village about seven

miles from Maidstone. While here he delighted in a walk in the country with one or two friends, or sometimes he would arrange a walking party of seven or eight for the day, covering from 16 to 25 miles. These walks will long be remembered with pleasure by those who enjoyed them.

He possessed moreover in a high degree a genuine love of art, not a passing and affected admiration for the so-called 'art' which happens to be in vogue for the time being, but of work which will always retain its place in the judgment of true artists. This is well evidenced by the well-chosen collection of water-colours and bronzes which adorned the rooms of his house, as well as the solid and instructive criticisms which fell from him as *obiter dicta*.

After 1880 he lived almost uninterruptedly at Mereworth, where he soon became popular with the country gentry of the neighbourhood, and a few years ago was invited by the Lord Lieutenant to occupy a place on the bench of County magistrates. For this position he was admirably qualified by his just and evenly-balanced mind, sterling common-sense, and wide-reaching sympathy, as far removed from harshness as from mawkish sentimentality.

But it is with his friends—and they are very many in number—especially those who were privileged to know him intimately, that his memory will remain as something to be carefully treasured. To many his genial and kindly manners, racy humour, and robust common sense, in addition to his wide reading and retentive memory, made him a favourite. To those who knew him best his loss leaves an irreparable void, and we may fairly apply to him the sentence used by Munro of Conington, that "he could not lose a friend or make an enemy."



THE LILY FAIR OF JASMIN DEAN.

THE loveliest, tenderest flower that grows
The softest south-west wind that blows
The burn o'er moss-grown stone that flows,
A sudden gleam one knows not whence
The rose that's dear to every sense
Wee daisies' smile of innocence
Heaven's bow that mocks at permanence
Sweet breath of cattle o'er the fence,
The double May, the Lime's fresh green,
Pale glow, soft eve and night between,
Awake a joy not half so keen
As midst the tangled fern-roots seen
The print of where her foot hath been,
The Lady fair of Jasmin Dean.

—But, though heavenly-graced she were
(And *is*) as Venus in the air
Wantoning with her harnessed pair
Of doves, where eagles might not dare,
Showering down roses everywhere,*
No! by that Opal ring I swear,
Gage of some fond lover's care†
Her hand as white and fine doth wear,
Her smiles I would not wish to share
Resigned her cold disdain to bear

* *E fior gittando di sopra e d'intorno*

'*Manibus o date Lilia plenis.*'

Purgatorio XXX. 20, 21.

† Given to her by one who loved her very dearly—her father.

And faded wreaths to tatters tear
Were she not good as she is fair.

Oh! who in laudatory style
Howe'er unschooled, can watch her smile,
Scan the free brow where lurks no guile,
Those orbs from whose pure ray, things vile
As from Ithuriel's lance resile
See her in wistful mood awhile
Repay a father's fond caress,
Mirror of heaven's own loveliness,
Whose every feature vies to express
Each lingering love-fraught look confess
The very soul of tenderness—
Or like an angel fair and bright,
Clad in her own soul's spotless white
So greet the new come guest's dazed sight
That he could weep for pure delight—
Can with me endure to quaff
The mortal sweetness of her laugh
(As gossamer light or wind-borne chaff)
That Prospero hearing, breaks his staff
And writes his lost years' epitaph,
Then mark her soaring notes' gay sound
O'erleap Melpomene's utmost bound
In rapturous cadence haply found
To make the giddy stars reel round—
And not to Heaven, Earth, Sea, declare
Yes! she *is* good as she is fair.

She is the daintiest flower I ween
On mortal soil or shores unseen,
That angel's hand or man's can glean—
Pure as the Huntress' bow faint seen
Enchantress, Priestess, Fancy's Queen
Sun that lights up this Earth's dull scene
Distilling holy medicine
From Life's low cares chilled hearts to wean

To embrace the Light that aye hath been,
From Sin's dark pit freed souls to win
To fields of Paradise ever green—
Nature's sweet pattern, happiest mean
The loved Pale Star of Jasmin Dean.*

* Den, Dene, or Dean, as in Deepdene Bramdean Hawthornden (but not necessarily united with the governing word), means a valley or a depression between hills.



ΧΡΥΣΕΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ.

Χρύσεον μὲν πρῶτιστα γένος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
ἀθάνατοι ποίησαν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,
οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Κρόνου ἦσαν, ὅτ' οὐρανῷ ἐμβασιλεύεν·
ὥς τε θεοὶ ζώεσκον ἀκηδέα θυμὸν ἔχοντες
νόσφιν ἄτερ τε πόνων καὶ οἰζύος· οὐδέ τι δειλὸν
γῆρας ἐπῆν· αἰεὶ δὲ πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὁμοῖοι
τέρποντ' ἐν θαλίῃσι κακῶν ἔκτοσθεν ἀπάντων,
ἀφνειοὶ μήλοισι, φίλοι μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι.
θνήσκον δ' ὥς ὕπνῳ δεδμημένοι· ἐσθλὰ δὲ πάντα
τοῖσιν ἔην· κάρπον δ' ἔφερε ζεῖδωρος ἄρουρα
αὐτομάτη πολλόν τε καὶ ἄφθονον· οἱ δ' ἐβελήμοι
ἡσυχὰ ἔργα νέμοντο σὺν ἐσθλοῖσιν πολέεσσιν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τοῦτο γένος κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψεν,
τοὶ μὲν δαίμονές εἰσι, Διὸς μεγάλου διὰ βουλᾶς,
ἐσθλοὶ, ἐπιχθόνιοι, φύλακες θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων·
οἳ ῥα φυλάσσουσιν τε δίκας καὶ σχέτλια ἔργα
ἡέρα ἐσσάμενοι, πάντα φοιτῶντες ἐπ' αἶαν
πλουτόδοται, καὶ τοῦτο γέρας βασιλῆϊον ἔσχον.

HESIOD: *Works and Days*, 109—126.



THE GOLDEN AGE.

Oh all of bright gold was the first race of men,
That was made by the great ones on high,
And they lived in the beautiful ages of Then
When Kronos was king in the sky.
They lived just like angels; their hearts knew no care,
Far away from distresses and woe,
And the lines on the forehead, the gray in the hair
Never came in the days long ago.
And their feet were so springy, their cheeks were so
clear,
And their young eyes too happy to weep;
With their flocks in good plenty the Gods held them
dear,
And their death was a rocking to sleep.
And the Earth bare them harvests with never a tilling,
Because she was glad that she could,
And they lived on their own lands in peace and good-
willing
And every manner of good.
When earth wrapped them up in her bosom so fair
At the end of the ages of Then,
They were turned into fairies, good spirits of air,
For the guardians of poor mortal men.
They have wrath for the wrong, and the right they
recover,
They have riches for small and for great,
The mist is their mantle, they roam the world over,
And this is their kingly estate.

C. F.



LESBLIA'S SPARROW.

After Catullus i. 3.

LAMENT ye nymphs, ye cupids a',
Lament ye lovers blithe and braw,
My Jeanie's tint her birdie sma',
Her birdie's dead.

He was the apple o' her ee,
Sae couthie and sae crouse was he,
And hiney-sweet as sweet could be,
Her dawtie dear.

He lo'ed her weel and wadna rest
Till nigh her heart he fand his nest,
Like bairn that seeks its minnie's breast
And winna steer.

And oot and in he'd flit and flee,
And chirp and cheep fu' cantilie,
Nae ither mistress wad he dree
But only Jeanie.

And noo the darksome gate he's ta'en,
The gate that's traiveled back by nane:
Foul fa' ye, Death! Ye aye are fain
To wale the bonnie.

Puir peckless bird, ye little ween
The dule and wae ye've brocht my Jean,
The saut tear blin's her bonnie een
A' red wi' greetin'.

D. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SHREWSBURY EXERCISE.

DEAR MR EDITOR (may I call you *Aquilifer* ?),

Turning over some old papers lately, I stumbled on an exercise of my schoolboy days, bearing the date Oct. 4, 1822, about a month before I completed my 18th year, and a year before I came into residence at Cambridge. My dear College has been so kind to me from 1823 to 1888, and has had so many Salopians among its Fellows and Scholars during those years, that I think it possible some readers of *The Eagle* may be interested in seeing this specimen of the kind of work by which in those times we were preparing ourselves for the competitions of the two Universities. Our numbers then were less than 200, and in its palmiest days which followed 1824 the school never had more than 300. But it was then the only school which possessed the freely emulative system established by the wisdom of Dr Butler, of which system the signal success achieved by it in both Universities was the natural result. A subject for two Latin Verse Compositions was given out on Tuesdays to the Sixth and Upper Fifth Forms, who were together in the Doctor's School at second lesson. The first, Elegiac Verse (Praepostors being allowed to write Heroic if they chose), was shown up on Thursday; the second, Lyric (Praepostors being allowed to substitute a Greek Verse Translation from Shakespeare), on Friday. The Doctor gave out a Thesis, with a paper of 'Hints,' usually translated from an Elegiac original. These the Fifth Form boys diligently took down as well as they could, not the Praepostors, who made a point in general of taking a line of their own, avoiding servile imitation of 'the Hints.' Hence I have no doubt that, in the case of this exercise, 'the Hints' turned upon the miseries of a guilty conscience generally, and that the adaptation of the subject to the 'Fall of Man' in Genesis was an act of my own choice. Six stanzas were required as the minimum of a lyric

VOL. XV.

LL

exercise in the Sixth, four in the Fifth Form. The production of 12 stanzas was a contribution to the extra half-holiday given to the Sixth for good exercises, and 20 × *E* on the paper indicates that mine was an accepted exercise.

B. H. KENNEDY.

*Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deservit pede poena claudo.*

Inominatis quum Satanae dolis
Olim subacti per vetitum nefas
Ruere primaevi parentes,
Nec licitos tetigere fructus,

Sol obstupescens tum caput igneum
Caliginosis nubibus abdidit,
Motusque confestim per imas
Intremuit Paradisus umbras :

Dixitque probri conscius impii
Adamus, "Eheu, quos agar in specus ?
Qua rupe, quo fallam recessu
Terribiles oculos Jehovae ?

Quid ore vano desipiens loquor ?
Nil solitudo, nil fuga proderit ;
Quacumque me verto, per omnes
Conscia mens sequitur latebras :

Et, seu qua blandis arbor inhorruit
Adflata ventis, seu celeri ferae
Dumeta commovere gressu,
Membra quatit labefacta terror ;

Seu forte, somno traditus, anxios
Sedare conor pectoris impetus,
Cor horret insomne, et malignis
Turbat imaginibus quietem.

Hinc semper aegro mens trepidat metu,
Et luctuosae sollicitudines
Noctu fatigantes dieque
Perpetuum mihi pondus adsunt :

Mox et furoris supplicium grave
 Passurus, horto pulsus amabili,
 Qua natus in glebam resolver,
 Morte brevem rapiente vitam.
 Nec nostra solum poena erit: ultimis
 Illata cerno damna nepotibus:
 Delicta lugebit parentum
 Progenies, data praeda leto.
 Tuque, O fidelis nata mihi comes,
 Commune crimen dum luimus, virum
 Tunc, Eva, solari valebis,
 Ipsa tuo cruciata luctu?
 Valebis; et spes optima providet
 Post te maritis femineum genus
 Lenimen angoris futurum,
 Dante Deo, sociumque curae.
 Speremus ergo, deliciae meae,
 Si pravitatis nos bene paenitet,
 Legesque divini Parentis
 Quod superest veneremur aevi."

THE INAUDIBLE SERMONS.

DEAR EDITORS OF THE *Eagle*,

As you well know (by repeated letters that have in former Numbers been addressed to you, as yet without effect), those who sit in the stalls of the Choir in our College Chapel are unable, as a general rule, to hear the consecutive words of the sermon, owing to the distance from them at which the pulpit is placed. I believe that those who sit in the stalls next to the Choir do not find this difficulty, so that the grievance of which the Choir complains would be easily remedied if the pulpit were moved a few yards nearer them. The difference would not affect the hearing of those behind the Preacher, whilst it would enable the Choir to benefit by the utterances from the pulpit, and to escape what is now more than a *mauvais quart d'heure*. Confident that the influence of your powerful magazine will be used to remove this grievance,

I remain, Yours truly,

UNUS E CHORO.

THE COLLEGE CONCERT.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

It is usually my lot to bear my disappointments in silence, and I rarely carry my grievances to the public press. For once, however, I am conscious that in pouring my private sorrows into your sympathetic ears I am at the same time making articulate the discontent and dissatisfaction of many members of the College, and a very large percentage of their lady-friends. This consciousness of a mission must be my excuse for inflicting upon you a letter relating to a matter of ancient history—the Concert of last May Term.

In the May Term of 1887 the College Musical Society gave a Concert, which was pronounced by everyone who was present to be by far the most successful College Concert of the season. It was held in the College Hall; with a few exceptions, the vocalists were all members of the Musical Society or members of the Choir; and refreshments were served in the Combination Room during the interval. The Concert itself was not perhaps of so ambitious a character as in former years, but it did not disgrace Dr Garrett's distinguished reputation, and visitors went away feeling that they had been offered a hospitality that was not unworthy of the fame of the College.

Last May Term, however, this was changed. Instead of following up a new departure so attractive as that of 1887, the Musical Society unaccountably relapsed into the intolerable system of former years:—the Guildhall about half full; the orchestra sparsely populated with white shirt fronts and obtrusively cuffed and collared boys; a performance far too elaborate to be followed with any pleasure by an audience already exhausted by the day's sight-seeing, and exasperated by the phenomenal discomfort of the forms on which they were required to sit; and, to crown all, a programme *sold* to the Society's invited guests at an exorbitant price!

Why does the Musical Society fly so high? Our May Term guests do not want the best music. They prefer an entertainment that does not make a great demand upon their nervous energy, and this is why the more casual concerts in the Halls of the smaller Colleges are regarded as so infinitely more enjoyable than our stilted performance in a hired room. If our

object is really to give pleasure to our visitors, and not to glorify ourselves, let us abandon cantatas for glees and songs; let us give up the cold and civic splendours of the Guildhall for the domestic brightness of our own buildings; and let us admit the execrable taste of selling programmes to our guests, and make up our minds to abandon that lucrative practice.

Some one whispers that the Concert of 1887 cost more than the Concert of 1888. My answer to that would be to point out that the 1887 Concert was unnecessarily expensive. Then a vocalist was brought down from London; in future let us rely on our own resources. In 1887 the refreshments were of an elaborate kind; next year let us ask our visitors to be content with ices, or, if that makes too heavy a demand upon an impoverished exchequer, with tea and cake. If it is not possible to print programmes containing the words, let us rather be content with a simple list of items, for anything is better than driving a trade with our guests. If we economise in every possible way, there can be no doubt whatever that a Concert in our own Hall must in the nature of things cost less than one in a room that is hired at a considerable expense.

Our guests will forgive us if we do not offer them luxuries which we cannot afford; what they do not, and cannot forgive, is that we should sacrifice their pleasure and even their personal comfort to our pretentious and useless efforts to rival the Cambridge Musical Society, and that we should forget ourselves so far as to descend to such an inhospitable meanness as the sale of programmes—a meanness which brings an annual blush of shame to the cheek of every decent Johnian, including that of

Your obedient Servant,

AN HONORARY MEMBER

OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE PROPOSED READING ROOM.

DEAR *Eagle*,

Do you know when we are likely to have the use of the Reading Room in the Third Court that was promised us last May Term? I have waited week after week for news of it, I have peeped into the windows of the quondam Lecture-

room VI to spy what changes were in hand, I have asked Metcalfe, who knows everything except this, and I have paired against the motion on the subject which was brought before the Debating Society; but still the door keeps grimly shut, and there is nowhere to go between lectures, or between Hall and Chapel, for a man who doesn't live in College and can't afford the Union.

You raised our hopes in this affair, please see if you can't help to fulfil them by a word in the proper quarter, and you will earn the thanks of

AN UNENFRANCHISED LODGER.

THE KITCHEN TARIFF.

DEAR MESSIEURS THE EDITORS,

There has been for some time a very strong and growing feeling of discontent with our kitchen tariff, and, as it will not be denied that the *Eagle* is the proper place for that feeling to find some expression, we have ventured to address you on the subject.

From the parallel statements which follow it will appear that the Trinity kitchen turns out the same dishes for smaller prices than ours does. This is indisputable; but we have no desire to comment on it further till some intelligible explanation of the difference has been offered by the proper authorities.

	<i>St John's.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
Sole, fried.....	1/6	1/-	-/6
„ à l' Indienne	1/9	1/3	-/6
„ curried and rice..	2/-	1/3	-/9
Turbot, boiled	2/-	1/3	-/9
Beef steak.....	1/4	1/-	-/4
Turkey, roast	10/- to 30/-	9/- to 27/-	1/- to 3/-
Ducks	4/- to 5/6	2/9 to 5/3	1/3 to -/3
Pheasants	4/6 to 6/-	4/- to 5/9	-/6 to -/3
<i>Puddings.</i>			
Bread and butter	1/- to 2/6	-/9 to 2/3	-/3
Chelmsford	1/6 to 4/6	1/- to 3/6	-/6 to 1/-
Cumberland	1/6 to 3/6	1/- to 3/-	-/6
Old Sir Harry	2/6 to 4/6	1/- to 3/6	1/6 to 1/-

Yours faithfully,

W^K TWO.

LORD DENMAN'S PORTRAIT.

[One of the Editors has received from Mr Justice Denman the following letter in reference to the portrait of his father, Lord Denman, presented to the College by Mr Scott.]

Royal Courts of Justice,
Nov. 23, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am very glad to hear that your College possesses the engraving you mention. I have been seeking for the very thing in order that I might offer it to the College, but it has become very scarce. It is from a picture by Eddis, R.A., who is a brother of A. S. Eddis, the Senior Medallist of 1839 (now a County Court Judge). It was taken about 1850 from the original portrait, which is in possession of my sister-in-law, Mrs Richard Denman, and is at Westergate near Arundel—her home. It is much the best likeness of my father.

I am, Yours very truly,
GEORGE DENMAN.

THE FIRST COURT PUDDLES.

To the Editorial Committee of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

Have you ever had to come through the screens into the First Court on a dark rainy night, with a poised umbrella or a gown wrapped round your head for shelter? If so you have had more skill or better luck than your humble correspondent, if you have not plunged into a treacherous puddle that invariably gathers at the foot of the steps. Three or four minor editions of this puddle intervene between the screens and the gateway; in trying to avoid one you flounder into another, and before you leave the College your feet are in a state that it is on the whole safer for you to imagine than for me to describe.

In my first year I used to think, for I heard every one say, that the cobbles in the Second Court were an outrage on civilisation and on corns; but now in my second year I have come to see, by the light of bootmakers' and doctors'

bills, that something worse is possible, and that is the smooth-seeming, but (on a wet day) most hollow and deceptive, flag-paving of the First Court.

It is rumoured that we have a Junior Bursar whose eye is everywhere, and whose zeal for the mending of our ways is according to knowledge; I can only reconcile this with the facts I have ventured to recite by supposing that he never goes out on wet nights.

Yours respectfully,

MADEFACTUS.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1888.

Since the last number of the *Eagle* was published the College has received two munificent benefactions from donors who for the present desire to remain anonymous. A distinguished member of the College has presented a sum of £2000, without specifying any particular purpose to which it may be applied. Certain other donors who desire to improve the musical services in the Chapel have provided for the establishment of four Choral Scholarships or Exhibitions of £40 a year each, the conditions of tenure of which are at present under consideration and will presently be announced. It is plain that the well-spring of generous benefaction, by which the College has so largely profited in the past, is not yet dried up. In view of the increasing and expanding activities of the College in directions new and old, we cordially commend the example of these benefactors to our readers.

At the annual election on November 5 the following were elected Fellows of the College:—William Nicholas Roseveare, B.A., Scholar, bracketed sixth Wrangler 1885, first division Part III 1886, late Mathematical Master at Westminster; Edward Hamilton Acton, B.A., Scholar, second class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1883, first class (Botany) Part II 1885, assistant to Mr Main in the Chemical Laboratory of the College; Frederick William Hill, B.A., Scholar, bracketed third Wrangler 1886, first class Part II 1887; Thomas Darlington, B.A. (M.A. London), Scholar, first class Classical Tripos Part I 1884, second class Part II 1886, Members' Prizeman 1885, Head Master of Queens' College, Taunton; Henry Frederick Baker, B.A., Scholar, bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887, first class (div. I) Part II 1888.

Among the dissertations submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships at the late election were the following:—*A new method of solving the Spherical Harmonic Equations intended to apply to Partial Harmonics*, by Mr Roseveare; *Acrolein and certain other organic compounds considered with reference to the assimilation of Carbon by green plants*, *The Oxidation of Cellulose*, *Reactions of the commoner Carbohydrates*, and *The Septal glands of certain monocotyledonous Plants*, by Mr Acton;

VOL. XV.

MM

The Gyroscope, by Mr Hill; *The Folk-speech of South Cheshire*, by Mr Darlington; *A study of the Weierstrassian Elliptic Functions and their applications*, by Mr Baker.

It will be seen from the Tripos Lists published on another page that our College claims seven Wranglers, headed by the Senior, Mr Orr. In the Second Part of last year's Tripos the 'jubilee' Seniors, Messrs Baker and Flux, keep their places in the first division of the First Class. Mr Brooks appears alone in the first division of the First Class in the Classical Tripos, his place corresponding to that of Mrs Butler (*née* Ramsay) in 1887. We may therefore fairly call him Senior Classic of his year. Once more St John's has secured the honour of heading the two older Triposes.

We regret that Dr Kennedy is, owing to the pressure of other claims, obliged to postpone the preparation of the autobiographical papers which he had hoped to begin in the present number of the *Eagle*.

The Editors announce with regret the resignation of Mr Tanner, who has acted for several years as a most efficient Press-Editor. The renaissance of the *Eagle* is very largely due to his energy and skill. Mr Roseveare has been elected in his place.

The following is the speech made by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, in presenting Professor Adams for the honorary degree of Doctor in Science on June 9.

Extra ipsas Athenas, stadiis fere decem ab urbe remotus, prope ipsam Platonis Academiam, surgit Coloneus ille tumulus Sophocleo carmine olim laudatus, Neptuni templo quondam ornatus, astronomi magni Metonis cum memoria consociatus. Et nos Colonus nostrum iactamus, clivum illum spatio a nobis eodem distantem, locum arboribus obsitum, avibus canorum, ubi in templo quodam stellis observandis dedicato vivit Neptuni ipsius inventor. Quid si Colono nostro deest Cephissus? sed aqua de clivo illo antiquitus deducta, Collegii Herscheliani sub hortis transmissa, Newtoni in Collegio in fontem exsilit. Quid si Neptuni inventi gloria cum altero participatur? sed, gloriae illius geminae velut imago perpetua, Geminorum in sidere est stella quaedam quae caeli totius inter stellas duplices prae ceteris fulget. Idem neque stellarum geminarum cursus, neque Saturnum neque Uranum inexploratum reliquit; neque faces illas caelestes, Leonides vocatas, quas ter in annis fere centenis orbes suos magnos conficere ostendit; neque motum illum medium lunae qui cum motu diurno terrae collatus per saeculorum lapsus paullatim acceleratur. Talium virorum laudibus non debet obesse quod inter nosmet ipsos vivunt; pravum enim malignumque foret 'non admirari hominem admiratione dignis-

simum, quia videre, alloqui, audire, complecti, nec laudare tantum, verum etiam amare contigit.'

Tot insignium virorum nominibus hodie velut cumulus accessit vir illustris, Professor ADAMS.

The biennial election to the Council of the Senate took place on November 7. Professor Macalister and Mr Hill, Fellows of the College, were returned, Professor Liveing retiring. Mr Hill has been appointed Secretary to the Council.

On the 21st of June the Master laid the foundation-stone of a chancel at Barlaston to be built in memory of Professor Blunt, formerly Tutor of the College. He was presented with a mallet bearing on a silver plate the following inscription—*Presented to the Revd C. Taylor, D.D. Master of St John's College Cambridge and Vice-Chancellor of that University on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the chancel of Barlaston Church Staffordshire now being built as a memorial to the late Revd J. J. Blunt B.D. Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the said University. June 21st 1888.*

We are glad to hear that the Council have agreed to devote a portion of a recent benefaction to the erection of an ornamental screen in front of the Organ in the College Chapel. The present arrangement in black baize has long been a blot on the beautiful decorations of the interior.

A biography of *Augustus Selwyn, D.D., Bishop of New Zealand and of Lichfield* (Kegan Paul) has just been brought out by Canon G. H. Curteis.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been appointed Treasurer of the Cambridge Branch of the Universities' Settlement Association (Toynbee Hall) in succession to Dr Vines.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term are the Master, Professor Mayor, Mr Ward, Mr Whitaker, Mr Bushell, and Mr Caldecott.

The Rev Joseph B. Mayor has been appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher on the resignation of Bishop Lightfoot; Mr Garnett, Principal of the Newcastle College of Science, has been appointed a Local Centres Lecturer under the new affiliation statute; Mr R. F. Scott (late Junior Proctor), an additional Pro-proctor; the Rev W. Moore Ede, a Governor of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Royal Grammar School; Prof W. G. Adams and Mr Hart, University Examiners in Physics; Mr Harker, University Examiner in Geology; Mr Weldon, University Examiner in Zoology; Mr Larmor, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Mr Tottenham, for the Classical Tripos Part I; Mr Caldecott, Mr Stout, and Mr Ryland, for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Marr, for the

Sedgwick Prize of 1892; Mr E. L. Levett and Dr A. G. Marten, Examiners for the Yorke Prize; Mr Hill, a member of the General Board of Studies; Dr Clark, one of the Sex Viri; Dr Taylor, a member of the Divinity Board; Mr Mason, of the Oriental Board; Mr Marr, of the Biology and Geology Board; Mr Gwatkin, of the Historical Board; Mr H. S. Foxwell, of the Library Syndicate; Mr Marr, of the Museums Syndicate; Mr Scott, of the Proctorial Syndicate; Mr E. Foxwell, of the Fire Prevention Syndicate; Mr W. F. Smith, of the Local Examinations Syndicate.

The Queen has appointed the Rev Dr Kynaston, Principal of Cheltenham College, and known to a former generation of Johnians as Snow, to the Vicarage of St Luke's, Kentish Town. Dr Kynaston was bracketed Senior Classic in 1857, and was formerly a Fellow of the College.

Mr Bateson, Fellow of the College, with Mr Walter Gardiner, Fellow of Clare College, have been awarded the Rolleston Memorial Prize given by the University of Oxford for the best contribution to biological science. The prize is open to graduates of Oxford or Cambridge of not more than ten years' standing from Matriculation.

On November 4 the new buildings of the University of Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the erection of which is due chiefly to the energy of Principal Garnett, a former Fellow, were formally opened by Princess Louise.

Mr J. J. H. Teall, formerly Fellow, has been appointed to the Geological Survey. *Nature* (June 21, 1888) says that he holds a foremost place among the petrographers of this country. He will be specially charged with the study of the crystalline schists and the problems of regional metamorphosis, and will be closely associated with the field officers who are mapping these rocks in different parts of Scotland. The Survey is to be heartily congratulated on this appointment.

The Trustees of the British Museum have appointed Mr A. Barton Rendle, B.A. (First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos Part II 1887), Scholar of the College, and late Assistant Demonstrator of Botany, an Assistant in the Department of Botany at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Mr Paton, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to a Mastership at Rugby School.

Mr Greenhill has been elected Vice-President, and Mr Larmor Member of Council, of the London Mathematical Society.

The Rev W. Warren, late Fellow, has resigned the living of Horningsey; the new Vicar is the Rev H. H. B. Ayles, Senior in the Theological Tripos of 1885-6, Tyrwhitt Scholar, and Naden Divinity Student.

The College has presented the Rev William Leighton Newham, who has been Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar since 1854, to the Vicarage of Aldworth, Berks, vacant by the death of the Rev Francis Llewelyn Lloyd.

Mr Lewis T. Dibdin, of Lincoln's Inn, who is already Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter in succession to Archdeacon Phillpott.

In the list, issued by the Council of Legal Education, of the successful candidates in the Bar Final Examination, we see the names of Messrs Fernando and Sheriff of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr Bagley of the Inner Temple. Judging from the dinner contingent we send up terminally to one or other of the Inns of Court, it would appear that the legal element in the College is certainly on the increase. On November 19 the following Johnians were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple: W. H. Moresby (B.A. 1884), W. S. Sherrington (B.A. 1883), J. H. Butterworth (B.A. 1886), and A. H. Bagley, our co-editor; and at Lincoln's Inn, C. S. Fernando (B.A. LL.B. 1888) and Mahomed Sheriff (B.A. LL.B. 1888).

Dr William Hunter, Fellow-commoner and University Student in Pathology, has been appointed Arris and Gale Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Dr J. Mc Keen Cattell, Fellow-Commoner of the College, has been nominated to a Professorship of Psychophysics in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia U.S.A.

Mr Charles Sayle, B.A. Oxford, has been appointed an assistant to the Librarian, and is taking an active part in the preparation of the new catalogue. It is understood that the catalogue will be completed within two years.

Mr Telford Varley, B.A., late Scholar of the College, B.Sc. of London, and University Mathematical Scholar, has been appointed Second Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield.

The following members of the College have been admitted to Holy Orders since our list in No. LXXXV was printed:—

Lent Ordination.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Bevan, J. A.	London	Ch. Ch. Hampstead
Roberts, A. C.	London	H. Innocents, Hornsey
Speed, F. B.	London	
Heppenstall, F. W.	Carlisle	
Pratt, R.	Manchester	St George, Mossley
Dadley, E. B.	Ripon	Ravensthorpe

Trinity Ordination.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Bradley, H. W.	Rochester	St Mary, Battersea
Burland, W.	Rochester	St Paul, Newington
Walker, H. H.	Rochester	H. Trinity, Milton, Gravesend
Benoy, J.	London	St Peter, Fulham
Wilson, L. E.	Manchester	Parish Ch., Lancaster
Mitchell, W. M.	Peterborough	All Saints', Northampton
Nicol, A. R. A.	Peterborough	Towcester
Ashburner, T.	Southwell	Whittington
Davies, D.	Worcester	Lower Mitton

September Ordination.

Simpson, E.	Lichfield	St Thomas, Stafford
Mitchell, J. H.	Southwell	Hasland
Tarleton, J. F.	Durham	Ryton-on-Tyne

After leaving Cambridge Mr Bevan studied at the London College of Divinity, Mr Roberts at Ely, Mr Dadley with Mr Warren at Horningsey, Mr Bradley at Wells.

These eighteen names added to the fifteen in our last list show a total of thirty-three members of the College ordained in the last Academical year.

The Rev J. C. Brown, a university 'blue' (C.U.B.C.) in 1885, has been appointed Vicar of St James', Hull.

Mr Ernest Hampden-Cook, B.A. (Theological Tripos Part I 1885) has been appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Thames Goldfield, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr E. W. Middlemast (tenth Wrangler 1886) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Dr Howard Tooth (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Gulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians. Mr John Phillips (Nat. Sciences Tripos 1876), whose services to the L. M. B. C. will be remembered by Johnians of his standing, took his M.D. degree on October 25.

Mr Albert Carling (Nat. Sciences Tripos 1887) has gained a Scholarship of fifty guineas at Charing Cross Hospital; Mr J. H. Edwards (B.A. 1881) has gained the Shuter Scholarship at St Bartholomew's; and Mr W. Simmons (B.A. 1887) a valuable entrance Scholarship at St Mary's Hospital.

The series known as *Epochs of Church History*, edited by Professor Mandell Creighton, has been enriched by a volume on *The University of Cambridge* from the practised hand of our Librarian, Mr Bass Mullinger. In 232 pages he has succeeded in giving a clear and continuous picture of the development of the University, from its national as well as its ecclesiastical side. Some account of its contents is given in the present number. The work will be welcome to all Cambridge men, and especially to all Johnians.

Mr Torry has brought out in a collected form his interesting papers on the *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College*, first published in the *Eagle*. The volume is furnished with some additional notes and a complete index, and should be much valued by Johnians as a work of reference.

The new road through the building estate of the College on the Madingley Road, on which five houses have already been erected by Fellows of St John's and Christ's, has been appropriately named *Lady Margaret Road*.

The few remaining copies of the medallion portrait of the Lady Margaret will be sold to subscribers to the *Eagle* at the reduced price of 3d each: application to be made at the Buttery.

A handsome portrait of Lord Palmerston has been presented to the College by Mr C. F. Haskins, Fellow and Lecturer. It is a copy in water-colour of the oil painting in the Reform Club, London, and is the work of Miss A. F. Hole. For the present the picture will hang in the Hall.

A number of valuable presents have been made to the new common-room, among them certain interesting engravings of Johnian worthies, which we here enumerate.

(1) A very fine full length portrait of Lord PALMERSTON, engraved by S. Cousins from a picture painted by G. J. Partridge for presentation to Lady Palmerston, and now in the possession of Mr Cowper-Temple. Lord Palmerston is represented standing in his library, with the Star and Ribbon of the Garter. *Presented by Rev W. D. Bushell of Harrow, formerly Fellow.*

(2) A mezzotint of MATHEW PRIOR bearing the following inscription: *Illustrissimo & Honoratissimo Viro Georgio Comiti de Halifax &c. (in cujus Museo Archetypa suspendatar Pictura) Hanc MATTHÆI PRIOR Imaginem in Aere expolitam—G. Kneller, Baronettus, Pinx. 1700—D. D. C. Johannes Faber 1728.* This picture is from the Duke of Buccleuch's collection.

(3) A very rare mezzotint (from the J. Young Collection) of the Seven Bishops committed to the Tower in 1688, including the three Johnians, Bishop TURNER of Ely, Bishop LAKE of Chichester, and Bishop WHITE of Peterborough. The print is a proof before letters, and is probably by Gole. *Nos. (2) and (3) are presented by Rev W. A. Cox, senior Dean.*

(4) A charming engraving by Francis Holl from a picture by Alfred Elmore, A.R.A. with the inscription—*The origin of the stocking loom. WILLIAM LEE, of St John's College, Cambridge, was about the year 1589 expelled from the University for marrying contrary to the Statutes; having no fortune the Wife was obliged to contribute to their joint support by Knitting, and LEE, while watching the motion of her fingers, conceived the idea of imitating*

those movements by a Machine. This Plate, from the work of a distinguished Irish Artist, is printed and published in Ireland for the Members of the Royal Irish Art Union 1850—By order Ormonde, President, Stewart Blacker Hon. Secry.

(5) An octavo engraved portrait of "THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, M.A., formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Resigned his living A.D. 1773 principally on account of objections to the Book of Common Prayer."

(6) A folio lithograph of the LIBRARY STAIRCASE with two figures, a lady and a cavalier, in XVII Century costume. "C. J. Richardson, del. Figures by Weld Taylor. Published by T. McLean, 26, Haymarket, 1842." Nos. (4), (5) and (6) are presented by Mr W. E. Heiland, Tutor.

(7) An engraving of "ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D., F.R.S. Author of the *Lives of the Plants*: Rawlinson pinx. ad viv. Holl sculp. London, published by Dr Thornton No. 1 Hinde St. Manchester sq. February 1, 1803." The portrait is in an oval surmounted by a wreath, and below is an allegorical piece of Cupid, Psyche, doves, and flowers.

(8) A copperplate engraving of "RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS AET : XLVIII. MDCCX. I. Thornhill pinxit. Geo : Vertue sculp."

(9) An octavo steel engraving of "The Rev HENRY MARTYN, B.D., late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company, Bengal." Nos. (7), (8), and (9) are presented by Dr Donald Mac Alister.

(10) A small photographic copy of the portrait of THOMAS LINACRE, preserved in the Royal College of Physicians of London. Presented by Mr Bowes.

(11) A large photogravure copy of the painting of the Rev Dr B. H. KENNEDY by Oules, now in the College Hall. Presented by Mr W. F. Smith, Steward.

(12) A small reproduction in reddish-brown of the portrait of "BLESSED JOHN FISHER. From Holbein's sketch made in the 59th year of the Bishop's age and eight years before his Martyrdom." This is taken from Mr Bridgett's recent biography of our Founder.

(13) An octavo steel engraving of the Rev ROWLAND HILL, A.M.

(14) A brilliant folio mezzotint portrait of THOMAS, LORD DENMAN, Lord Chief Justice of England (B.A. 1800), engraved by Walker after Eddis (proof before letters).

(15) A fine engraving of "CHARLES, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS," Commander of the Royal Forces during the American War, Governor General of India, and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1798 to 1801. "Painted by D. Gardiner. Engraved by I. Jones, Engraver-Extraordinary to His R. H. the Prince of Wales and

Principal Engraver to His R. H. the Duke of York. Published as the Act directs, March 6th 1773, by I. Jones, No. 75 Great Portland Street, Portland Place."

(16) A folio steel engraving of "LUCIUS CAREY, VISCOUNT FALKLAND, from the original of Vandyke in the Collection of the Right Honble Lord Arundell of Wardour. Drawn by Wm. Hilton, A.R.A., and engraved with permission by E. Scriven."

(17) A quarto copperplate portrait of THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX, Parliamentary General, with the inscription: "*Plus gladius, quam sceptrum valent. Tomas Fairefax, anagramma, Fax erit famosa. Plus gladius quam sceptrum valet FAIRFAXIUS ex lex Dicit, et in proceres: Quid mirum FERRI FAX est, si civibus ignes Fulmen, et exitium, mox sine lege ferat.*" Nos. (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), and (17) are presented by Mr R. F. Scott, Bursar.

Any of our readers who possess, and would like to present to the College, engraved portraits of the following notable Johnians are requested to communicate in the first instance with Dr Donald Mac Alister:—Sir Thomas Wyatt, poet (1542); Sir John Cheke, scholar (1557); Roger Ascham, scholar (1568); Robert Greene, dramatist (1592); Lord Burleigh, lord treasurer (1598); Thomas Nash, dramatist (1600); William Gilbert, physician (1603); De Vere, Earl of Oxford, poet (1604); Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, poet (1608); Thomas Sutton, founder of Charterhouse (1611); Henry Constable, poet (1614); Samuel Purchas, geographer (1626); Henry Briggs, mathematician (1630); Randle Cotgrave, lexicographer (1634); Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, prime minister (1641); Robert Herrick, poet (1674); Thomas Otway, poet (1685); Titus Oates, of the Popish Plot (1705); Brook Taylor, mathematician (1731); John Henley, 'orator' (1756); Charles Churchill, poet (1764); Mark Akenside, poet (1770); William Heberden, physician (1801); Henry Kirke White, poet (1806); John Horne Tooke, philologist (1812); Sir William Molesworth, editor of Hobbes (1855).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE WINDOW FUND.—The last report and balance-sheet for this Fund was published in the *Eagle* for the May Term of 1886 (vol XIV, p. 190). It then appeared that in April 1886 the Fund consisted of £250 Reduced three per cents and £56 5s 5d cash in hand. This was transferred from the Trustees to the Senior Bursar, and the Fund has since been managed by him.

As announced in the *Eagle* of last Lent Term (vol xv, p. 114) arrangements were made with Messrs Clayton and Bell to fill in eight windows in the Chapel Tower with Coats of Arms of College worthies, their estimate for the work being £646 2s. The deficiency was made up out of a Fund which has been known in the College Accounts as the Miscellaneous Donation

Fund. Part of this arose from the unexpended balance of the Fund for putting up a window to the memory of Mr Hadley, and the rest grew out of various small donations for which no special object had been assigned by the donors.

The final account stands as follows :

BALANCE SHEET.—October 1888.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cost of Transferring				Balance handed over by			
Stock	0	15	0	Trustees	56	5	5
1887, Feb. 3, Purchase				1886, Oct. Dividend on			
of £59 2s. 11d. Consols	59	2	11	Reduced Consols	3	12	6
Interest on Investments	17	12	0	Messrs Clayton & Bell			
Bonus on Conversion of				For Windows	646	2	0
Stock	0	15	5	For Scaffolding	20	0	0
By Sale of £309 2s. 11d.							
2½ per cent. Consols							
(Goschens')	301	8	4				
From Miscellaneous Do-							
nation Fund	346	6	3				
	£725	19	11		£725	19	11

The account is thus closed.

Professor Mayor has recently presented to the Library three books of special interest. The first is a copy of the *Lexicon of Hesychius*, presented by John Cheke to Roger Ascham, in which the present donor has inserted the following note:—“This book has the autograph of Sam. Knight, son of Dr Samuel Knight, author of the lives of Colet and Erasmus. Samuel Knight the younger built Milton Hall, and his library came into the possession of John Percy Baumgartner, Esq., of Milton Hall, a representative of the Knight family. I had long known that the Strype and Patrick papers were at Milton, and made many ineffectual attempts to secure them for the University. At last I induced the late Mr George Williams of King's College to take the matter up. He induced Mr Baumgartner to present the MSS to the University Library, and drew up an elaborate calendar of their contents (Catalogue of the MSS preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge, vol. v. 1867, pp. 1—192). In the sale of Dr Samuel Knight's books by Puttick and Simpson, this book formed lot 598 (28 June 1861). I bid for it, but did not succeed in obtaining it. It was afterwards sold by auction, among the stock of Boone the bookseller, and then I secured it. I have no note of the date, or of the price that I gave for it. Observe the red pencil marks on the inside of the binding (καλὴ ἱστορία) and on the back of the 2nd flyleaf (Qualia sunt musarum studia? ἡψώ, anima). Also Cheke's letter to Ascham on the 2nd flyleaf *recto*, and the younger Knight's autograph and note below. Also Cheke's autograph on the title page, and the

note on the back of that page on the religion of Hesychius; also columns 3, 122, 267. The binding and lettering are original, except that I had the book rebacked. I have pleasure in depositing the book in the College Library, in the hope that in each generation of Johnians there will be one or two old-fashioned enough to venerate relics of our early days, days of outward poverty and privation, but days when St John's stood foremost for learning among all the foundations of Cambridge. 11 June 1888."

The second volume is the edition of Ascham's Latin Letters and Poems, printed in London by Francis Coldock in 1576, formerly the property of one Edmund Coles, and containing many MS notes. The volume includes also the Oration of Ed. Grant on the life and death of Ascham.

The third is a copy of an *Anthologia* from Lactantius by the celebrated Protestant divine, and member of our College, Thomas Becon, printed at Lyons in 1558. Becon has arranged his selection in the form of commonplaces (*loci communes*)—i.e. passages suitable for a brief exposition—and has prefixed to it a short preface written at Marburg in 1557. The volume appears to be one of some rarity, for it is not to be found in the British Museum Catalogue nor in that of the Bodleian; nor is it referred to by Dr Grosart in his recent sketch of Becon in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mr Scott has presented to the Library a 12mo manuscript volume purchased by him at the sale of the MSS from the Hartwell Library. The volume contains a series of lectures on Logic, delivered by the Rev John Whitehouse, in St John's College, about the year 1785. It contains the following notes in the handwriting of Mr Lee, of Hartwell:

"The manuscript was purchased for me by my friend the Reverend Mr Hawksley of Souldrop, who was at the sale of the Reverend Mr Whitehouse's effects, and the possession of this book is to me a memento of a man whom I occasionally had the benefit of being in company with at Mr Hawksley's house, and whose character for piety, benevolence and humility was a pattern to many.

1825, April 22. No. 5, Doctors Commons.

Mr. Whitehouse composed several good poems and was extremely fond of painting and a person of much taste and learning."

Then in another hand:

"The following Manuscript is certainly the handwriting of the late Revd John Whitehouse, Rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, and is a copy of the Logical Lectures delivered at St John's College, Cambridge, about the year 1785."

J. W. H.

"The shorthand used in this MS was invented above a century ago by a gentleman of the name of Rich. F. P."

The MS is dated in the handwriting of Mr Whitehouse, 31st May 1786.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Life of Blessed John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester* (Burns & Oates), by T. G. Bridgett; *Stories and Legends, a First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; The earliest version of the Fables of Bidpai (David Nutt), edited and induced by Joseph Jacobs, B.A.; *Introduction to Latin Lyric Verse Composition* (Macmillan), by Rev J. H. Lupton; *Carmina Lyrica sive Eclogae Poetarum Anglicorum in Numeros Horatianos a variis vv. dd. conversae* (Macmillan), concinnente I. H. Lupton, A.M.; *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, Cambridge* (Metcalfe), by Rev A. F. Torry; *History of the University of Cambridge* (Longmans), by J. Bass Mullinger; *History of the Law of Tithes in England* (Cambridge University Press), by W. Easterby; *Great Circle Sailing* (Longmans), by Richard A. Proctor; *The Revised Latin Primer* (Longmans), by Dr B. H. Kennedy; *The Arian Controversy* (Longmans), by H. M. Gwatkin; *The Student's Atlas* (Longmans), by R. A. Proctor; *Some Contributions to the Religious Thought of our Time* (Macmillan), by Rev J. M. Wilson; *The Suppliants of Aeschylus* (Macmillan), by T. G. Tucker; *Passages for Translation* (Macmillan), by A. S. Wilkins and J. Strachan; *An Investigation into the Pathology of Pernicious Anæmia* (Lancet Office), by Dr William Hunter; *Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets, with renderings in English verse* (Swan Sonnenschein), and *Aeschylus' Choephorae* (Deighton), by F. A. Paley; *Examples for practice in the use of Seven-Figure Logarithms* (Macmillan), by Dr Joseph Wolstenholme; *History of Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin*: new edition (Bentley), by Walter Besant and E. H. Palmer; *The Frog, an introduction to Anatomy, Histology and Embryology*: third edition (Smith, Elder & Co), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *Mathematical Examples, pure and mixed* (Deighton), by J. M. Dyer and R. Prowde-Smith; *Key or Companion to Examples and Problems*: second edition (Deighton), by Rev A. Wrigley; *Elementary Geometry of Conics*: fifth edition (Deighton), by Rev Dr C. Taylor; *Cambridge Legal Studies* (University Press), by Dr E. C. Clark.

THE SAXON CEMETERY BEHIND THE CRICKET GROUND.—Professor Middleton has communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London the following account of the discoveries referred to in the last number of the *Eagle*:

"It may interest the Society to hear that a Saxon Cemetery of large extent has been discovered in the cricket-field of St John's College, Cambridge, during the process of levelling the ground. The field lies about a third of a mile to the west of the College. A large number of graves have been found; some with cinerary urns, and others with complete skeletons

of men, women, and children. The sepulchral urns are rudely made by hand of badly-fired clay, scantily ornamented with simple series of incised lines. A considerable number and variety of objects have been found in the graves, including many large bronze fibulae with iron pins, some of them of massive metal, decorated with sunk lines and small bosses, in some cases partly gilt; bone combs, discs, and other ornaments, usually decorated with small incised circles; bronze tweezers with simple hatched lines of ornament across them; knives with iron blades and bronze handles fastened by rivets; pendant ornaments, consisting of bronze discs decorated with rows of *repoussé* dots in circles; and a number of small plates of bronze, which seem once to have been attached to leather belts or other articles of dress. One of those plates is specially remarkable, and appears to be of foreign workmanship; perhaps brought in the course of trade from the far east. On it is stamped from a die (like a coin-die, only rectangular instead of circular) a conventionally treated lion, not unlike the lions on archaic Greek pottery. The whole of this little plate, about one inch by half-an-inch, was thickly plated with gold; it was fastened to its leather ground by little bronze pins at the angles.

"The date of this cemetery appears to be early in the Saxon period, while the invaders were yet pagans. A few Roman coins of the fourth century have been found in the graves, *e.g.* a coin of Julian the Apostate." (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. XII, no. 2)

JOHNIANA.

In October 1712, at a time when he was an important diplomatist, with a share in negotiating the Treaty of Utrecht, Matthew Prior visited England. He went up to Cambridge to display the plenipotentiary to his wondering brother-fellows. The Master of St John's, Dr Robert Jenkins, to show he at least was not dazzled, let the great man stand before his elbow chair. Prior, in half-feigned indignation, indited an epigram to the effect that the dignitary should not have his interest for a bishopric.

Stebbing: Some Verdicts of History
Reviewed, p. 112 (1887).

[The epigram in question is as follows:—

I stood, sir, patient at your feet,
Before your elbow chair;
But make a bishop's throne your seat,
I'll kneel before you there.
One only thing can keep you down,
For your great soul too mean;
You'd not, to mount a bishop's throne,
Pay homage to the queen.

It is difficult to see how these words bear the explanation Mr Stebbing gives them in the last sentence of the paragraph quoted above.

The following note concerning the circumstances under which it was written appears in the *Aldine Edition of Prior's Works*:—

"This epigram is printed from a pamphlet published in 1751, entitled *The friendly and honest Advice of an old Tory to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge*, 8vo, from whence also is extracted the following account of the

occasion which gave birth to it. 'In the year 1712, my old friend Matthew Prior, who was then Fellow of St John's, and who not long before had been employed by the Queen as her plenipotentiary at the Court of France, came to Cambridge; and the next morning paid a visit to the Master of his own College. The Master loved Mr Prior's principles, had a great opinion of his abilities, and a respect for his character in the world; but then he had a much greater respect for himself. He therefore kept his seat himself, and let the queen's ambassador stand, who immediately on his return wrote the above epigram."]

For years I had a little literary grievance against the authorities of the British Museum because they would insist on saying in their catalogue that I had published three sermons on Infidelity in the year 1820. I thought I had not, and got them out to see. They were rather funny, but they were not mine. Now, however, this grievance has been removed. I had another little grievance with them because they would describe me as 'of St John's College, Cambridge,' an establishment for which I have the most profound veneration, but with which I have not had the honour to be connected for some quarter of a century. At last they said they would change this description if I would only tell them what I was, for, though they had done their best to find out, they had themselves failed. I replied with modest pride that I was a Bachelor of Arts. I keep all my other letters inside my name, not outside. They mused and said it was unfortunate that I was not a Master of Arts. Could I not get myself made a Master? I said I understood that a Mastership was an article the University could not do under five pounds, and that I was not disposed to go sixpence higher than three ten. They again said it was a pity, for it would be very inconvenient to them if I did not keep to something between a bishop and a poet. I might be anything I liked in reason, provided I showed proper respect for the alphabet; but they had got me between 'Samuel Butler, bishop,' and 'Samuel Butler, poet.' It would be very troublesome to shift me, and bachelor came before bishop. This was reasonable, so I replied that, under the circumstances, if they pleased, I thought I would like to be a philosophical writer.

Samuel Butler : Universal Review, July 1888.

New patterns....are just what the Irish worker ought to excel in; for centuries he was the chief pattern-maker for Western Europe. Did you ever hear of the Book of Kells? If you visit Dublin this season, don't fail to look at it in Trinity College Library. At home, at St John's, Cambridge, you may see an Irish Psalter, less rich but even more characteristic.

H. S. Fagan : Gentleman's Magazine, August 1888.

The following letter was picked up last week in Trinity [? St John's] College, Cambridge, shortly after the conferment of honorary degrees on Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Lord SALISBURY, and other distinguished personages. If it doesn't speak for itself, *Mr Punch* declines to speak for it. It seems to be addressed to the Professor of Latin in the University:—

DEAR MAYOR,—Kindly look at the enclosed draft of my forthcoming address in introducing the new LL.D.'s to the Chancellor. I want particularly to know if the *Latin is all correct*—and of course you, from your official position, are the right person to tell me *that*. I flatter myself the address will cause a sensation; but, if you don't approve, would you just send me a few hints as to what *you* would say under the same distressing circumstances? (N.B.—Don't put in *too* much JUVENAL!) Yours,
St John's College. J. E. S.-ND-S.

NOBILISSIME CANCELLARI,

PRIMUM eminentem Tumorem quem habeo presentare ad te est Princeps ALBERTUS VICTOR, "Ingenui vultus puer, ingenique pudoris," ut dicit Latinum Grammarium. (Query—How about the "puer"?—will this

be thought *cheap*? If so, please substitute some other word.) Pater ejus est Princeps BALÆNARUM, et est facile princeps, primus inter pares, et e pluribus unum. (Rather eloquent that, I fancy?) Sumus læti videre suam Regalem Altitudinem hic ad præsens, et essemus lætiores si ALEXANDRA (Query—Too familiar?) venisset eocum. (Better than "cum eo"? Shows *style*.)

Secundus est Marquis SALISBURI, Primus Ministrus. Illum recipio libenter, ut collegam mei et fratrem, nam ambo sumus oratores, ego Publicus, ille (I thought I'd better bring in *some* allusion to the Licensing Clauses, if possible) Publicanus! Nomen nobilis Marcujus est celeberrimum. Igitur solum dicam de eo—(I think its best to end up with a poetical quotation. Don't you?)—

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.

Nunc, O Cancellarius, RANDOLPHUM CHURCHILLIUM, virum gravem, ad te introduco. Quum video nobilem Marquem SALISBURI et RANDOLPHUM in eodem loco, fio entusiasticus, et compellor exfrangere ut sequitur—O Gemini! (Any danger of people thinking this vulgar?) O Magni Twin-Frater! Quomodo speramus ut ante longum tempus tu, RANDOLPHE, rursus eris Membrum Dominationis (rather neat for "Government," eh?); nam Campus (Query—good Latin for "the country"?) non potest progressere sine te. Non audeo decidere si tu es optime aptatus ("fitted"—Latin again?) esse Cancellarius Exchequeri, Indicus Scriba, Domesticus Scriba, Dominator-Generalis, vel potius Premier. Egomet (query—conceited?) sum inclinatus dicere ut omnes hi loci, *eodem tempore*, sunt tuus proprius spherus, et tu, probabiliter, putas eandem rem. Nemo alius est tam modestus, tam eminentè consistens, tam doctus et tam courteous ad opposcentes. Ut poeta canit

Ibam forte viâ Sacrà, sicut meus est mos.

In conclusione, tu potes dicere de Parliamentariis bellis, Quorum pars magna fui! (would "pars quarta" do better?) cum veritate.

Hic est (query—bald?) Earlus ROSEBERII. Nescio quia Universitas gaudet honorare eum, sed sine dubio est pro ejus profundâ doctrinâ. Habet elegantem oratoricum stylum, et olim fuit ludorum patronus (can't get any nearer to "sportsman" than this—not bad, eh? Now for a tag of poetry)—

O ubi Campi

(i.e. the *fields* of horses, you see!)

Spercheusque (*Ascot*) et virginibus bacchata Lacænis

Taygete (*Goodwood*—why not?)!

GOSCHENUS est proximus, "inexorabilis, acer" custos publicarum divitiarum. Ut SALLUSTIUS habet id, "De non largiundo gloriam adeptus est."

Alios graves viros, O Cancellari, introduco simul, et sine plure Latino—(O fortunati nimium, sua si bona nôrint!)—ut non possum producere aptas quotationes omnis dies longa. Ut HORATIUS dicit—

Quid Cantabrigiæ faciam? Mentiri nescio.

(I.e., I can't go on exaggerating their virtues for ever—does this sound *churlish*? Then I should end up with about ten lines out of the Prosody or the Gradus,—nobody'll notice them, and they'll *sound* learned. Tell me what you think of the above, *candidly*.)

Punch: June 23, 1888.

[The following has some interest at the present time, when the University and the Town seem at variance concerning schemes of drainage.]

DOCTOR RICHARD HOWLANDE to LORD BUGHLEY.

1578, Oct. 10.—Understands that the new mayor, Mr Wallis, and other townsmen purpose to sue out a commission of sewers, and are ridden up about the same, not making the University privy thereunto. Suspects their dealing may be hurtful to some of the colleges adjoining the river, and craves, therefore, that there may be a convenient number of University commissioners with them. Otherwise, it is to be feared that, under pretence of scouring the river (which is a thing very necessary), they will shoot at other men's

possessions, which would breed great inconvenience. They have great cause to suspect the man; who was heretofore very troublesome in Mr Slegge's business. The University is clear from sickness; that in Queen's College wrought more fear than danger, the parties being now known to die upon a surfeit of fruit. Yet, to avoid further inconvenience, that company is dissolved, and no least suspicion falling out since that time, we have thought good to begin our term and continue our exercises in the schools.—St John's College, 10 October 1578.

Historical MSS. Commission: Hatfield House MSS, ii. 213.

Incited it is supposed by the encouragement of his patron, the Rev Mr Tighe, rector of Drumgooland, to seek an English University, we find him [Patrick Brontë, father of 'Currer Bell'] in 1802 at the gates of St John's College, Cambridge. His name is entered as follows in the Register of St John's College—*Admissions 1802—1835 fol. 1 no. 1235: Patrick Branty, Ireland, Sizar: Tutors, Wood and Smith, Oct. 1, sub. 1802* (Extracted by C. Taylor, D.D., Master of the College, January 22, 1887). In *Graduati Cantabrigienses* lately published by the University (Messrs Deighton, Cambridge), p. 70; *Bronte, Pat., Joh. A.B. 1806..* It is thus evident that *Branty* has been written by the University [? College] authorities, but that *Bronte* is his own signature, as is shown by the University books, both when matriculating and graduating.

Erskin Stuart: The Brontë Country p. 5 (1888).

I had the beloved fervent old poet (Wordsworth) always by me to tell me everything (at Cambridge). He himself was doubtless my great interest in those most interesting scenes to him. The remembrances of his youth seemed all pleasant to him, though he had no University honours to remember, nor had he ever aspired to any. He said he always felt that 'he was not for that time or place.' What mad presumption would it have been deemed had he uttered aloud then what he always felt! Even now it could hardly be borne by his contemporaries. The room that he occupied at St John's was not known; a Fellow of that College who accompanied us when he took us to it will not suffer it again to be forgotten. I remembered the description of it in his autobiographical poem, and most faithful it was; one of the meanest and most dismal apartments it must be in the whole University, 'but here' (he said in showing it) 'I was as joyous as a lark.' There was a dark closet taken off it for his bed. The present occupant had pushed his bed into the darkest corner, but he showed us how he drew his bed to the door that he might see the top of the window in Trinity College Chapel under which stands that glorious statue of Sir Isaac Newton. This, too, he has recorded in his poem.

Miss Fenwick: Correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor p. 122 (1888).

Dr Routh's mantle, which passed to him from the late Mr Todhunter, has now fallen on a former pupil, Mr Robert Webb, of St John's, like himself a Senior Wrangler.

Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 5, 1888.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
Ds ORR (<i>senior</i>)	35 Millard	72 { Moody
3 Sampson, R.A.	48 Godwin	72 { Webster
8 Harris, H. H.	49 Roseveare	80 Woodhouse A. A.
10 { Palmer	50 Simmons, E.	100 Hartley, T. P.
26 Carlisle	61 Smith, A. H.	
32 Salisbury	68 Strouts	

Part II.

Class I. (div. 1).
Ds Baker
Ds Flux

Class II.
Ds Morris

CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

Class I.
Div. 1 (1).
Brooks (*senior*)
Div. 2 (5).
Smith, H. B.
Div. 3 (17).
Davis, R. F.
Forster, R. H.
Spenser

Class II.
Div. 1.
Humphries, A. L.
Neatby, T. M.
Noaks
Watson
Div. 3.
Collison

Class III.
Div. 2.
Bigg
Div. 3.
Firmstone

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

Part I.

Class I (20).
Baily
Hankin
Horton-Smith
Locke
Simpson, H.

Class II.
Godson, A. H.
Price, J.
Shaw

Class III.
Hodson
Maxwell
Robertson

Aegrotat Alexander, H. R.

Part II.

Class II.
Ds Brindley
Evans, T. H.
Harris, W.
Ds Percival

LAW TRIPOS.

Class II.
Bagley
Sheriff
Fernando }
Ds Mundahl }

Class III.
Ds Matthews, W. G.

LL.M. degree.
Ds Stuart, R. A.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Class II.
Neatby, W. R.
Anthony

Class III.
Martin, T. H.
Newbery

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

Part I.

Class II.
Seullard

Class III.
Cousins, W. A.
Greenwood
Judson
Legg
Macklin

Portbury
Ds Russell, W. A.
Tarleton
Ward, E. B.
Ds Woodhouse

Part II.

Class II.
Ds Ewing, G. C.

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class II.
Sheriff

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, June 1888.

<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	FIRST M.B.	
	Barracrough	Lewis, C. E. M.
	Basden	Ds Parry
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Henry	
	Barracrough	Lewis, C. E. M.
	Buchanan	Roughton
	Glover, F. B.	Seccombe
	Langmore	
<i>Pharmaceutical Chemistry.</i>	SECOND M.B.	
	MagEdwards, J. H.	Ds Mason, G. A.
	Godson, J. H.	Newnham
	Hankin	Ds Parry
	Harvey	Mag Sankey
	Henry	Ds West
	Hodson	
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Ds Carling	Ds Grabham
	Edmondson	Horton-Smith
	Godson, J. H.	Ds West
<i>Surgery, etc.</i>	THIRD M.B.	
	Ds Chaplin	Ds Lloyd, G. T.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR.

M.D. John Phillips

LL.D. T. R. Sydenham Jones

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

Prisemen.

THIRD YEAR.	MATHEMATICS.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class</i> (Dec. 1887).	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Orr	Burstall	Reeves
Sampson	Monro	{ Bennett
Harris, H. H.	{ Cooke	{ Dobbs
Palmer	{ Lawrenson	{ Owen
Rudd	{ Kahn	{ Alexander
Salisbury	{ Brown, W.	{ Finn
Millard	{ Shawcross	Wills
Carlisle	Humphries, S.	Schmitz
		Pearce
THIRD YEAR.	CLASSICS.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
<i>Candidates for Part I.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Brooks	Div. I. Sikes	Div. I. Radford
Smith, H. B.	Div. II. Stout	Nicklin
Spenser	Spragg	Constantine
Davis, R. F.	Smith, Harold	Willson, St. J. B. W.
Forster, R. H.		Div. II. Blackett
		Tetley

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part I.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Simpson, H.	Hankin	Blackman
	Horton-Smith	Hewitt
	Locke	Lehfeldt
	—	Schmitz
	Baily	

THEOLOGY.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Bamber
Neal

MORAL SCIENCES.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Gibson

LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

{ Brown, P. H.
Harbottle

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Brown, W. J.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Sapsworth

Special Prizes.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

3rd year. Scullard

1st year. Neal

HEBREW.

1st year. Neal

READING.

1 Williams, E. F.

2 Gowie

SIR JOHN HERSCHKE'S PRIZE.

Salisbury

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Brooks

Orr

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

SECOND YEAR.

Brown, P. H.

Burstall

Hankin

Sikes

FIRST YEAR.

Blackman

Radford

Reeves

THIRD YEAR.

Brooks

Orr

Simpson, H.

HOCKIN PRIZE.

Not awarded

NEWCOME PRIZE.

Not awarded

ENGLISH ESSAY.

1st year. None.

2nd year. Moulton.

3rd year. Nicholson, E. B.

HUGHES EXHIBITION.

Scullard

HUTCHINSON STUDENT.

De Turpin (for Organic Chemistry)

SCHOLARS (with augmented Scholarships).

Baker

Flux

Simpson

Darbishire

Norris

Orr

Harris, H. H.

Rudd

Brooks

Forster, R. H.

Smith, H. B.

Dobbs

Reeves

Nicklin

Bennett

NEW SCHOLARS ELECTED

THIRD YEAR.

Carlisle

Davis, R. F.

Palmer

Simpson, H.

Spencer

SECOND YEAR.

Baily

Brown, P. H.

Burstall

Cooke

Gibson

Hankin

Harbottle

Horton-Smith

Lawrenson

Locke

Sapsworth

Sikes

EXHIBITIONERS.

Bamber

Blackett

Blackman

Brown, W.

Brown, W. J.

Constantine

Finn

Kahn

Neal

Radford

Salisbury

Schmitz

Shawcross

Smith, Harold

Spragg

Stout

Wills

Willson, St. J. B. W.

PROPER SIZARS.

Constantine

Finn

Neal

Tetley

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1887 (*Residence beginning in October 1888*).

Foundation Scholarships of £80.—Summers, W. C., City of London School; J. Lupton, St Paul's School.

Foundation Scholarships of £50.—Chevalier, W. H. C., Daventry School; Gedye, E. F., Leys School, Cambridge; Glover, T. R., Bristol Grammar School.

Minor Scholarships of £50.—Aickin, G. E., Liverpool College; Leete, F. A., Wellingborough and Private Tuition; Pickford, A. G., The Owens College, Manchester; Robertson, C., Norwich School.

Exhibitions.—Cuff, A. W., The Owens College, Manchester; Haskett, W. W., Queen's College, Belfast; Long, B., Merchant Taylors' School; Macbride, E. W. Queen's College, Belfast.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO CERTAIN SCHOOLS, October 1888.—Foxley, A., Pocklington School; Field, A. P. C., Oakham School; Dinnis, F. R., Peterborough School; Whipple, A. H., Grantham School; Choppin, H. E. and Cole, A. B. F., Hereford School.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are happy to be able to report that the hopes expressed last Term have been fully realised.

On the first night of the May Races the second Boat failed to catch Corpus, though they gained considerably on them. The First Boat met with a misfortune which made us think our old ill-luck had not yet deserted us. We were rapidly gaining on Clare and were well out of our distance from Emmanuel, when Hall III, who were ahead of Clare, utterly collapsed in the Gut, and were caught before they reached Grassy. The course was not cleared in time for our Boat, and we were completely stopped. By the time we got clear Emmanuel were right upon us, and securing the advantage of the corner, just managed to hit stroke's blade and claimed a bump. This was disputed and rowed off the next morning, when we had no difficulty in keeping our place, Emmanuel giving up the pursuit about the Willows.

On the second night the Second Boat after a good race bumped Corpus in the Long Reach, and afterwards rowed over at the bottom of the First Division. The First Boat had no difficulty in catching Hall III just before Grassy.

On the third night the Second Boat were rowing over head of the Second Division, when they were stopped at Ditton by the abominable carelessness of a man in a punt. Corpus rowed past and registered a bump. The First Boat bumped Hall II without much difficulty just before Ditton.

On the fourth night the Second Boat, after a tremendously hard chase, bumped back Corpus below the Railway bridge. They then rowed over at the bottom of the First Division, being too much fatigued to make any impression on First Trinity III. The First Boat started at a tremendous pace, as they knew it was their only chance of catching Clare before they bumped Jesus. At First Post Corner we were warned

that this danger was extremely imminent. In the Plough reach Clare were almost overlapping Jesus, while we were several feet from them. Collin now made a tremendous spurt, which was well sustained, until we bumped Clare just before the Red Grind, after one of the most exciting races seen of late years.

On the night after the races a Bump Supper was held in Lecture Room VII, at which we had the pleasure of welcoming Muttiebury and Lehmann, and of thanking them for the great services they both had rendered the Club during the Term.

Owing to the generosity of a senior member of the College and the indefatigable efforts of H. T. E. Barlow, A. R. Pennington, W. C. Kendall, and W. H. Verity, sufficient money was collected to send a boat to Henley. The boat went down to Henley on the 20th of June to train for the Regatta. The May boat crew was entered for the Thames Challenge Cup and the same crew for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, with the exception of P. E. Shaw at 2, as Bushe-Fox was not eligible for that race. We are again indebted to S. D. Muttiebury for coaching the crew during their training. A detailed account of our doings at the Regatta will be found in another part of this number. It is sufficient to say that both the races were won with fair ease. On the day after Henley Regatta the May boat crew competed for the Grand Challenge Cup at Marlow, and were beaten by the Thames crew, which was almost identical with that which won the Grand Challenge at Henley, by half a length, coming in three feet ahead of Leander.

The following crew entered this Term for the Coxswainless Fours which were rowed on November 13 and 14.

<i>Bow</i>	P. E. Shaw	10	10
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox*	11	3
3	J. Backhouse	11	10
<i>Stroke</i>	H. G. H. Coombes ..	11	3
* <i>Steerer.</i>			

We have to thank S. D. Muttiebury and J. R. Orford of King's for coaching the crew. The crew did not quite come up to expectations. On the first day they drew a bye. On the second day they were beaten by Trinity Hall by about 30 or 40 yards. Trinity Hall eventually won the Final Heat, after a very close race with Third Trinity, in the wonderfully fast time of 10.18½.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were rowed for on November 7. The race resulted in an easy victory for A. G. Cooke by about 80 yards, the other two competitors being C. C. Waller 2, E. Simmons 3.

The races for the Colquhoun Sculls were rowed on November 13 and 14.

The Club was represented by P. E. Shaw, who competed last year, and A. G. Cooke the winner of the Pearson and

Wrights. The result of the draw was most unsatisfactory, as Shaw and Cooke were drawn together. Cooke was beaten by Shaw by 30 yards after a very plucky race. Shaw must be congratulated on the splendid race he made against Muttlebury, the winner, being only beaten by twenty yards. We wish him better success next year.

Subscriptions were collected this term and a handsome present given to S. D. Muttlebury in recognition of his great services to the club. It consisted of a miniature gold oar (7½ inches long), having engraved on the blade the University Arms, and the Arms of L.M.B.C. and Third Trinity. A gold plate was also put on the inside of the case with this inscription: *To S. D. Muttlebury in memory of his services to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, 1888.*

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB, 1888.

The following were the officers elected for this club:

Captain:—S. H. A. Lambert. *Secretary*:—H. Pullan.

The matches played, with their results, are appended.

St. John's L.V.C.C. versus

Peripatetics.....	Lost	Pembroke L.V.C.C.	Drawn
Caius L.V.C.C.	Drawn	Caius L.V.C.C.	Drawn
King's and Clare L.V.C.C.	Drawn	Victoria C.C.	Drawn
Trinity L.V.C.C.	Drawn	Corpus, Selwyn and Sidney	
Jesus L.V.C.C.	Won	L.V.C.C.	Drawn
South Hampstead C.C.	Lost		

Matches were also arranged with the Leys School, and the University L.V.C.C.; but these were not played. The annual match with the college servants resulted in a win for the members of the college. A most amusing match was also played against 20 members of the L.M.B.C., some of whom evidently thought it was unfair to run forward to catch the ball.

A second XI of the L.V.C.C. succeeded in beating a second XI of Jesus L.V.C.C.

The following are the averages of the members who played in most matches:

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. Mayall.....	133	37	5	1	33.1
J. Backhouse.....	247	76	13	2	22.5
A. Kellett	57	21	4	—	14.1
C. Collison	126	27*	11	1	11.6
Mr A. Harker	50	23	6	2	12.2
H. Pullan.....	94	40	8	—	11.6
D. A. Nicholl.....	79	30	10	1	8.7
S. H. A. Lambert.....	73	26	9	—	8.1
J. Bairstow.....	94	35	12	—	7.8
R. Rowlands	59	20	8	—	7.3
H. C. Barracrough	19	10	3	—	6.1
W. H. Spragg	10	7*	4	2	5
A. P. C. Field.....	27	16	6	—	4.3
A. T. Tallent	14	7	6	2	3.2

* Signifies 'not out.'

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
R. Holmes.....	56	14	122	13	9.5
R. Rowlands	94.2	18	264	21	12.12
J. Balrstow	186.3	55	407	25	16.7
A. P. C. Field	22	8	58	3	19.1
Mr A. Harker	25	—	64	3	21.1
H. Pullan	108	18	277	13	21.4
J. Mayall	32.2	6	92	4	23

In addition to the above, E. H. Prior, R. Holmes, H. R. Langmore and some fifteen others played for the team at different times.

We must not omit to record the success of the gyps' supper, which was held in the pavilion after the match with them.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB.

At a general meeting held in Mr Smith's rooms on Saturday, Oct. 25, the following officers were elected :

Captain—F. A. H. Walsh. *Secretary*—H. Roughton.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

October 15.—The 2nd XV played Pembroke 2nd on our ground. The game ended in a win for Pembroke by a goal and a try to two tries. A very even game, and we played two men short. The tries were gained by Fegan and Choppin. Elliott and Wallis were best forward.

October 19.—We played Caius and were beaten by a goal and two tries to *nil*. The game was not so uneven as the result would tend to show. We were outweighed forward. Forward Stacey and Wallis were best, with Fegan, Roseveare and Choppin behind. Nicholl tackled well.

October 22.—Trinity beat us after a well-contested and remarkably even game on our ground. We scored two goals against two goals and a try. The last point was scored against us in the last minute. Nicholl gained the first try with an excellent run and Fegan the second. Behind the scrimmage Roseveare was far the best. The tackling of the backs was bad. They seemed to be afraid of going for their men low. The combined play of the forwards was distinctly good, but they were rather slow in packing together and breaking up; some of them might shove harder. Stacey and Wallis were the best of them.

October 24.—Our 2nd XV played the Cambridge Old Rugbeians, and were beaten by two goals and a try to two goals. The tries were got by good play on the part of Fegan and Chevalier. The forward play was poor, the men being very slack. Hoare and Hartley were the best on the ball.

October 26.—Peterhouse defeated us by two goals to a goal and a try. The tries were got by Fegan with a good run and by Elliott from a scrimmage. The forward play was very bad, especially in the second half, when they utterly fell to pieces. Elliott and Wallis were good, but none of the others did anything. It is true that we were without Nicholl, and that the referee failed to whistle on one occasion when both umpires held up their sticks, whereby they got a try, yet the result was lamentable.

October 29.—We beat Trinity Hall by a try to nothing. The try was gained in the last minute by Nicholl after neat passing by Roseveare, Woodhead and Choppin. The forwards played much better and were in better training. Wallis and Elliott were best. The ball was very hard to hold owing to the wet. We had the best of the game at the beginning and end, but were hard pressed for a considerable time.

November 2.—Our next match was against Selwyn on our ground. It ended in a draw, neither side scoring. It was entirely a forward game, the ground being very soppy and the ball hard to hold.

November 7.—The Occasionals beat us by two goals to a goal and two tries. Our three-quarters seem to be unable to try and collar by the legs, but go for the back of their man's head. Pullan was good at back, and the halves played well. The forwards also played better than they have done before. Woodhead and Choppin were absent, but that should not demoralise their substitutes. Fegan, Roseveare and Lupton gained our tries. One goal was disallowed owing to their man having touched it as it went over. Fegan made one very good shot from a difficult place.

November 12.—Pembroke defeated us by a goal and three tries to nothing. They were the heaviest forward team we have met this season, but the tactics of our forwards were very bad. We attempted to keep it tight, and were consequently shoved in every scrimmage. The forwards were slack throughout, except at the end, when they brightened up a little. Pullan was good at back, collaring in good style, an example we would recommend to the rest of the men behind the scrimmage. Fegan also played well at half.

November 14.—Our 2nd XV beat Caius 2nd XV by a goal and 4 tries to 1 goal. The tries were scored by Fegan, Elliott, Scholefield, and Wallis. Caius pressed at the beginning, but we had the best of the rest of the game. Pullan was in good form at back and subsequently at three-quarters; Elliott and Fegan of the other backs played well, while Wallis was far away the best forward; he got the ball out of touch every time, and on one occasion, not being marked, got clean off and gained a try. Fegan made one good attempt at goal from a far out try, but his other kicks were poor.

November 16.—Our 2nd XV drew with Selwyn 2nd XV, each side scoring two goals and a try. Our tries were gained by Fegan and Nicholl. We played only fourteen men and the team had to be filled up with 1st XV men. The forwards were very poor, but improved in the second half. Fegan was best behind the scrumage.

November 19.—We beat Queens' by 2 goals and 1 tries to nothing. One goal was dropped by Sanger. The tries were got by Wallis, Nicholl, and Roseveare. Prescott kicked the goal. We had the best of the game throughout, but our play cannot be said to have been very good. Nicholl and Pullan collared well, and the passing behind was pretty fair. Forward, Wallis and Stacey were the best. Nicholl was unfortunately injured in this match.

November 21.—We played Caius on their ground, and were defeated by 3 goals and 2 tries to *nil*. One goal was dropped. Neither side had their full team. We were without Prescott (who was playing for the 'Varsity), Rowlands, and Nicholl. Our halves were not sharp enough for the opposite halves, who nearly always got the ball from the scrumage. Roseveare at half and Pullan at three-quarter played a good defensive game, kicking well into touch. The passing was hampered by the strong wind. The forwards would not use their feet properly in the scrumage, but kicked too hard, and let the other side have the ball. Wallis played a sound game.

November 23.—Emmanuel beat us on our ground by 1 try to *nil*. The game was very even throughout. We were without the services of Prescott and Nicholl, and, for half of the time, of Taylor. But the latter was compensated for by a loss on their side. The forwards were poor, very slow, and never attempting to collar. Fegan was good, as was Roseveare, but neither of them are sharp enough on the ball. Elliott at three-quarter should have passed a good deal more.

Pullan, Wallis, Elliott, Fegan, and Lupton have received their colours.

Our thanks are due to B. Noaks for umpiring during the season.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

So far the present season has not been altogether satisfactory. We have won 4, lost 4, and drawn 2 matches. Three matches have been scratched, namely those against Caius and Jesus (twice), we being the defaulters in the first case. All last year's backs were up again, but unfortunately H. S. Mundahl, being in his fifth year, was unable to play in the cup matches. P. J. A. Seccombe however has very creditably filled his place. It was a sad disappointment to find no good forwards among the freshmen, as we greatly

wanted an energetic centre to shoot goals. The present forwards lack combination, good individual work being strength thrown away against Elevens with strong backs. Their great weakness is the desire to pass in front of goal when a certain point might be scored by an easy shot. Both the drawn games would have been victories but for this fault. The besetting sin among the half-backs is to try difficult kicks instead of taking the man and leaving the ball to the back. The backs sometimes give unnecessary corners, but have proved decidedly to be the strongest part of the team. E. H. T. Prior has proved a fairly successful goal-keeper, but lacks that dash which would be necessary to secure him a place in a first class team.

The following is the team as at present constituted :

*H. C. Barraclough, <i>Captain</i>	}	<i>Backs</i>
*C. Collison		
*F. A. H. Walsh	}	<i>Half-Backs</i>
*M. H. W. Hayward		
*P. J. A. Seccombe		
*A. P. C. Field	}	<i>Forwards</i>
*G. S. Hodson		
*F. L. Allen		
*H. Roughton		
J. Kershaw		
E. H. T. Prior,		<i>Goal</i>
* Colours.		

The list of matches played this term is as follows :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Goals for against.</i>
Thursday, Oct. 18.....	Old Carthusians	2.....1
Monday, " 22.....	Pembroke	1.....1
Thursday, " 25.....	Trinity Etonians	0.....3
Saturday, " 27.....	Christ's	3.....0
Monday, " 29.....	Trinity Harrovians	0.....3
Thursday, Nov. 1.....	Trinity Hall (cup tie)	3.....0
Saturday, " 3.....	Trinity	1.....1
Monday, " 5.....	Old Westminsters	0.....2
Tuesday, " 6.....	Corpus	4.....0
Saturday, " 10.....	Trinity	1.....3
Tuesday, " 13.....	Jesus (cup tie)	1.....5
Wednesday, " 14.....	Emmanuel.....	5.....1
Saturday, " 17.....	Caius	1.....1
Monday, " 19.....	Trinity Hall	0.....0

The second eleven have played five matches, winning 2 and losing 3. They beat W. N. Cobbold's XI (9 to 0), and the Old Uppinghamians (3 to 0), and were beaten by Trinity (twice) (0 to 2) and St Catharine's (0 to 3). In this last match they had a very weak team.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Tuesday October 23.

The Rules were revised and passed with some additions. The election of junior members resulted in the return of P. E. Shaw and J. P. M. Blackett.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held in the President's Rooms on November 5 the following were elected :

Secretary—D. A. Nicholl.

Committee—M. H. W. Hayward, H. Roughton, A. S. Roberts, A. E. Monro, W. Harris, L. Norman, R. H. Forster, A. G. Cooke, B. Long, W. Waldon.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The ash courts have been in considerable request, judging from the number of signatures in the engagement book.

Double Ties, for which 34 entries were received, are being played off on the Merton Courts, but they have not yet reached an interesting stage of development.

On Thursday, November 8, we played Caius on our ground and experienced defeat. We were represented by W. L. Benthall and T. E. Haydon, F. N. Dadina and H. Simpson. A return will probably be arranged and also a match against Emmanuel.

The Merton Courts will be relaid during the Vacation.

The following are the Officers of the Club for the year 1888—1889:—*Captain*—H. Simpson; *Hon. Sec.*—T. E. Haydon; *Treasurer*—E. A. Hensley; *Committee*—W. L. Benthall, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, J. Gibson, C. E. Owen.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Our team played a number of matches, in which they were very successful, winning every inter-collegiate match, but losing the one played against Shelford L.T.C.

The following were the matches and their results :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Rubbers</i>	
			<i>won</i>	<i>lost</i>
Thursday, July 19....	Christ's	St John's	8.....	1
Saturday, " 21....	Pembroke	"	7.....	2
Monday, " 23....	Jesus	"	8.....	1
Thursday, " 26....	Cavendish	"	7.....	2
Saturday, " 28....	Caius	Caius	5.....	4
Tuesday, " 31....	"	St John's	5.....	4
Wednesday, Aug. 7....	King's	"	8.....	1
Thursday, " 8....	Trinity Hall	"	9.....	0
Saturday, " 11....	Corpus & Selwyn ..	"	9.....	0
Monday, " 13....	Emmanuel	" (not finished)	5.....	2
Wednesday, " 15....	Shelford L.T.C....	Shelford	4.....	5
Thursday, " 16....	Trinity	Trinity	6.....	3

The following were photographed as the team :

Bushe-Fox	Lees	Benthall
Simpson	Gibson	Hensley

The following occasionally represented the College: Baily, Wynne-Willson, and Collin, while Brown, Kellett, Green, and Thomas played for us once.

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Two meetings have been held this Term; one for the election of Treasurers, at which Mr W. F. Smith was elected Senior Treasurer, and C. H. Stacey Junior Treasurer; and the other for the election of members, when J. Bairstow, J. P. M. Blackett, H. E. Coombes, and L. Harrison were elected.

LACROSSE.

At a meeting of this Club held in the rooms of the President (Mr W. F. Smith) on October 22, the following officers were elected:—*Captain*—H. W. Shawcross; *Secretary*—F. Marvel; *Committee*—W. N. Christie, E. Brooks, and H. B. Smith.

Our first two matches were postponed on account of the weather. On November 13 we joined with King's against Trinity, who playing a strong team succeeded in winning by five goals to three, Shawcross and Reeves scoring for us.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) V.B. THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company continues to flourish, and to do good work in an unobtrusive manner. During the past Volunteer year we have done well in recruiting, as we have among our numbers a gentleman whose powers of persuasion, to call them by no other name, are unequalled.

In last October Term Sergeant J. C. Wright became Colour-Sergeant *vice* Colour-Sergeant Knight retired. Corporal A. Hill won the Company Cup with a score of 67, thus becoming the holder of Captain Roe's Cup. In the Lent Term the Company Cup was won by Private Nunns with a score of 73. We welcome the advent of a new shot; alas! that during the same Term we should have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Cousins, a gentleman whose views on examinations are those of the *Nineteenth Century*, only more so. But our loss has been the great gain of Downing. Their College Boat began to go up from the day Mr Cousins took his place in it, while A Company under his command as Captain at once wrested the Efficiency Cup from C Company, who have held it for several years.

The vacant Lieutenancy in B Company was filled up by the election of Corporal A. Hill.

At the end of the Lent Term a detachment went into camp at Colchester, being attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers. Out of a total of 83 (not counting Captain Grantham's dog or Private Moody's puppy) B Company supplied 21. The B Company hut under the charge of Sergeant Hodson was specially commended for its neatness and soldierly appearance, both by the Officer Commanding the Fusiliers and by Sir Evelyn Wood. In spite of the fact that the Arctic Circle had come down sideways so as to include Colchester during our stay, we managed to enjoy ourselves. "B Company is always jolly."

The cookery in the Johnian hut, under the able management of a gentleman whose name is omitted by request, was excellent. All members of the Detachment were made honorary members of the Sergeants' Mess of the Fusiliers and of the N. C. O's Mess of the 12th Lancers. Smoking concerts of a highly festive character were given by the Detachment to the Sergeants of the Fusiliers, and contrariwise, while the Officers and Sergeants were invited to a Ball given by the tradesmen of Colchester to the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Sergeants of the Garrison. We left Colchester with regret, accompanied as far as the station by the band of the Fusiliers.

A few members of B Company went on the march to Dover; the recital of their deeds may be seen in the pages of the *Cambridge Review*.

At the Inspection on May 4, B Company led for the March Past. At the examination held by the inspecting Officers Lieutenant Hill obtained the *p* certificate. Afterwards the whole Corps were invited to an *At Home* given by Mrs Humphry and Mrs A. P. Humphry in the Hall of King's College.

In the evening the annual Inspection Dinner was given in the Combination Room of St John's. It appeared that we were in effect celebrating the 28th anniversary of the day on which the first steps were taken whence the Corps derived its existence, and Chaplain and Archdeacon Emery gave a very graphic account of the birth of the Corps, conclusively shewing that the Volunteer movement in England practically originated in Cambridge. His speech has since been published in pamphlet form.

The Company Cup for the May Term was gained by Private Nunns with a score of 72.

The Corps furnished a Guard of Honour, consisting largely of B Company men, at the Senate House, on the 9th of June, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cambridge and honorary degrees were conferred on a number of distinguished persons. Special places were reserved in the Senate House for the members of the Guard.

On October 26, the Johnian Company, assisted by the Trinity Companies, defended Grantchester against the rest of the University. Captain Cronin in command of the defending forces celebrated their victory by a *Social* in his rooms.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. W. Flux. *Vice-President*—J. J. Alexander. *Treasurer*—C. Bach. *Secretary*—T. Nicklin. *Committee*—J. T. Hewitt, W. J. Brown.

The Society has met this Term in Lecture Room VI; the following were the subjects debated :—

October 13—"That this House approves of Spelling Reform." Proposed by C. Foxley, opposed by H. D. Darbishire. Carried.

October 20—"That this House welcomes the suggestion of a College Reading and Common-Room." Proposed by T. Nicklin, opposed by J. J. Alexander. Lost.

October 27—"That more stringent legislation against gambling would be for the benefit of the State." Proposed by E. Simmons, opposed by A. M. Mond. Carried.

November 3—"That the home policy in England of Her Majesty's Government is deserving of general condemnation." Proposed by A. S. Tetley, opposed by C. Bach. Lost.

November 10—"That this House approves of the Indian National Congress." Proposed by W. G. Woodhouse, opposed by H. J. Hoare. Carried.

November 17—"That it is desirable that the study of ancient Classics be altogether removed from our system of education." Proposed by E. W. MacBride, opposed by W. J. Brown.

Besides those above mentioned the following have taken part in the debates:—C. E. Fynes-Clinton, J. A. Telford, H. S. Willcocks, J. E. C. Mendis, A. C. Pickford, H. Jones, H. W. Shawcross, F. G. Baily, H. V. Waterfield, E. F. Chidell, F. A. C. Hall (Trinity), W. H. Judd, F. S. Locke, W. H. Verity.

The average attendance this Term has been 20.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

It is with great reluctance that the Committee of the above Society feel compelled to abandon the idea of a Christmas Concert, but under the circumstances there is no other plan feasible for paying off the debt which clings to the Society from the May Term Concert of 1887, and for leaving it unembarrassed for May 1889.

If all Members of the College, whether musical or not, would look upon it as a College Society which has in times past contributed, and it is hoped will still contribute, to the honour and reputation of St John's, there would be better Concerts and no pecuniary encumbrance on the Society.

The first of the three Smoking Concerts which it was decided should be given this Term took place on October 29, and was pronounced by all a great success. The able presidency of Dr Donald MacAlister contributed greatly to this result. The following was the Programme:—

H. Mundahl & G. Middlemiss	Pianoforte Duet, <i>Hungarian Dances</i>
E. Prescott	Song, <i>Killaloe</i>
L. Thomas	Song, <i>On the Ramparts</i>
M. Hayward	Song, <i>Father O' Flynn</i>
J. H. Cole	Pianoforte Solo
H. Wheeler	Song, <i>Spangy Muffins</i> (Original)
E. Sanger	Dramatic Recitation, <i>The Heir-at-Law</i>
A. Roberts	Song, <i>The Bended Bow</i>
H. Wheeler	Pianoforte Waltz (Original)
H. Mundahl	Song, <i>Hear the Wild Winds Blow</i>
A. Cole	Song, <i>Johnny with his Big Boots on</i>

The second Smoking Concert was given on Thursday, November 15, and was attended with even greater success than the last; for the large Lecture Room VI was crammed. Mr Heitland very kindly consented to take the chair, and it is needless to say how popular a president he was. Many thanks are due to the performers in both concerts. We were very glad to see some Freshmen coming to the front so well. With so much talent in the College, the idea of the Musical Society languishing seems absurd.

Appended is the Programme of the second Concert.

G. Middlemiss & J. H. Cole ..Pianoforte Duet, *Divertimento* (from Weber's *Precioso*)

Mr W. N. Roseveare Song, *I shot an Arrow into the Air*

R. Baker Recitation, *The Clown's Baby*

E. A. Hensley Song, *Will he come?*

Mr W. N. Roseveare, C. H. }
Salisbury, E. Hensley, G. } Quartette
Middlemiss }

E. Groom Song, *My Queen*

H. Wheeler Song, (from the *Mikado*)

P. E. Shaw Song, *The Storm Fiend*

G. Middlemiss Pianoforte Solo, *Polka de la Reine*

A. Cole Song, *Nancy Lee*

Chorus*The Three Chafers*

We must not forget to thank G. S. Middlemiss for so unselfishly putting his piano at the disposal of the Society for the Smoking Concerts.

The following are the Officers for this Term:—*Treasurer*—J. Beauchamp Palmer; *Secretary*—B. Wynne-Willson; *Committee*—C. Salisbury, H. Mundahl, G. S. Middlemiss, J. Bairstow, E. A. Hensley.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The late Secretary to the Editorial Committee desires to apologise to the Secretaries of certain clubs referred to on p. 195 of the last number of the *Eagle*, inasmuch as in some cases he did not send them the usual notice inviting them to furnish the Editors with their reports in time. The Committee have to thank the Secretaries generally for the prompt and full statements which they have supplied for the present number.

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

The first meeting for the Term was held on Nov. 8 in Lecture Room VI, to hear a paper by Mr Vallance, Clerk to the Whitechapel Board of Guardians, on "Poor Law Administration in East London." Mr H. S. Foxwell was in the chair, and about seventy members of the University were present.

Mr Vallance commenced by stating that East London differed from other places only in the absence of the richer classes. The proportion of absolute criminals and loafers in

Whitechapel, Stepney, and St George's in the East was not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as against $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in irregular work, 68 per cent. in regular work, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the middle classes. The great change in the administration of the Whitechapel Union took place in 1869 and 1870. In the latter year they finally closed their stone yard for out-door relief. As a proof that it was not needed, it was found that only one in ten of those who had been in it chose to enter the workhouse when out-door relief was abolished, many of whom soon left it again. The Guardians were then still prepared to give out-door relief with a view of giving a man a fresh start, or of giving allowances to old people whose poverty was not due to thriftlessness; but these two classes were now dealt with by the Charity Organisation Society and the Tower Hamlets Pension Society respectively. No out-door relief was now given, except in urgent cases while inquiries were being made. Within the workhouse oakum picking and all associated labour had been suppressed, and each man was as far as possible employed at his own trade. In the evenings a sort of school was held, to prevent the disorder and bad conduct which had previously gone on after work hours. The children are sent to District Schools. A few orphans, who had come into the workhouse under the age of ten, are boarded out. The power of parents who are habitual paupers to remove their children from school as often as they choose is a great difficulty in the way of any attempts to permanently improve the children's condition. The question is to be brought before Parliament this session. Referring to the false standard created by unwise administration of the Poor Law, Mr Vallance mentioned that it is a highly popular view among some of the working classes that the Union system is a National Benefit Club, the expectation of whose benefits renders thrift unnecessary and foolish. Children who are called on by the Union to support their aged parents often protest on the ground that their payment of rates ought to entitle them to throw their charge on the parish. There were now fewer cases of starvation in the East London Unions than occurred when out-door relief was freely given. A matter of the most pressing importance was that the poor should know what relaxation, if any, was to be expected in times of special pressure. The distinction between casuals and ordinary paupers should be abolished. Any improvement in the condition of the poor must be looked for rather from organised charity than from the law.

In the subsequent discussion, Mr Vallance stated that he was of opinion that the weakening of parental responsibility was a danger which must be incurred in the interests of the children living in degraded homes. The present Industrial Schools Act is not broad enough.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Dr D. Mac Alister and unanimously passed.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A large meeting in aid of the Universities' Settlement in East London was held in the College Hall on November 27. Professor Macalister took the chair, and addresses were given by Mr Leslie Stephen of Trinity Hall, Mr P. Lyttelton Gell of Balliol College, Dr D. MacAlister (Treasurer of the Cambridge Committee), Prof. Marshall, Prof. Maitland, and others.

Mr F. G. Baily, Foundation Scholar, has been appointed College Secretary for Toynbee Hall. It is proposed to hold a College meeting on this subject next Term. It is much to be desired that the younger students of the College should take an active interest in the invaluable work done under the auspices of Toynbee Hall in the Whitechapel district. We are glad to see the names of one or two Johnnians in the list of those who have recently resided at the Hall, and we have abundant testimony of the incalculable value of such residence, not merely to the native East-enders, but also to the University settlers, whatever their after calling in life may be.

THE ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The last six months have been momentous in the history of the College Mission. In the first place we have to record the progress of the new church.

On June 18, the foundation-stone was laid in Chatham Street, Rodney road, Walworth, by the Master. He was accompanied in the special saloon carriage which went up from Cambridge by several members of the College, including a volunteer choir of undergraduates.

The Bishops of Rochester and Hereford, Archdeacons Cheetham and Richardson, the Master of St John's, Professor J. B. Mayor, Canon Bailey, Canon Whitaker, Prebendary Harry Jones, the Revs G. F. Reyner, D.D., W. A. Whitworth, J. F. Bateman, T. Merriman, E. Hill, J. T. Ward, W. A. Cox, F. Watson, and many other Clergy, with Mr F. L. Powell, M.P., Mr L. H. Isaacs, M.P., &c., assembled at the old Mission buildings, Darwin Street, and went in procession, singing (the Clergy in surplices and hoods) through the narrow and dingy streets to the site of the new church. Great interest was displayed by the inhabitants of the crowded locality, and every available coign of vantage was occupied by men, women, and children, the men, however, being in a very obvious minority. Arriving at the stone, the Missioners said the service which had been drawn up for the occasion. The lesson was read by Archdeacon Richardson, and the Bishop of Hereford read appropriate collects.

Dr Taylor laid the stone, and after the *Te Deum* had been sung, the Bishop of Rochester delivered an address, in the

course of which he referred to the great needs of the vast population of South London, expressing his thanks to the great college whose members had been pioneers in the work of planting mission districts in the midst of that population. Thankfulness was the key-note of all he had to say that day, a day whose success was largely due to years of patient, humble and devout labours on the part of the two Missioners. Speaking to all, he said their motto for the future must be "Patient continuance in well doing."

After the conclusion of the service the Clergy returned in procession to the old Mission buildings. Later in the afternoon the Master presided at a cold collation at the Cannon Street Hotel, which was attended by a large number of Johnians past and present. After the health of the Queen had been drunk with the usual honours, the Bishop of Hereford, speaking as an old Johnian, proposed "Prosperity to St John's College Mission." He dwelt at some length on the origin of the Mission and the work which was being done. Professor J. E. B. Mayor responded, prefacing his remarks by reading a letter from Dr Parkinson, who, while regretting that through ill health he was unable to be present that day, showed his great interest in the new church by making a contribution of £500 towards the building fund. Professor Mayor was followed by Archdeacon Cheetham, who proposed "St John's College"—a toast which was responded to by the Master, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Church thus begun is now nearing completion, already it is roofed in, and at one time it was thought that the consecration might take place before Christmas; in this, however, we have been disappointed, the architect having expressed his opinion that it will be unadvisable to consecrate before February.

The Church when finished will seat 500 worshippers. It is a plain brick building of Gothic character, and has been designed by Mr Christian, the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Already several handsome presents have been received towards the furnishing of the church. Mr E. S. Dewick has given the lectern, Mrs Parkinson the communion table, Professor Pritchard the service books, the font has been given by a lady (anonymously), and £50 by Mr W. S. Dent (a second donation of £50 promised) towards the lighting and heating. Three stained glass windows will be placed in the apse to the memory of some ladies who worked in the district.

Owing to an alteration in the original plans, by which the church has been put further back from the road, the site for the other requisite buildings has been curtailed; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, however, have stepped forward, and by an additional grant have supplied the deficiency. £3360 has been promised to the Building Fund, of which £2700 has been paid.

The Church can thus be nearly paid for, but funds for building a Mission Room have still to be provided.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Wednesday, Nov. 14. Mr Ward presided, and there was a considerable and enthusiastic attendance of junior members.

After prayers, the Meeting was addressed by the Rev F. H. Francis, the junior Missioner. After referring in a general way to the institution of the Mission as being a landmark in the history of the Diocese of Rochester, Mr Francis went on to speak of the parts of the Mission work with which he was more especially connected. Such was the Lads' Club, by which it was attempted to retain a hold on the lads when too old to attend school. This Club has largely increased of late. After speaking of the various means of supplying recreation to the people, concerts, lectures and the like, and also of the good work being done by the Dispensary under Dr H. D. Rolleston, he appealed to all to come down and see for themselves; there was nothing like living among the people to see what they were and what could be and was being done for them. It would keep the College in touch with the Mission, and that was what the Mission wanted—it must have the College to back it up: those in Cambridge and those in Walworth must work together.

The Missioner, the Rev W. I. Phillips, said there could be no doubt but that apart from spiritual good, a vast amount of temporal good was done by the Mission. In fact it was one of his grievances that during such a very small part of their (the Missioners') time they were parsons at all; he would be afraid to say how many times a week he visited the sanitary commissioner's office, and how often the police station.

Mr Watson then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by C. Foxley, B.A.:—"That the large increase in the district assigned to the Mission, the rapid progress to completion of the New Church, and the necessity for providing a new Mission Room, are important facts which call for earnest efforts on the part of all friends of the Mission."

H. Simpson, B.A., proposed, and the Rev W. I. Phillips seconded a vote of thanks to Dr H. D. Rolleston for his exertions on behalf of the Dispensary.

Both motions were carried unanimously.

A short discussion followed and the proceedings then terminated.

During the Long Vacation the following Members of the College visited the Mission:—W. L. Benthall, G. S. Middlemiss, W. N. Roseveare, W. A. Russell, B. Wynne-Willson, A. R. T. Winckley, D. E. Walker, E. B. Ward.

The Junior Secretary (A. J. Robertson) will be glad to receive the names of any who can stay at Walworth during any part of the Christmas or Easter Vacations.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of

Term. The senior Members remain the same, the junior Members are:—H. E. H. Coombes, E. A. Hensley, J. B. Palmer, A. J. Robertson, H. Simpson, R. H. Stacey.

The Senior Treasurer and the two Secretaries were re-elected, and W. L. Benthall was elected Junior Treasurer.

It is earnestly hoped that the establishment of the Dispensary will appeal to the numerous Johnians who are students of science and medicine as a new and strong claim upon their interest in the College Mission. Advanced students, and those recently qualified, who are attending hospitals in London, are invited to visit the Dispensary, and, if they are able to give active help, to communicate with Dr Rolleston at St Bartholomew's Hospital E.C.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1889.

Lent Term.

Men come up Monday Jan. 14.
Lectures begin Wednesday.....Jan. 16.
College Examinations about March 11—16.
[Term kept Sunday.....March 17.]

Easter Term.

Men come up Thursday April 25.
Lectures begin Friday April 26.
College Examinations about June 3—8.
[Term kept Tuesday June 11.]

Michaelmas Term.

Sizarship Examination Tuesday Oct. 1.
Freshmen come up by Monday Oct. 7.
„ Lectures begin.....Wednesday....Oct. 9.
Other years come up Wednesday....Oct. 9.
„ „ Lectures begin Friday Oct. 11.
College Examinations about Dec. 2—6.
[Term kept Saturday Dec. 7.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 15,
April 25, June 14, and Oct. 8.

CORRIGENDA IN NO. LXXXVI.

Page 172 line 6: *for* suspense *read* surprise.
„ 173 „ 10: *for* Part *read* Past.
„ 179 „ 20: *for* illum *read* illam.
„ 197 „ 28: *for* burned *read* buried.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer, 1888.

Donations.

DONORS.

Annals of the House of Percy, from the Conquest to the opening of the Nineteenth Century. By Edward Barrington de Fonblanque. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Aa.	The Duke of Northumberland,
Ashe (Thomas). Songs of a Year. 8vo. Lond. 1888	The Author.
Darwin (Charles). The Power of Movement in Plants. 8vo. Lond. 1880. Xx. 29.34	-
Drew (W. H.). Solutions to Problems contained in a Geometrical Treatise on Conic Sections. 8vo. Lond. 1868. Xx. 38.73 ..	
Lupton (Sydney). Elementary Chemical Arithmetic with 1100 Problems. 8vo. Lond. 1882. Xx. 38.74	
Todhunter (Isaac). Treatise on Analytical Statics. 5th Edition. Edited by J. D. Everett. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Xx. 38.70....	
Bourne (C. W.). Key to Todhunter's Conic Sections. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Xx. 38.71 ..	
Hunter (H. St J.). Key to Todhunter's Differential Calculus. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 38.72	
Elements of Plane Geometry. 2 Parts. By the Committee of the Association for Geometrical Teaching. 8vo. Lond. 1884-86. Xx. 38.68-69	
Bersier (Eugene). Coligny:—the Earlier Life of the Great Huguenot. Translated by A. H. Holmden. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Yy. 29.24	
Pressensé (E. de). The Ancient World and Christianity. Translated by A. H. Holmden. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Z. 19.18	Dr D. Mac Alister.
Translations of Foreign Biological Memoirs. Edited by J. Burdon Sanderson. 8vo. Oxford, 1887	
Watts (Henry). Dictionary of Chemistry.—Revised and entirely re-written by H. Forster Morley and M. M. Pattison Muir. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 18	
Coutts Trotter. In Memoriam. By Michael Foster, John Willis Clark, and Sedley Taylor. 8vo. Camb. 1888	
Blackie (W. G.). An Address on Commercial Education. 8vo. Glasgow, 1888	
Milne (John J.). Weekly Problem Papers. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Xx. 38.76	
— Companion to the Weekly Problem Papers. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 38.75 ..	
The Practitioner. April to June, 1888. Xx. 25	
Thomson (J. J.). Applications of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 38.77	

VOL. XV.

R R

- Hodgson (Francis), *Memoir of.* By his son James T. Hodgson. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1878. Cc. 12.24 and 25
- Walford (Edward). *The County Families of the United Kingdom.* 4th Edition. 4to. Lond. 1868. Yy. 33
- Horaz. *Entdeckungen und Forschungen.* von R. Bobrik. Teil I. 4to. Leipzig, 1885. Zz. 25
- Juvenalis *Satyræ.* 8vo. Paris, 1493.....
- Rohde (Ulr. Andr.). *De Veterum Poëtarum Sapientia Gnomica.* 8vo. Havniae, 1800..
- Aubert (L. C. M.). *Den Latinske Verbalflexion.* 8vo. Christiana, 1875
- Melzi (Gaetano). *Dizionario di Opere anonime e pseudonime di Scrittori Italiani o come che sia aventi relazione all'Italia.* 3 Tomi. 8vo. Milan, 1848-59. Hh. 1
- Gesamt-Verlags-Katalog des deutschen Buchhandels. Band. XII. Lief. VII. u. VIII.
- Valerius Maximus (C.). *Nuper editus.* 8vo. Aldus, 1534. Dd. 18.36.....
- Bickersteth (Rev. Edward), *Memoir of.* By T. R. Birks. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1852. Yy. 29.....
- Langdale (Lord), *Memoirs of.* By Thomas Duffus Hardy. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1850. Yy. 29.....
- Hamilton (Dr Richard Winter), *Memoir of.* By W. H. Stowell, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1850. Yy. 29.....
- Yates (Dr William), *Memoir of.* By James Hoby, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Yy. 29 ..
- Dykes (Rev. Thomas), *Memoir of.* By John King; also *Sermons of.* Edited by William Knight. 8vo. Lond. 1849. Yy. 29
- Averell (Rev. Adam), *Memoir of the Life and Labours of.* By Alexander Stewart and George Rivington. 8vo. Lond. 1849. Yy. 29
- Fox (Charles James), *Memoirs of the Later Years of.* By J. B. Trotter. 8vo. Lond. 1811 ..
- Aveling (Thomas W.). *Memorials of the Clayton Family.* 8vo. Lond. 1867. Yy. 29
- Gabriel (Bishop of Imereth), *Sermons by.* Translated by S. C. Malan. 8vo. Lond. 1867. Y. 18
- Fuhrmann (W. D.). *Handbuch der Classischen Litteratur.* 4 Band. in 5 Abth. 8vo. Halle, 1807. Zz. 23.23-27
- Brzoska (Dr H. G.). *Die Nothwendigkeit pädagogischer Seminare.* 8vo. Leipzig, 1836..
- Kramers Jz. (J.). *Algemeene Kuntswoordentolk.* 2de Verbde. 8vo. Gouda, 1855.....
- Jerusalem, *The Protestant Bishopric in.* From the Official Documents; with Notes by H. Smith and an Introduction by A. McCaul, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Z. 18.....
- Merton College, Oxford, *The Foundation Statutes of.* A.D. 1270; with the subsequent Ordinances of Archbishops Peckham, Chichely, and Laud. Edited by E. F. Percival. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Yy. 28.....

Professor Mayor

- Stark (James). The Westminster Confession of Faith critically compared with the Holy Scriptures. 8vo. Lond. 1863. Y. 17
- Phillips (Geo.). Englische Reichs-und Rechtsgeschichte seit der Ankunft der Normannen im Jahre 1066 nach Christi Geburt. 8vo. Berlin, 1827. Ww. 37
- Pomponius Mela. De Situ Orbis. Libri tres. 4to. Iscæ Dunmoriourum, 1711
- Ter Haar (Bernard). Commentatio de Heraclidis. 4to. 1827. Hh. 8.44
- Marsden (William), A brief Memoir of the Life and Writings of. Written by himself. 4to. Lond. 1838. C. 4.45
- Catalogue of the Library of the Writers to His Majesty's Signet. 4 Parts. 4to. Edinburgh, 1833, L. 6
- Arnoldt (D. Daniel Heinrich). Historie der Königsbergischen Universität. 2 Vols. 8vo. Königsberg, 1746. Yy. 28
- Jaeck (Heinr. Joach). Vollständige Beschreibung der öffentlichen Bibliothek zu Bamberg. 3 Vols. in 2. 8vo. Nürnberg, 1834-35. Zz. 4
- Malan (S. C.). The Conflicts of the Holy Apostles. 12mo. Lond. 1871. Z. 38.7 ..
- Cædmon's des Angelsachsen biblische Dichtungen. Herausgeg. von. K. W. Bouterwek. 2 Thle. (in 1). 8vo. Elberfeld, 1849-51 ..
- Hesychii Dictionarium. 4to. Hagenoæ, 1521. Aa.
- Auli Flacci Persii. Satyræ: cum quinque Commentariis. Badio Ascensio. fol. Galliae, 1523
- Foxwell (H. S.). The Economic Movement in England. 8vo. Camb. 1887. Ww. 34.6..
- Proceedings of the Bimetallic Conference held at Manchester, 4th and 5th April, 1888. 8vo. Manchester, 1888. Ww. 37
- Entomological Society of London. Transactions for the year, 1888. Part I. Library table.
- Cauchy (Augustin). Oeuvres Complètes. 1re Serie. Tome. VI. 4to. Paris, 1888. Xx. 33
- Taylor (Thomas). Commentaries of Proclus on Euclid's Elements, Book I.; with Translation of the Theological Elements of Proclus, &c. 4to. Lond. 1789. Ii. 6.30-31
- Saussure (M. de). Voyages dans les Alpes, précédés d'un Essai sur l'histoire naturelle des environs de Genève. Tomes 8. 8vo. Neuchatel, 1796-1803
- Camden (W.). Reges, Reginae, Nobiles et Alii in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, usque 1600. 4to. Lond. 1600. Aa. 2
- Cambridge Philological Society. Proceedings. XVI-XVIII. 1887. Library table.....
- Greenhill (A. G.). A Chapter on the Integral Calculus. 8vo. Lond. 1888
- Price (J.). Remarks on the Study of Languages, and Hints on Comparative Translation and Philological Construing. 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1869.....
- Professor Mayor.
- Mr H. S. Foxwell.
- F. V. Theobalds, Esq.
- Mr Pendlebury.
- Mr Scott.
- The Council of the Philological Society.
- The Author.
- Prof. B. H. Kennedy.

- Adams (Herbert B.). *The College of William and Mary. A Contribution to the History of Higher Education, &c.* 8vo. Washington, 1887
- *The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities.* 8vo. Washington, 1887
- Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at its meeting at Washington, March, 1887. 8vo. Washington, 1887
- Sylvester (Prof.). *Lectures on the Theory of Reciprocants.* 5 Parts. 4to. Xx. 32.63..
- Quekett (Rev. William). *My Sayings and Doings, with Reminiscences of my Life.* 8vo. Lond. 1888. Yy. 29.36
- Educational Department of Washington.
- The Author.
- The Author.

Additions.

- Annual Register for 1887. Yy. 18.41.
- Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland. Edited by Joseph Bain. Vol. IV. A.D. 1357—1509. 4to. Edinburgh, 1888. Yy. 33.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society's publications:—
- i. Essex (James). *Journal of a Tour through part of Flanders and France in August, 1773.* Edited by W. M. Fawcett. 8vo. Camb. 1888. Library table.
- ii. Report and Communications of Cambridge Antiquarian Society. 1885-86. 8vo. Camb. 1888. Library table.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Græca. Vol. XV. Edidit Hieron. Vitelli. 8vo. Berolini, 1888.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XII. fol. Berolini, 1888. Ee. 9.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XVII. Pars. I. 8vo. Vindobonæ, 1888. Z. 35.27.
- Darwin (Charles). *Life and Letters.* Edited by his son, Francis Darwin. 3rd Edition. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 29.37-39.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XV. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Zz. 4.15.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by James A. H. Murray. Part IV. Sect. 1—2. fol. Oxford, 1888. Library table.
- Diodorus. *Bibliotheca Historica.* Recognovit Fredericus Vogel. Vol. I. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1888. Ii. 11.
- Early English Text Society's publications:—
- i. Early English Verse. *Lives of Saints* (earliest version). Laud MS. Ed. Dr C. Horstmann. 8v. Lond. 1887. X. 5.
- ii. Henry Bradshaw's *Life of S. Werburgh.* (Pynson, 1521). Ed. Dr C. Horstmann.
- iii. *Vices and Virtues*, from the unique Stowe MS., ab. 1200 A.D. Ed. Dr C. Horstmann. Part I. X. 5.
- iv. *Torrent of Portyngale*, from the unique MS. in the Chetham Library. Ed. E. Adam, Ph.D. (Extra Series). X. 6.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Edition. Vol. XXIII. 4to. Edinburgh, 1888. X. 2. 23.
- English Dialect Society's publications:—
- i. Holland (Robert). *Glossary of words used in the County of Chester.* Part III. 8vo. Lond. 1886.
- ii. Elworthy (Frederic Thomas). *West Somerset Word-Book.* 8vo. Lond. 1886.

- iii. Parish (W. D.) and Shaw (W. F.). A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
 iv. Darlington (Thomas). The Folk-Speech of South Cheshire. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
 Euclid's Opera Omnia. Elementa Vol. V. Ed. J. L. Heiberg. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1888. II. 11.
 Frontinus (Jul.). Strategematon Libri IV. Ed. Gottholdus Gundermann. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1888.
 Godefroy (Frédéric). Dictionnaire de L'Ancienne Langue Française. Tom. V. 4to. Paris, 1888. Zz. 3.
 Historical Manuscript Commission:—Eleventh Report. Part V. The MSS. of the Earl of Dartmouth. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
 Pitra (J. B.). Analecta Novissima. Tom. II. 4to. Paris, 1888. Z. 32.40.
 Pococke (Dr Richard). Travels through England. Vol. I. Edited by J. J. Cartwright. 8vo. Camden Society, 1888. Yy. 17.147.
 Wyclif's Latin Works. Sermones. Vol. II. Edited by Dr Johann Loserth. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Y. 16.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1888.

Donations.

DONORS.

The Cambridge Review. Vol. IX. E 6. W	Mr Hill.
The Fables of Bidpai. "The Morall Philosophie of Doni," by Sir Thos. North, re-edited by Joseph Jacobs. 8vo. Lond. 1888. X. 31.11	Joseph Jacobs, Esq.
Pritchard (Rev. Prof. C.). Report on the Capacities of two Silver-on-Glass Mirrors of different focal Lengths. Read before the Royal Society 18 April, 1888.....	The Author.
Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the. Part. II. 8vo. Washington, 1886. Xx. 16.47	Smithsonian Institution.
Stanley (W. F.). Mathematical Drawing and Measuring Instruments. 6th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 38.78	The Author.
Wilson (Jo.), D.D. Life of, by George Smith, LL.D. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1879. C. 12	The Author.
Carey (Wm.), D.D., Shoemaker and Missionary, Life of. By George Smith, LL.D. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1887. C. 12	
Smith (Geo.), C.I.E., LL.D. Fifty Years of Foreign Missions. 14th Edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1880	
Missionary Reports of the Free Church of Scotland. A Tract. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1888	
Laws (Rev. R.), M.A. Table of Concords and Paradigm of the Chinyanja Language, as spoken at Lake Nyasa. Edinburgh, 1885..	Rev. G. Smith, D.D.
Lafone (S. A.). Lóndres y Catamarca. Por Samuel A. Lafone y Quevedo, M.A. de la Universidad de Cambridge. 4to. Buenos Aires, 1888. Ww. 3.48	The Author.
Easterby (William). History of the Law of Tithes in England. (Yorke Prize Essay). 8vo. University Press, 1888. K. 8.47	The Author.

- The Practitioner. Vol. XL. Xx. 25
 Lindemann (Prof. Dr F.). Ueber Molekular-
 physik. 4to. Berlin, 1888
 MacAlister (Dr Donald). Abstracts of the
 Croonian Lectures on Antipyretics. 8vo.
 Lond. 1888.....
 Nature. Vol. XXXVII. Nov. 1887—April
 1888. Xx. 13
 Furstenberg (Ferdinand Lib. Baron de). Poe-
 mata. Ed. alt. Amst. *apud Dan. Els.*
 8vo. 1671. Zz. 24
 Keuchenius (Robertus). Musæ Juveniles. 8vo.
 Amst. 1662. Zz. 24.6
 Septem Illustrium Virorum Poemata. Ed. alt.
 Amst. *apud Dan. Els.* 1672. Zz. 24.4 ..
 Markland (Jer.). Epistola Critica. 8vo. Cant.
 1723. Zz. 23.1
 Tyrwhitt (Thomas). Vindication of the Appen-
 dix to Rowley's Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1782..
 Pamphlets (Various). 1 Vol. 8vo. 1830—
 1836. X. 11.....
 Tracts (Various). By H. St John, Lord Boling-
 broke, and J. Manduit. 1 Vol. 8vo. 1735
 —1761. Hh. 13.1
 Weber (Prof. Carl Friedr.). Repertorium der
 classischen Alterthumswissenschaft. 4 Bde.
 (in 2). 8vo. Essen. 1832-4. Hh. 1
 Sermons (Funeral). 2 Vols. 8vo. 1790—1826.
 X. 11.2, 3
 Westmonasteriensis (Lusus Alteri). Cur. Jac.
 Mure, Hen. Bull, Car. B. Scott. Partes
 I. and II. 8vo. Oxon. Lond. Cant. 1863-67.
 Zz. 24.46 and 47
 Charges, Sermons, &c. 1 Vol. 4to. 1813—
 1847. X. 11.....
 Lindsey (Theophilus), M.A. Works. 9 Vols.
 8vo. Lond. 1782—1810. Y. 8.1-9.....
 Mahon (Lord). History of the War of the
 Succession in Spain. 8vo. Lond. 1832.
 Ww. 7.16
 Chapman (Rev. John), Memorials of the. 8vo.
 Lond. 1863. C. 12.30.....
 Stam (Friedr. Lud.). Vorschule zum
 Ulfila, oder Grammatik der
 Gothischen Sprache. 8vo. Pa-
 derborn, 1851.....
 Zahn (Joh. Christ.). Erläuterung
 der Gothischen Sprachüberreste. Zz. 39.10
 8vo. Braunschweig, 1804
 Hahn (K. A.). Auswahl aus Ulfilas.
 8vo. Heidelberg, 1849
 Wetterling (Wilhelm G.). Frag-
 mentum Linguae Gothicae ex Au-
 gustino. 12mo. Upsaliae, 1736
 Swainson (C. A.). The Nicene and Apostles'
 Creeds. 8vo. Lond. 1875. Z. 7.15
 Hymers (J.), D.D. Treatise on Analytical
 Geometry. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1848
 Jones (Rev. Richard), A.M. Essay on the
 Distribution of Wealth. 8vo. Lond. 1831.
 Ww. 35.26.....

Dr D. Mac Alister.

Mr Pendlebury.

Professor Mayor.

- Andreæ (Paullus Christoph. Gottlob). De Solonis Legum erga Debitores Lenitate Commentatio. 4to. Vitebergæ, 1812. II. 8
- Taylor Institution, Oxford, Catalogue of the Library of. 8vo. Oxford, 1861. Gg. 11.40
- Teubner. Mittheilungen der Verlagsbuchhandlung in Leipzig. 1 Vol. 1868—1875. Gg. 11.40
- Hutcheson (Francis), LL.D. An Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections. 3rd Edition. 12mo. Glasgow, 1769. H. 14
- Mandeville (B.), M.D. An Enquiry into the Causes of the frequent Executions at Tyburn. 8vo. Lond. 1725. II. 11
- Bibliotheca Graeca et Latina (Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Comte de Rewiczky). Editio altera. 8vo. Berolini, 1794. Hh. 1
- Catalogue annuel de la Librairie Française. Par C. Reinwald. 9me Année.-1886. 8vo. Paris. Hh. 1
- Catalogus Dissertationum Academicarum quibus nuper aucta est Bibliotheca Bodleiana, 1832. fol. Oxonii, 1834. L. 6
- Horace. Epodes, Satires, and Epistles. Trans. by the Rev. Francis Howes. 12mo. Lond. 1845. X. 38.41
- Magna Carta. 4to. Oxon. 1868. Yy. 25
- Brownbill (John). Principles of English Canon Law. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1883. K. 10.39
- Frischlinus (Nicodem.). Opera Poetica. 3 Vols. Argentorati, 1598—1604. Zz. 24.1-3
- Dissertissimi viri Rogeri Aschami, Angli, familiarum Epistolarum Libri Tres. (with MS. notes). 12mo. Londini, 1576. U. 20.24...

Professor Mayor.

Additions.

- Addy (Sidney O.). Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Sheffield. E. D. S. 8vo. Lond. 1888.
- Bullein (William). A Dialogue against the Feuer Pestilence. Edited by Mark W. Bullen and A. H. Bullen. Part I. E. E. T. S. 8vo. Lond. 1888.
- Darboux (Gaston). Leçons sur la Théorie Générale des Surfaces. 1re and 2me Parties (1re Fascicule). 8vo. Paris, 1887-82. Xx. 37.
- Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature. Edited by Halkett and Laing. Vol. IV. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1888. Gg. 14.41.
- English Dialect Library Catalogue. Part II. 1880—1888. E. D. S. 8vo. Lond. 1888.
- Halphen (G. H.). Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques. 1re Partie. 8vo. Paris, 1886. Xx. 37.
- Harrison (William). Description of England. 2nd and 3rd Parts. Edited by Frederick J. Furnivall. 4to. Lond. 1877—1881. Yy. 39.1-2.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission:—Calendar of MSS. belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, preserved at Hatfield House. Part II. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Yy. 33.
- Jervis (W. H.). The Gallican Church and the Revolution. 1 Vol. 8vo. Lond. 1882. Z. 17.59.

- Lactantii Firmiani, *Anthologia elegantissimas Sententias complectens*. Per Tho. Becon. 8vo. Lugduni, 1558. A. 3.19*.
- Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. By James Gairdner. Rolls Series, Vol. XI., 1888. Yy. 1.16.
- Lowsley (Major B.). *Glossary of Berkshire Words and Phrases*. E. D. S. 8vo. Lond. 1888.
- Merguet (H.). *Lexikon zu den Schriften Ciceros*. 2 Teil. 3 Heft. 4to. Jena. 1888. Library table.
- Newman (W. L.). *The Politics of Aristotle*. 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1887. Zz. 16.52-53.
- Onomasticon to Forcellini's Lexicon. Vol. IV. Part XXXIII.
- Sophocles. Edited by R. C. Jebb, M.A. *Œdipus Tyrannus*, *Œdipus Coloneus*, *Antigone*. 8vo. Camb. 1885-88. Zz. 18.
- Spinoza (Benedictus de). *Opera*. Edd. Van Vloten and Land. 2 Vols. 8vo. Hagae, 1882-83. Ww. 24.37-38.



THE TRICENARY OF THE *EAGLE*.

THE first number of the *Eagle* appeared in the Lent Term of 1858; it has therefore now more than completed its thirtieth year. Last Term it was suggested by one of our Editors, who has since left Cambridge for Burma, that it would be well to celebrate in some fitting way this epoch in the life of the lusty Bird. No way seemed likelier to bring together in the celebration the past and the present Editors than the old English way of a friendly dinner, and as time was too short and examinations too long to arrange for it last Term, it was agreed to hold the dinner early in the present one. Accordingly, on February 2, the resident subscribers who had served on the Editorial Committee met in the rooms of the Permanent Editor, Dr MacAlister, and spent an evening which, by the testimony of hosts and guests alike, was at once happy, and Aquiline, and Johnian. Two ex-editors only were missing—Mr Whitaker, away in the Engadine for his health, now happily as we hear in a fair way to be restored, and Mr Foxwell, kept back at the last moment by a pressing engagement. Here is a list of the diners—The Master, Mr F. C. Wace, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Caldecott, Mr Mullinger, Mr Tottenham, Dr MacAlister (*Chairman*), Mr Tanner, Mr Roseveare, Mr G. C. M. Smith (*Press-Editor*), Mr G. J. Turner (*Treasurer*), Mr Sikes, Mr Hankin, Mr Wynne-Willson (*Secretary*). And here is the bill of fare in *fac-simile*.

*Peace and goodwill to this fair meeting !
I come not with hostility, but greeting,
Not Eagle-like to scream, but dove-like coo it—ii 147*



The College of Saint John of high renown—ii 266

The Eagle

first published

1858

Only let us all pull together in this concern, with a strong pull and a steady swing, that the EAGLE may be a rallying point and a watchword among us ; something to fasten College spirit upon when here ; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away ; the spirit which cracks up its own as the best College in the best University in the best Country in the world—i 4

Those amateur periodicals are few indeed to which so long a life is allotted, and the Editorial Committee feel that their thanks are due to the Contributors to whom the EAGLE owes its present vigorous condition—v 368

It wont cost much, p'raps eighteenpence, not more—vi 37

MENU

Food for the EAGLE—vii 359

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2 1889

Symposia illa sobria et severa sed eadem festiva et faceta—
xiv 220

Pontoise Soup

Quid jus, quid valeat?—xi 455

The soup was conquered—xi 342

Soles à la Cardinal

Whitebait

Sine sole sileo—viii 274

Albi pisciculi incerti generis—xi 455

Hôtelets d'huitres

Timbales à la Mazarin

A few natives—xi 388

I cannot tell what the dickens his name is—xi 439

Haunch of Venison

Poulets à la Tartare

The fallowe deere—v 174

Young chickens—xi 23

ferried back for the nonce o'er the stream called the Stygian
—xi 397

Pheasants

Homard au gratin

One Bird is best, all Johnians agree—xiv 387

A lobster boiled—viii 236 *red in tooth and claw*—xi 19

Poudin diplomatique

Kitchen dainties rich and sweet—vi 297

Dolce far niente—xiv 385

Chartreuse Jelly

The Carthusian rule—vi 325

Just a dash of rum in it—xiv 89

Neapolitan Ices

Like a shiver de freeze round a apple garden—xiv 89

executed at Naples—x 91

DESSERT

Fruit of all descriptions—xi 393

Austrian Apples

Pineapples

Grapes

Almonds and Raisins

Lychees

Discite granatis oculos avertere pomis

Uvae si crudam capitis sonus exit in hei vae

Parcite vesanum prunis impendere amorem—x 351

Olives Cherry Brandy Biscuits

Like the green patina upon an ancient coin—xiv 224

Of stone fruits in general be shy—x 350

I need not want for farinaceous provision—xi 576

WINES

Nunc te Bacche canam—iv 325

Perrier Champagne

Poppysmate crebro

Exsilit explosus cortex spumante lagena—xi 455

Johannisberg Hock

A little piece of Rhenish wine—xiv 326

St Julien

What are your opinions, Sir, on the subject of the Elect Angels? Don't know at all, was the reply, Will you try some Claret?—i 175

Sherry

The amber clear shines liquid bright—ii 176

We made ourselves very happy over our dinner—ix 154

Of apropos passages quoted three score

And with ease would have quoted a million more—xi 398

The glory of our EAGLE was not so much in the height to which it soared, as in the length of time during which it remained upon the wing—xi 52

The future of the EAGLE will be as bright as its past has been—xiii 70



The quotations had been looked out by Dr MacAlister, and they not only served to heighten the flavour of the excellent fare provided by the College Cook, but also brought out a host of interesting reminiscences from the *emeriti*, who recognised this phrase and that article, and could tell who coined it and why so and so wrote it. Speaking for the junior members, we can truly say that never before did they so fully realise the historic interest and value of the Magazine, and the closeness of its association with all that is best in the development of the College.

At a convenient stage in the proceedings Dr MacAlister rose and said—

Master and fellow-editors,

One of the things we impress on our contributors is the importance of brevity. We inculcate it in a general way before their manuscripts are sent in, and we enforce it in particular cases by judicious excision afterwards. It would ill become us to forget our own rule, and I will therefore lay it down from the chair that brevity is to mark our speeches to-night. I have to propose to you a toast that happily speaks for itself, so I need not sin against brevity in commending it, least of all to you who are associated together by your connexion with a Magazine which is nothing if not Johnian. I ask you to drink to the *Prosperity of the College*—the College which heads the list of academic honours, the College which has never suffered a struggling student of promise to go unhelped, the College which amid all the fluctuations of fashion and the caprices of popular favour has ever maintained a sturdy independence, the College whose membership is a more than masonic bond of union and of brotherliness, the College whose glory the *Eagle* reflects, and (let us not be over-modest on an occasion like this) not only reflects but enhances. I have not to seek for the right man to respond to this toast; the Master by his presence to-night gives us token that he has a true sense of the importance of the *Eagle* to the College, and that the services he once rendered to the Magazine as its Secretary are not the last he is prepared to give us. I therefore join with the *Prosperity of the College* the *Health of Dr Taylor, our Master and former Colleague*.

The Master, in responding, contrasted the present University and intercollegiate organisation with the isolation of the colleges in former times. Each (he said) provided by itself for the instruction of its own students. But when the *Eagle* was first published, not only did the College stand apart in this way from the others; it was divided practically into two separate colleges. Each of the tutorial "sides" provided all the college teaching for its own men. Men on different sides went to different lectures, and so saw but little of one another. When the Tripos list was coming out, the question was not merely whether this College should have the Senior Wrangler, but whose side should have him? France's or Atlay's? for Mr France (soon afterwards Archdeacon of Ely) and Mr Atlay (now Bishop of Hereford) were the two principal Tutors, Mr Parkinson being the principal Mathematical Lecturer on France's side, and Mr Todhunter on Atlay's. In 1859 Mr Atlay became Vicar of Leeds, and for a time Mr France was sole Tutor. The change to the present system was recorded in the *Chronicle* for the Michaelmas Term 1860 (*Eagle* ii 204). The system of separate teaching for the "sides" was only possible with a very limited range of subjects. The amalgamation of the sides for lecture purposes was therefore a step towards the multiplication of studies, and towards the present intercollegiate system. The *Eagle* from the first sought to widen men's interests: it said that there were other problems to be solved than those of mathematics, and that too little attention was paid to history, philosophy, and literature. Now it could not be denied that this aspiration of the *Eagle* had been realised. But when studies, and we might add games and amusements, say pursuits, were multiplied, there was an increased tendency to fall into sets interested in particular pursuits. The *Eagle* sought to counteract that evil by providing something which might be 'a rallying point and a watchword' to

all members of the College (*Eagle* i 4, see the *menu*), and bind men still to it when they went away. This it had done for nearly one-third of century, for it was the longest-lived by far of *amateur* academic periodicals (see again the *menu*), and it did it more effectually now than ever. Read recent numbers, and you would find something to interest everyone, whatever his favourite pursuit. Thus it served as a link between men of different sets while here, and as a link between men scattered to all parts of the country and those within the College walls, and as a link between the present and the past.

Mr Tanner then rose at the Chairman's request and spoke as follows—

Mr Chairman, Master, and Gentlemen,

At first I was rather at a loss to know why it should have fallen to my lot to propose the health of the *Eagle*, until I remembered, first, that I am one of the most recent additions to the august body of ex-editors, and, secondly, that it is the duty of the youngest groomsmen to respond for the bridesmaids. My experience of the performances of the youngest groomsmen on these occasions is that they are marked by a good deal of trepidation, some irrelevance, and that air of incompetence which is the peculiar characteristic of the bridegroom and his minions. I am afraid that all these qualities will be present also in my speech tonight.

The thirtieth anniversary of the *Eagle* is a great occasion. It marks off our College magazine once for all from those ephemeral publications which other Colleges have from time to time attempted. Such, for instance, as Mr Wace was telling me just now, was the *Lion*, published in Trinity. The *Lion* was soon followed by the *Bear*, another periodical emanating from the same College, and this again by the *David*, 'who slew both the Lion and the Bear.' But even the *David* has not survived. Coming to more recent times, we recollect the publication of the *Christ's College Magazine*. Of the first two or three numbers we speak with all respect, for they were excellently edited—but what shall we say of the others? Are there any others? Not long ago Jesus attempted to start *The Chanticker*, and it reached a third or fourth number, but so far as I

know nothing has since been heard of it. And *The Chanticleer* at its best was a barn-door sort of fowl—quite unlike our own noble Bird, of which we can say, slightly amending the words which appear upon the *menu* to-night—'The glory of the *Eagle* was *not only* in the height to which it soared, *but also* in the length of time during which it remained upon the wing.'

My own recollection does not extend very far back, but during the time that I was upon the Editorial Committee we were loyally and cordially supported by the College. The senior members sent us articles, and the undergraduates, if they failed somewhat on the literary side, supplied us with editors whose ability and energy were only equalled by their personal charm. It is true we have had difficulties to contend with. The Editors never had to write all the articles and invent the facts for the *Chronicle*, but I recollect one number in which a most acrimonious correspondence was maintained with an unusual amount of personal bitterness, and maintained exclusively by members of the Editorial Committee, writing upon a subject in which they had no interest whatever.

But it is not so much of the past I am to speak as of the future, and our future is guaranteed. After having been so long on the Editorial Committee it is impossible that I should leave it without a great respect for Dr MacAlister's ability as an Editor. No one could be more keen-sighted for articles and notes upon matters of interest. He has been the first to make the *Chronicle* a special feature of the magazine, and most other recent improvements we owe to him. He has grudged neither time nor labour, and of his success we are all judges. I am sure I shall do right in proposing the health (and happiness) of the Bird to couple with this toast the name of Dr MacAlister, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. Under him the magazine has been steadily improving, and it is little to expect that 'the future of the *Eagle* will be as bright as its past has been.' From Dr MacAlister we hope for greater things—we hope that the glory of the *Eagle*, great as it has been in the past, will reach under him, as Lord Digby phrased it, 'a meridian, vertical, and noon-day splendour.'

Dr MacAlister, after expressing his cordial thanks in the name of his colleagues and himself, read

an extract from a letter sent by Mr Joseph Mayor, one of the first Editors of the Magazine: he said—"I think J. M. Wilson and W. E. Mullins must be considered the actual founders of the *Eagle*. They called on me one day to suggest the starting of a College Magazine, and after various meetings we hit upon the particular form of constitution, combining permanence with change, which has I think been one cause of its surviving all its rivals and contemporaries, and constantly improving both in matter and form. I was remarking to an old Johnian the other day that the last number appeared to me to be the best which had yet appeared. I fancy Wace must be the only one of the original Editorial Committee who is now in residence. I remember the fierce fights he and Wilson used to have anent the merits of Ashe's verses." Dr MacAlister then set forth certain striking evidences of the present welfare of the Magazine. This Term it would be necessary to print at least 650 copies; of these well over thirty were taken by subscribers who showed their conviction of our stability by subscribing for five years in advance. The last number was the largest ever issued, it ran to 100 pages, and yet, according to a competent critic like Mr Joseph Mayor, its quality had not been sacrificed to its bulk. An unprecedented proportion of the freshmen had become subscribers, until at length the Editors had to stay their invitations to subscribe, as the edition printed had literally run out. In consequence of this hearty support, and of the increased readiness to pay up outstanding subscriptions, the finances were in a flourishing condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands being very substantial indeed. The Editors were accordingly prepared to make the Magazine still more worthy of support than hitherto, by increasing its size and by providing illustrations when they could be suitably introduced; he would hint for example at a gorgeous picture to accompany an article by

Mr Wace on the Heraldry of the College, and an engraving of the new organ screen in the Chapel designed by the son of Sir Gilbert Scott. Moreover it was not impossible that they might now and then vote a donation to some deserving but less prosperous organisation within the College. He was continually getting letters from old Johnians bearing witness to the interest that was taken by them in the *Eagle* and in the doings of the College as therein recorded. He was convinced that if we all acted together in the spirit that found utterance in the first number of the *Eagle*, and reappeared on the first page of the bill of fare, there was no height of prosperity in the past which might not be equalled or surpassed by the College in the future, and the present Society of the *Eagle* were of one mind that their part should be manfully done to foster that spirit. He concluded by citing a Gaelic saying, thus rendered in a cordial letter he had received from Sir Patrick Colquhoun—*Three times the life of the dog is the life of the man, three times the life of the man is the life of the deer, and three times the life of the deer is the life of the Eagle!* He would leave them to work out the sum, and to draw their own conclusions.

The Secretary, Mr Wynne-Willson, next addressed the company and said—

Dr MacAlister, Master, and “most potent grave and reverend seniors,”

I think fortune has particularly favoured me in ordaining that my first post-prandial speech should be made in proposing the health of such a distinguished body. There are a few here who watched the first timid issue of the *Eaglet* from his nest; all have helped to rear and nourish him till he has assumed his present fine and lusty proportions. The goodly condition of the Bird is due to their untiring efforts; and here I must refer to the important part in the *Eagle's* history played by one who is present to-night, I mean Dr Sandys. We are now celebrating the 30th year of the Magazine's existence. Dr Sandys had the main management of it for one-third of

that time, and has ever since materially aided the Committee by his graceful pen and by his extensive influence. We must not to-night forget those past Editors who are absent, but whose subsequent brilliant careers have redounded so much to the credit of the *Eagle*. A long train rises before our eyes. We see Head-Masters, in the foremost rank of their profession (Wilson, Abbott, Moss); we see a great classic and subtle philosopher, famous on his own account and also famous as being his brother's brother (Joseph Mayor); there is also a bright ornament of the Church (Canon Whitaker) who, but that ill-health detains him in warmer climes, would be amongst us to-night. Large as is the gap made by his absence, we are fortunate in having it so agreeably filled by his temporary successor (Mr Caldecott). We must also not forget one, now many hundred miles away, but for whose happy thought we should not now be enjoying this delightful evening (Mr Bagley).

When we, the junior Editors of the *Eagle*, think of the list of our distinguished predecessors, we feel that we are surrounded by a halo of reflected glory; we feel that we have not completely fulfilled our duty to the Bird by our efforts in the present. It is incumbent on us, like those who have gone before us, to do him credit also by our after career. It seems to me that there are three steps to greatness; the first is to come to St John's College, the second is to be elected to the staff of the *Eagle*, and the third, which so frequently follows as a natural consequence, is to become a Fellow, and a distinguished man. We look round this table, graced by the presence of such an illustrious company, and we think that some day we too may become Craven Scholars and Senior Classics, that we too may write standard histories of the University of Cambridge, that we too may rival Arnold, Krüger, Classen, and Shilleto in editing *Thucydides*, that we too may deliver speeches in perfect Latin from the rostrum of the Senate House, that we too may become great theologians, occupy the Vice-Cancellarial chair, and write the best books on Conic Sections. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink the *Health of the Ex-Editors*, with whom I couple the name of *Dr Sandys*.

The toast was duly honoured by the Editorial Committee, and Dr Sandys returned thanks in the following terms—

In rising to respond to this toast in the presence of the late Vice-Chancellor, the junior Esquire Bedell, the Praelector, and several Members of the Senate, and in the presence also of some of those whose friendly faces I have often seen in the galleries of the Senate House, I can hardly fail to recall the convenient custom of that Senate House, whereby the subject of a complimentary speech is absolved from the duty of speaking in reply. It is enough for him to look pleased, or proud, or at least patient. But it would be ungracious indeed if on this occasion I were to claim any similar privilege of silence, especially when I remember that I am bound to return thanks not merely for myself, but also for a long line of those who in the past have loyally done their duty by one of the best, and one of the most distinctive, institutions of the College. I therefore respond in the first place on behalf of those who, for want of a better name, may be called the Permanent Editors of former times; and primarily for one who may fairly be called our founder, Mr Joseph Mayor, who gave us our first constitution, and who now devotes to the *Classical Review* the same skill and tact that he devoted to the *Eagle* thirty years ago. Next in the list of principal editors I notice the name of the lamented Arthur Holmes, one of the most brilliant of that band of Salopians who have brought so much credit to our College, one whose happy rendering of the elegiac verses on *Sulpicia*, originally written in a University examination, has twice been printed in the pages of our College Magazine. How well I remember meeting him on the lawn in front of our New Court on his return from a time of rest and refreshment in the Isle of Wight, when in the lightness of my heart I greeted him with the words: 'Arthur is come again, and twice as fair,' little dreaming that I was so soon to hear of the 'passing of Arthur.' In the list before me, the eye falls next on the name of one of our poets, Mr Bowling, whose signatures of *Arculus* and *Cylindon* are familiar to us all; and next, on those of Mr Wace, who is happily present to-night, and Mr Hudson, who not unfrequently visits us. It was in 1864, at the beginning of my second year, that I was elected an undergraduate member of the Editorial Committee for one year, having been asked to stand by one of the Editors, Mr H. G. Hart, now the deservedly popular Head-master of Sedbergh. In 1873 I became responsible

for the general editorship, and in that position I continued for nine years, so that I have been an Editor for ten years in all. Thus, if it be true that 'the chief glory of the *Eagle*' (as Professor Selwyn said) 'is not so much in the height to which it soars, as in the length of time during which it remains upon the wing,' then, as I happen to have helped to keep it on the wing for a third part of its flight of thirty years, I may claim perhaps some small share of the modest merit ascribed to the *Eagle* itself by that brilliant epigrammatist, our former Lady Margaret Professor. I had often longed to be relieved of my labours, when, in the person of my friend Mr Caldecott, I happily lighted on one who was willing for a while to carry on the work. But soon after, there was serious thought of giving up the Magazine altogether; however, a meeting of subscribers was called, at which I had the honour of presiding; and I well remember reading to the meeting the excerpt from one of our earliest pages, which adorns this evening's *menu*: 'Let us all pull together in this concern, with a strong pull and a steady swing, that the *Eagle* may be a rallying point and a watchword among us; something to fasten College spirit upon when here; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away.' The meeting was addressed by Mr Tanner and others, and there was a general feeling of enthusiasm in favour of keeping the *Eagle* going. The Editors promised to do their best if properly supported, and soon afterwards the *Eagle*, which had lived so long on the strength of its sound constitution, received a still better constitution at the hands of our historical lecturers; and they, after giving the *Eagle* a new charter and a fresh lease of life, successively resigned their charge to the care of the able physician who now looks after the health of the noble Bird.

I have also to respond for the Secretaries of the past. The time would fail me if I dwelt in detail on all of them. The first name is that of W. H. Barlow, whose son is well known to us; and I hold in my hand the first prospectus, closing with the words: 'It is respectfully requested that those who are disposed to become Subscribers, or to contribute Articles for the *Eagle*, will communicate before the end of the month with the Secretary, Mr W. H. Barlow, B.A., St John's College. February 23, 1858.' Next follow the names of Mr Wace, Mr R. W. Taylor, Mr Richardson, Mr Graves (about whom I have an editorial slip

requesting that 'all subscriptions for Nos. 18—20 may be paid as soon as possible to the Secretary, C. E. Graves, B.A. '); the present Master, who shews his interest in the College and the College Magazine by being here this evening ; and Mr Wilkins, whom some of us have recent reason for remembering as the editor of the *Epistles* of Horace. His successors, E. H. Palmer and Thomas Moss, have unhappily died in distant lands. They were succeeded by Mr Hudson ; he again was followed by Herbert Cowie, whose ready helpfulness for the three years in which we worked together I now recall with gratitude ; by Mr Whitaker, to whose absence for this Term the present Secretary has so feelingly alluded ; and lastly by Mr Foxwell. After his time (1877) we made a change, by which it became customary for the office of Secretary to be held by a junior member of the Committee, a change that has been attended with the best results. I well remember the love of literature that marked our first undergraduate Secretary, J. A. G. Hamilton, whose name remained on the screens for nearly ten years in connexion with the advertisement of the medallion of Lady Margaret ; his successor, J. M. Apperley, devoted himself during two years to the work of getting in the subscriptions in arrear ; and he in turn was followed by A. E. Brett, who used to write verses and was a pleasant person to work with. He was the last of the six Secretaries of my own time. Among the other junior Editors of those nine years are many whom I gladly remember ; among those whom I can never forget are Henry Simpkinson and Alfred Poynder. It has now fallen to the lot of another friend to propose the health of the Editors of the past. Of himself, and the other Editors of the present, I cannot trust myself to speak individually at this moment. I can only say that they are all of them distinguished for their helpfulness to one another, and their loyalty to all that is best in the studies and the social life of the College.

Before I sit down I should like to make two proposals, which may help to commemorate this happy occasion : (1) the printing of an index to the first fifteen volumes of our Magazine, (2) the formation of a collection of photographs of all the past and present Editors. To these I venture to add a friendly suggestion as to the importance of avoiding trivial personalities and maintaining a fairly high standard of excellence in the matter that is printed, or reprinted, in our pages ;

on the principle which may best be expressed in the family motto of a former Editor (Mr Graves), *Aquila non capit muscas*. In an extract from *Punch* in the *Johniana* of last Term, I am accredited with the remark, 'I think it best to wind up with a poetical quotation.' What then shall it be? What can be better than those admirable verses of a poet of our own, bearing the title quoted in our menu, '*nunc te, Bacche, canam*'? If my memory fails me at any point, perhaps some of the Editors on whose behalf I am responding will help me to remember them.

Dr Sandys then recited the last forty lines of the poem in question (which may be found reprinted in Mr Bowling's *Sagittulae*, pp. 48—51); adding in conclusion: 'On behalf of the Editors of the past, I challenge the Editors of the present to match that poem in the future.'

The rest of the evening was spent in a manner that not *Arculus* himself could have described as either 'pipeless' or 'friendless,' and it was past midnight when the guests parted, promising to meet again on the *Eagle's* fortieth birthday.



OUR FIRST FLIGHT.

THE *Eagle* has now reached the respectable age of 30 years and more, and I am asked for reminiscences of its origin to be placed at the disposal of its present Editors.

It was the product of a certain Shakespeare Society consisting of five members, all of us undergraduates of St John's. They were W. G. Adams, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London; T. H. Bush, now the Rector of Christchurch, Hants; T. Ashe, a writer and poet too little known to fame; W. E. Mullins, Master of the Modern Side of Marlborough College; and myself, now the Headmaster of Clifton College.

Of these five the one who most impressed the few men who knew him was Ashe. He was dreamy and immature, but shewed flashes of genius: he was often a brilliant contributor to our Saturday evenings. He took orders, gave them up, and has since published many volumes of poetry which have not taken the public fancy, but exhibit all the finest elements of the poetic mind. In the first number he wrote the second article, *How far a poet may copy from a picture without plagiarism*, not at all a characteristic essay; and the little poem on *Arion* (p. 22). The verses on *Taking Heart* (p. 93) are fully characteristic of his style at that time.

Bush was a remarkable man from his knowledge of languages. We never got to the end of his list. Besides modern languages, namely French and German and Italian, he certainly knew Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Persian, and a few more Oriental

languages. We had no notion that he knew Anglo-Saxon also till he produced the article on p. 113. He applied to the Bishop of Salisbury for work in his diocese, asking for a neglected district in which there was no church or school or endowment. The Bishop accommodated him with the hamlet of Burton near Christchurch. There Bush settled, and took pupils, and successively built schools and church and vicarage, and endowed the parish, he being when he started as penniless as the poorest curate that ever took Holy Orders. After some years there he was transferred to the important post of Rector of Christchurch.

Adams was not a contributor to the magazine. He was a brother of the great Cambridge Professor, a genial companion, and a sound and strong but not fluent mathematician.

Mullins was the father of the Society. A year or two older than the rest of us, except perhaps Bush, a disciple of Maurice, Kingsley, Ludlow, and Hughes; a reader of Goethe, when young readers of Goethe were rare, he was mentally far in advance of us. Among his early articles I recognise *Paley's Moral Philosophy* and *Our College Chapel*.

I believe I was the chief undergraduate editor, and wrote the first article, *Grappling*, the note on *The Quarto Editions of Othello*, *Shakespeare Societies*, and some others. Our Shakespeare Society contributed the first idea of the magazine, and two editors, Mullins and myself: but we invited Arthur Holmes, the brilliant classical scholar of that day, to join us. He wrote us *Sketches of Alcester by an old Alcestrian*; and sent us that exquisite translation from *Tibullus*, which he had actually sent up in the Craven Scholarship Examination in 1856.

S. Butler also joined us, as a senior editor. He wrote, as far as I recollect, the article *On English Composition and other matters*, and that only. He went

out to New Zealand, and had a somewhat strange life. He was the author of a rather well-known book *Erewhon, a Utopia*. Of late years I have lost sight of him, but the *Eagle* notes from time to time his successive '*Opera*.'

Finally comes our senior editor, the Rev J. B. Mayor, who is not forgotten in Cambridge. He was one of a band of young Fellows who really cared for the undergraduates. St John's was fortunate at that day in its junior Fellows; but among them all were none who did so much for us, by way of stimulus and guidance, as J. B. Mayor. He wrote the article on *Classical Studies*. I think it was due largely to his influence and wisdom that the *Eagle* was born with so healthy a constitution as to have survived all the College vicissitudes and successive generations for thirty years.

The appearance of the *Eagle* was followed by that of the *Lion*. It burst upon the University with a roar from Trinity. But it proved to be the work, wholly or mainly, of one man, now known as the Rev H. R. Haweis, and it only survived for two numbers. It was extinguished, mocked out of its ephemeral existence, laughed to death by the *Bear*.

I hope the *Bear* survives in some form accessible to Cambridge antiquarians. It was written wholly by G. O. Trevelyan, in indignation at the *Lion*. Leading article, poetry, illustrations, essays, notices to correspondents, and even advertisements, were all the work of Trevelyan, and I still think that among all his squibs of that period this was the wittiest. No second number of the *Bear* was needed. The *Lion* died silently. The modest *Eagle* still survives.

J. M. WILSON.

Clifton College,
February 6, 1889.



A FORTNIGHT IN BURMA.

ON the principle, I presume, that every old Johnian who travels in far-off lands is in duty bound to contribute something to his College Magazine,* I have been asked, and have willingly consented, to write down a few of the impressions formed in the course of a fortnight's stay in Burma during the month of February of last year. As all ideas thus hastily picked up are liable to be imperfect, I do not lay claim to any special knowledge of the country or its people, but write merely as a casual observer from notes taken at the time.

Rangoon, the first Burmese port I arrived at, is a splendid town containing over 200,000 inhabitants, mostly Burmans, but including also other nationalities such as English, Chinese, natives of India, Malays, Shans, Karens, Portuguese, Italians, Dutch, and so on. It derives its importance mainly from its good approaches by sea, being situated about thirty miles inland from the mouth of the Irrawaddy river. Its site before the British occupation in 1852 was occupied by a mere collection of huts. Most of the trade of Lower and Upper Burma passes through Rangoon, and the rice and teak export trades are every year assuming larger dimensions.

In its public buildings Rangoon is far ahead of many Eastern seaports, and the streets and roads in and about the capital are good, clean, and well-lighted.

* A very laudable principle—EDD. *Eagle*.

Running alongside the harbour is a pretentious-sounding street, *The Strand*, with its long line of many-storied offices overlooking the water. As regards hotel accommodation things might be improved upon; it is indeed a strange fact that the enterprising Englishman, with but rare exceptions, prefers to leave the management of hotels in Eastern towns to other and inferior hands. There are, however, three or four very good clubs, where a traveller can be made very comfortable.

There are two distinct quarters in the town, the European and the Native. In the former the houses are mostly built of brick or stone, while in the latter all the houses are of wood, put together at little expense and easily removed. The Rangoonese seemed to be a very go-ahead people, and I was agreeably surprised to find they possessed steam tramcars, a good race-course, zoological gardens, and a public library, all of which are well patronised by Europeans and natives alike.

The most prominent object in Rangoon, one of which the Burmans are rightly very proud, is the Golden Pagoda, described by the late Lady Brassey as "a large champagne bottle turned upside down." Built as it is on the most elevated position in the town, the glittering summit of this lofty pagoda can be seen from a great distance. Every five years it is re-covered with gold-leaf, towards the expense of which the Europeans as well as the natives contribute. At the summit is a crown of pure gold studded with precious stones, and especially valued because it was a gift of the deposed King Theebaw. All around the base of the pagoda is a large paved court-yard, where worshippers come and kneel on the flag-stones to pray, while numberless little temples are dotted here and there around the outside of the court-yard; the majority of these were in a very bad state of repair. The exquisite wood-carvings outside some of

the temples were in noticeable contrast to their flimsy and gaudy interior, filled for the most part by grotesque images of stone.

One is not long in Burma without observing what a number of pagodas there are, of all sizes and descriptions. Every little elevation of ground seems to have a pagoda built upon it, and in one place (Pagàn near Mandalay) there are said to be no less than nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine of them altogether, all built on one plan. They extend for a distance of five miles. An enormous amount of money is willingly spent on their erection, and very few Burmans die possessed of any wealth without leaving some portion of it to be spent in the building of these seemingly useless monuments. Useless they certainly are, for strangely enough there does not appear to be any definite religious purpose associated with them, and the only account I was able to get from a Burman as to their function was that they were built in order that the perfections of Buddha might ever be had in remembrance. Very few of them have any interior at all, and those which have are not much used except as shrines. In fact, the old Buddhist idea that they were built in order to preserve relics, and in connexion with relic-worship, seems entirely to have evaporated during the present generation.

My first trip from Rangoon was to Bassein, another but less important seaport, lying west of the old capital. As there is no railway between these two towns, and as the whole of Lower Burma is conveniently intersected by the branches of the delta of the Irrawaddy river and innumerable creeks, the only plan open to a traveller is to go by steamer. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers at present command a complete monopoly of all the carrying and passenger trade in the country, and their boats are specially adapted for the narrow and shallow creeks, while at the same time they are furnished

with every modern comfort, such as the electric light and so on. By taking advantage of these steamers one is afforded a splendid opportunity of seeing the country, as frequent stops are made at different little villages, and full time is allowed to walk round and inspect each place. These villages along the banks were extremely picturesque. The houses, if houses they may be called, made as they are of bamboo and thatched with leaves, are raised on piles from five to eight feet above the ground to protect them from floods. During the rainy season the whole of this part of the country is more or less under water, one advantage of which is that no artificial system of irrigation is needed, and the land is therefore admirably suited for rice-growing.

The only important houses in most of the larger villages were the store, generally kept by a Chinaman, the native prison, the Assistant-Commissioner's bungalow, and occasionally a Missionary School.

Our boat was filled with natives, who lay for the greater part of the day on the upper deck on mats, smoking cheroots about five inches in length, made up of a coarse leaf rolled up and filled apparently with wood chips, raw sugar, and, as far as I could judge, precious little tobacco. This cigar passes round the whole family, and children of four or five seem to be quite at home with the weed.

Jack Burman loves peace and quietness; he is essentially lazy, and life on board ship is just what suits him. He is not too fond of work, at any rate it is difficult to keep him to it, for when he has received any money, he likes to enjoy himself and get it all spent before he commences work again. He is too proud and independent a being to do any menial service for the English, the lowest rank suitable to his tastes and ambition being that of clerk in some office. Accordingly, the natives of India are coming over to Burma in great numbers, and there is a great

demand for them as servants to the Europeans. They of course bring over with them their caste-prejudices, about which luckily the Burman knows nothing.

Bassein, with a population of about 10,000, appeared to be a prosperous town, possessing several rice factories, large stores, Government and Missionary schools, a prison, several English bungalows, and, needless to say, a number of pagodas.

A visit to the prison, in which there were no less than 900 prisoners, proved very interesting. All the prisoners are taught some useful trade, and some were busy making mattings, chairs, and tables; others were carving, sawing timber, carriage-building, gardening, &c. All have a certain amount of work to complete each day, and if this is not done the delinquent is put to a monotonous dumbbell exercise for eight hours in a day, a form of punishment which is very much disliked. The majority of the prisoners were undergoing imprisonment for dacoiting (or brigandage), and at the prison at Rangoon, which I saw subsequently, there were no less than 3000 prisoners, all engaged in different trades. A great number of the warders are native prisoners themselves, who, on gaining a certain number of good-conduct marks, are elevated to the rank of overlooker, a position they are very proud of; this system must save the Government a large sum annually.

The different schools in Bassein are well worth a visit; at the Government schools there were no less than 150 pupils. The Jesuits are also very hard at work, and connected with their school and chapel they have a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, as well as a photographic studio; and by these means get hold of the young Burmans in a wonderful way. There were three native students from this school who intended to become priests.

My visit to Bassein was pleasantly terminated by a game of cricket in the blazing sun, with a curious

pitch made up of two long mats, of regulation length, and the Burmans, who are a sport-loving people, flocked in crowds to see the game. Anything in the way of sport attracts a Burmese audience; a boat-race or a pony-race they delight in; in fact they will go miles to witness any display of skill.

My next trip upon my return to Rangoon was as far north as Mandalay, and this filled up the rest of my time in Burma. Since the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, this vast tract of country (in itself as large as the whole of France) has occupied a great part of England's attention, and I was naturally desirous to see as much of it in the time as I was able. The only railway at that time completed from Rangoon went only as far as Prome (170 miles), but probably by this time the line is laid all the way to Mandalay. At Prome connexion was made with one of the Irrawaddy river steamers, and in this luxurious way we travelled for three days, stopping at some of the more important towns and villages.

At Minhla, the fort by the river bank proved well worth a visit, for here it was that our troops, on their way to Mandalay, met with their first and in fact only opposition from King Theebaw's troops, and even here, after about an hour's stubborn resistance, the fort was scaled and taken. Important towns, such as Thayetmyo, Myingyan, Pokoko, &c., were worth stopping at, if only for a run round the market, which is always a busy place, teeming with life and activity, where one can buy everything imaginable. It is remarkable how much of the bargaining and selling falls to the lot of the women. They are capital housewives, economical and thrifty, and in addition to their other qualities they are great bargainers. Their husbands in many cases prefer to sit by and smoke contentedly while the wife does all the business. Among the characteristics of a Burmese woman is her love of dress and ornaments, her dress being

always very simple in make, but of bright vivid colours, the brighter the more attractive in her eyes. Thus a Burmese crowd congregated in the market-place was always a pleasing and novel spectacle to a traveller.

Mandalay, the capital of King Theebaw, was full of interesting show-places. The old city proper is enclosed by a square brick wall, twenty-six feet high and crenellated at the top, and this in turn is surrounded by a deep moat. No less than twelve gates pierce the wall, and from these, macadamised roads a hundred feet broad intersect the city. Formerly there were about 13,000 huts inside these walls, but owing to a fire which broke out (as it was said, accidentally), the whole of the space is now given up to soldiers' barracks.

The King's Palace is now all that is left to remind the Burmans of their King, and this is now entirely assigned to the officers for their quarters and mess-rooms. Outside the city proper are now all the principal European buildings, and also the native quarters. Besides the numberless temples and pagodas to be seen, one ought not to leave Mandalay without visiting some of the principal monasteries. They are built of wood and, as a rule, covered by most elaborate carving. The priestly class in Burma is very strong, in fact, religion is with the Burman a business of life. High and low alike enter a monastery once in their lives, some for longer and some for shorter periods. The priests are not so much priests, in our sense of the term, as monks or ascetics. They beg daily for all their food, and are never allowed to have any money to spend on themselves. They are easily distinguishable by their yellow robes and clean-shaven heads. They live together in the monasteries, and spend a great deal of their time in teaching the young. In fact, the only educational machinery of Burma was in former years to be found in the monasteries.

As my space is limited, I must ask the readers of the *Eagle* to imagine the remainder of my trip for

themselves. But, before bringing to a close my admittedly imperfect recollections, I should like to state what appeared to me to be the general feeling of Europeans with regard to our recent annexation of Upper Burma. There are at present, roughly speaking, 20,000 troops and 25,000 native police in Burma. Whereas, in previous years, Lower Burma contributed to the Indian revenue about two million pounds sterling annually, the extra cost of administration since the annexation more than swallows up this sum. Certain import taxes have been imposed to meet this deficit, such as the recent tax on salt, and it is now very much debated whether an import tax on petroleum could not well be levied, a tax which would affect America largely, but which might, it is argued, foster the native petroleum trade and give a stimulus to the working of the petroleum wells at Yenangyoung and other places. The general opinion appears to be that if dacoiting is put down with a firm hand, Upper Burma will, in the course of three to five years, be as peaceful as Lower Burma; and as the mineral resources of Upper Burma, though at present unknown, are presumably great, it is believed that whatever is now spent in securing the goodwill and pacification of the disaffected subjects, and in opening up the new country, will be trebly repaid before many years have elapsed. However this may be, this vast country (its vastness few Englishmen seem to understand) is now British territory. Although the climate leaves much to be desired, the rainy season lasting for about five months in the year, although the life of military men and civilians in out of the way villages is not a luxurious one, yet enterprising pioneers are bound to meet these minor difficulties; and the Burmese nation will, I believe, in the future have the sons of Great Britain to thank for freeing her from the bonds of a cruel taskmaster, as King Theebaw undoubtedly was, and for bringing with them civilisation and commercial prosperity.

J. H. BUTTERWORTH.



THE MEETING OF HENRY VII AND THE KING OF CASTILE.

THE following document in the College Treasury or Muniment Room is referred to by Mr Riley in his account of the College documents printed in the *First Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission* as follows: "A thin folio paper volume, containing an account, in English, of the meeting of King Henry 7 and the King of Castile, on the 31st January 1505, "a mylle out of Wyndsore." The tract is not a lengthy one, but it is evidently a narrative of considerable interest."

The description "a thin folio paper volume" is scarcely accurate. The document simply consists of two loose sheets of foolscap and occupies about three and half pages.

From the fact of its possession by the College it seems probable that it came to us with the papers of the Lady Margaret, and the last sentence would lead us to suppose that the account was written for her, if not by, at least under the direction of Bishop Fisher, who had been appointed Bishop of Rochester in the preceding year, and is mentioned in the narrative as one of the officiating Bishops.

A full account of the meeting with its political consequences is given in Lord Verulam's *Historie of the Raigne of King Henry VII.*

The meeting between the two Kings was the result of an accident. Philip King of Castile was on his way from Flanders to Spain with a great navy. His ships were scattered by a tempest. To escape the fury of

the weather he put into Weymouth, and, as Bacon puts it, "King Philip himself, having not been used as it seems to sea, all wearied and extreme sick, would needs land to refresh his spirits ; though it was against the opinion of his counsel, doubting it might breed delay, his occasion requiring celerity." He adds, "the two Kings at their meeting used all the caresses and loving demonstrations that were possible," and the following account fully justifies this description.

R. F. S.

M^d that y^e xxxj day of January wysche was on a Saturday in y^e yere of oure lord a m^l v^c & v and y^e xxj yere of oure Souuerayn lord Kyng Henry y^e vijth hys hyghnes resayued y^e Kyng of Castele in maner as folowyth. Furst hys grace rode to mete y^e Kyng of Castelle a myll out of Wyndesore in a field or close and when y^e Kyngs compaynie aproched nere the Kyng of Castelle summe stode on oon part and summe on the oder part and so made a lanne that the ij Kynges myght mete togeders and when y^e Kyng of Castyll persayued y^e Kyng he toke of hys hatte and in lyke maner y^e Kyng toke of hys and w^t a louyng and glad contenaunce euryche salued and embraced odyr. The Kyng w^t many othyr good words welcommed hym to his reame and y^e Kyng of Castyll w^t humble and louyng words smylyng thanked the Kyng of the gret honnors y^t he dyd and for y^e gret pleas^r and kyndnes y^t y^e Kyng hadde schewed and don vn to hym and then y^e Kyng toke y^e Kyng of Castyll on his lyfte hand and in good ordonnaunce rode towards the castell of Wyndesore y^e offycers of armes beryng theyr cots of armes trumpetts blowyng the erle of Darby bare y^e scworde ryght before y^e Kyng. Hyt ys to be noted y^t theyr was many noble men verely welle apointed w^t clothe of gold goldsmythe werke as my lord marquis therlle of Kent therle of Derby y^e lord Henry Staffs y^e Speres w^t many other. And when y^e Kyng aproched nygh the place where they alyghted the Kyng of Castyll wold haue taryed and a lyghted byhynd y^e Kyng but y^e Kyng wold not suffer hym but toke hym forthe and so lyghted bothe togeder y^e Kyng of Castell summewhat before y^e Kyng and so ledde hym vn to hys gret chamb^r whereas all sqwyers and knyttes remayned and from thens to y^e ij^d chamb^r whereas remayned baneretts and barons and from

thens to y^e iijrd chamb^r whereas remainned erles byschoppys and other noble men and from thens to y^e iiijth chamb^r whereas y^e Kyng of Castell excused and sayd y^e Kyng shuld not take y^e payne to conuey hym to hys lodgyng and then y^e Kyng schewd hym y^t all y^t he hadde passed trowgh was and schuld be hys lodgyng and that he thowght y^e place honored by hys commyng and called hym sonne and sayd y^t he was as welcom vn to hym as though he hadde ben hys awne naturall sonne and y^t hys commyng was not only agreable and joifull vn to hym but also to all hys subgetts and that y^e realme and all hys seruants schuld be at y^e commandment of y^e Kyng of Castyl and he schuld thynke y^t he were comme to hys aune faders howse And then y^e Kyng of Castell thanked y^e Kyng barehedded and for any thyng y^e Kyng cowde do he conveyd y^e Kyng to hys chamb^r and after y^t y^e Kyng hadde schewd hym hys chambrs y^e Kyng wold haue conuayed hym but in no wyse he wold not suffer y^e Kyng. And so they entرسالued the oon the other and so departed. And w^t in ij howrys after came my lady princes w^t her compaynie and my lady Mary.

On y^e morow wysche was sonday the Kyng went to y^e chappell to messe and byfore hym so many noble men y^t hyt was a gret whylle or y^e Kyng cowde comme to y^e chappell vn to hys trauers wysche was of gret largens of very fyne clothe of gold, but y^e Kyng of Castell cam not that day to chyrche. Wherefore as sone as messe was don the Kyng went to se hym whereof he hadde vnderstanding and cam and mete y^e Kyng in hys gret chamb^r and w^t lowe cortsye aualed hys bonet and bad y^e Kyng good morow to whom y^e Kyng answerd y^t he schuld not have welle dyned to day onles y^t he had sene hym and badde hym good morow. y^e Kyng of Castyll thanked y^e Kyng of his gret cortese and payne and so the Kyng departed to dyn and y^e Kyng of Castell in lykewyse. And when dyn was done y^e Kyng sent vn to y^e Kyng of Castell to vnderstand wheder he wold se y^e lades daunce for passetyme Whereto he answerd ryght gladly and then y^e Kynges chamb^r was voyded sauyng noble men and immediatly y^e Kyng of Castyll cam to y^e Kynges chamb^r and y^e Kyng mette hym at y^e gret chamb^r dore and so conueyd hym into y^e chamb^r of presens where he kyssed my lady prynesse my lady Mary w^t all y^e othyr lades and gentylwomen and y^t don they danced and y^e daunsyng done y^e Kyng of Castyll departed to hys awne chamb^r.

On monday wysche was our lades day y^e Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castyll cam to the chappell togyder and bothe kneled in oon trauers and my lord of Canterbury sang messe my lord of Norwysche redde y^e pystyll my lord of Chychest. red ye gospelle and my lord of Rochest. bare my lord of Canterberys crosse and so the Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castill went on procession togeder my lord of Kent beryng y^e Kyngs candell my lord of Darby y^e swerde and oon of y^e Kyng of Castylls awne lords bare hys candel And when they hadde offredde theyr candells and my lord prynce hys euery lord toke oon of y^e Kyng of Castells seruants and so offred togyder and at aftyr dyn theyr was a frenche sermon wysche the Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castell hard and y^e preschor in hys sermon prayd for both y^e Kyngs w^t owt.

On the morow wysche was tewsday the Kyng ladde y^e Kyng of Castell into y^e parke to hunt whereas he hadde suche game as he lyked veray welle for he kylled w^t hys crosbowe x or xij dere he knew not when he cam vn to ingland what dere ment wherefore he and all hys seruants lyked the game passyng welle and y^t done there was in the park xxx archers of the gard wysche y^e Kyng cawsed to schewt afore hym and theym a lyked passyng well.

Madame y writ not vn to yo^r grace of y^e repareyll of hys chambers nor of hym selfe for Holt can schew yo^r grace bettyr then y can wryt hyt.



THAWED OUT: A MYSTERY.

MY friends tell me that I have been the victim of a series of illusions; but it is not always easy to distinguish between a dream and a reality, and the experiences which I am about to recount have made such a profound impression on me that I can scarcely persuade myself of their falsity. I think if I succeed in writing them down it will help me to collect my rather scattered thoughts, and will enable others to decide whether or not they have some basis in fact.

I was a medical student of this College some years ago, and took my medical degree at Christmas 1887. I had no difficulty in obtaining the post of surgeon to a large whaling-ship. We started from Glasgow early last spring. I was well fitted out with everything necessary for a trip to the Arctic regions, and enjoyed the voyage immensely. I do not think it necessary to give an account of our adventures. The whales, bears, foxes, and seals we caught were in no way different from those met with on other excursions of a similar nature. In fact the voyage was marked by all the ordinary incidents of an Arctic expedition.

But I think it must have been about the first week in June that the remarkable adventure happened that is the prime cause of my writing this paper. The captain gave me leave to accompany a party, consisting of the first mate and six men, who were going ashore with their guns to try and get us some fresh meat. We took with us a tent and a supply of provisions packed up on a sledge, as we intended to

be absent from the ship for several days. For the first part of the outing we were very lucky, shooting plenty of foxes and a particularly fine bear. But on the fourth day we were overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. There was no shelter anywhere near us, and we all felt the cold severely. I think it affected me much more than any of my companions, who were well inured to the inclemencies of Arctic weather. I have only a vague recollection of what happened. I can remember seeing my companions walking in front of me—just visible through the driving snow. We seemed to tramp on for hours; at last it began to get dark and I could scarcely see the others. But still we went tramping on and on, as though we never were going to stop. I think I began to walk more slowly as I tried in vain to shake off the drowsiness that was overpowering me. All idea of the danger of my position left me, and when at last I fell into a crevice between two ice-blocks, I felt so comfortable in my new position that I stayed where I was and fell asleep, while the cold cutting wind was blowing over my head and covering me with a drift of snow.

I don't know how long I remained in this state, but suddenly I awoke, with a feeling of agonising pain all over my body. I felt as if a succession of strong electrical shocks were passing through me. At first I was quite incapable of moving a single muscle. I could not even turn my eyes, but they remained fixed on what seemed to be the ceiling of a rather large room. There was a gas-bracket hanging from the centre of it, and I distinctly remember that the first idea that entered my head was that the ceiling needed whitewashing. An absolute silence seemed to prevail, but I afterwards found this was due to my being deaf. After awhile the pain began to diminish, and at the same time I was aware of a loud buzzing in my ears, which gradually became more definite until I

recognised that it was the hum of human voices. This was suddenly hushed, and I heard an unfamiliar voice speaking as follows:—"You are no longer in the Arctic regions, but in the Physiological Laboratory at Cambridge, and what will perhaps astonish you more is that you are living in the year nineteen hundred and forty. We learn from the daily papers of 1888 that you were lost in a snowstorm on June 16 of that year. Your body happened to be found by the members of a Polar Expedition a few weeks ago, and was brought to England in a frozen state. You are aware that already in the nineteenth century things never dreamt of in fairy-stories had been accomplished by men of science. During the early years of the present century the powers of man over the forces of nature increased greatly, and they have continued to increase in an unhopd-for degree. In the nineteenth century your physiologists were able partially to bring to life a frog that had been frozen to death; but to-day, as your resumed existence proves, we can at length do for an M.B. of Cambridge what our ancestors could do only for a frog."

The tone was that of a lecturer giving a commonplace demonstration, and when the voice ceased I found that the pain had left me, and the only thing that kept me from moving was the extreme astonishment that this remarkable speech aroused in me. But at length I sat up and began to try to take in my situation. I found myself sitting on a table, still dressed in my Arctic clothes. The foreground was taken up by a multiplicity of scientific instruments, whose uses I could not divine, and in the background stood a number of intelligent-looking men, who evidently regarded me as a successful experiment. I sat quite still, looking from one to another. Astonishment overcame me. My reasoning powers seemed to be in suspense, and without any hesitation I accepted every word of the speech I had heard.

The physiologists seemed somewhat amused at my confusion and surprise, and one of them was engaged in taking my portrait with a formidable-looking camera. My attention was soon attracted by an old gentleman of an idiotic but otherwise venerable appearance. He had a long white beard and a bald head. Curiously there was something about his face that I seemed to recognise. I guessed at once from his demeanour that he was no physiologist. He seemed greatly agitated by the scene, and regarded me with a look of intense affection. At last his feelings quite overcame him. He rushed to the table on which I was sitting, knocked over a quantity of apparatus, to the disgust of the physiologists, and to my great annoyance clasped me firmly in his arms. This seemed to break the spell that had hitherto glued me to the table. I scrambled to the ground and shook off the annoying old man. He apologised for his conduct, and explained to me that he had been a college friend of mine more than fifty years ago. I was exactly as he remembered me, and my appearance brought old scenes to his mind with overpowering vividness.

"What," said I, "you don't mean to say you are that stupid ass Barnes, who expected to be a high Wrangler, but was only allowed his General?" I seemed to have left my politeness behind me in the nineteenth century.

"Yes," he answered, meekly, "but you forget that I afterwards specialised in Botany and got my Ordinary."

Then he formally introduced me to the Professors, who were turning away to prepare another experiment, and I went home with him to dinner, promising to call at the Laboratory the next day. Barnes lived somewhere beyond Grantchester, and we went to his house by an electric tramway. During the journey he gave me a long account of what my different friends said and did when the news of my death reached England. He had started a subscription for providing a memorial

tablet for me; but, to his surprise, contributions had not flowed in as quickly as he expected, and he had had to return the money. This was not very flattering, to say the least, and I was rather glad when our arrival at his house put an end to the subject.

He at once introduced me to his wife, but forgot to explain to her the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed. This omission caused our conversation while Barnes was out of the room to be somewhat at cross-purposes.

"It is a fine day, is it not?" I began.

"I beg your pardon," she answered, stiffly, "it is about half a degree colder than is usual for this time of day. The weather authorities have been most inefficient lately. The new meteoronomic apparatus that was erected in Cornwall last year, at the cost of a million and a half, was guaranteed to produce an anticyclone whenever required, but yet we have had several showers since without any warning."

"But I don't see how the Government can help it raining," said I, rather puzzled.

"Of course they can't after what they've done," she answered, snappishly. "The Opposition were quite right, the Ministry had no business whatever to flood the Sahara. They are getting quite intolerable. They'll be deflecting the Gulf-stream next."

"What else have they done that you don't approve of?" I enquired vaguely, wishing to change the subject (for I never think it right to encourage monomaniacs to air their hobbies).

"It's their abominable carelessness," she broke out. "Only two days ago some cholera-germs escaped from the Zoological Gardens, and are now infecting the air of London."

"I suppose they will have to use antiseptics," said I (thinking that, as regards her monomania I had merely left the frying-pan for the fire).

"What, fill the atmosphere with the disgusting

fumes of phenyl-hydroxide, as if we were African savages!" she answered. "What a ridiculous idea! Why, the Cabinet would have to resign at once if they did anything so retrogressive."

"I am afraid I can't quite follow you," said I. "You see I have been staying in Greenland for some years without any opportunity of communicating with the civilised world. I've no doubt you are surprised at my peculiar costume."

"Not in the least," Mrs Barnes answered, "considering the state of anarchy into which the Bureau of Fashion has fallen."

I had to plead ignorance of this Bureau of Fashion, and she treated me to a minute account of its nature, origin, and development. In the good old times the idea of what was correct in matters of dress depended chiefly on the initiative of some enterprising tailor, haberdasher, milliner, or hatter. Though the general public followed their ideas like a flock of sheep, they were sensible that these suggestions were prompted rather by considerations of what cost most, than by any idea of what a scientific costume should be like, and the proverb "as mad as a hatter" may be taken to shew that the public were aware of this. To remedy this state of affairs the Bureau was started by a particularly paternal government. Representatives from every town in England were elected, who met in London weekly during the season. At first there were two great parties—the Aesthetes and the Practicals. The former wished dress to be as artistic and graceful as possible; the latter aimed at cheapness and comfort. All went well till a third party arose, who wanted to be allowed to dress as they liked. "No coercion" was their motto. Although they were in an insignificant minority, by voting first against the Aesthetes and then against the Practicals, they completely prevented any useful legislation. At last this state of affairs became intolerable, and the Bureau had to be dissolved. At

the time of my arrival in England a new election was in progress. No authorised costume existed, and, since everyone dressed differently from his neighbours, there was no chance of my costume attracting attention.

Mrs Barnes had by no means finished her lecture when she was interrupted by the entry of Mr Barnes, who asked me to come for a walk in the garden till dinner was ready. As soon as we were out of doors I turned to Mr Barnes and said how much I sympathised with him in his great affliction.

"What affliction?" he asked, with an air of great surprise.

"Mrs Barnes," I answered, not feeling quite comfortable.

"What on earth is the matter with her?" he said, getting very red in the face and clutching his walking-stick.

"She seems to be suffering from a curious form of lunacy, and talks about machinery for changing the weather, and all sorts of absurdities."

Mr Barnes indulged in a hearty laugh, and tried to convince me that such things really existed. He then turned the conversation, and described to me the development of European civilisation while I had been in a state of suspended animation in Greenland. I found that he was a thorough Conservative, and regarded with horror the radical changes that had occurred during the past half-century. He said that we were suffering under a democratic tyranny, that treated mankind as if they were so many cabbages. They asserted that human misery was caused by overcrowding of the population; that if there were fewer people there would be enough for everyone to eat, and the struggle for existence would be abolished. Such shallow sophistries my host assured me had lately been made the excuse for adopting various legislative checks to population. They had even gone so far as to revive the Spartan custom of destroying

a large number of unfortunate infants. No doubt the population had decreased. But what was the result? The unfortunate match-makers were no longer able to find workpeople who would make their match-boxes for them at twopence farthing a gross. Shirt-manufacturers could no longer have their button-holes made at a penny a dozen; and bootmakers never, as in the good old times, could find a man who would make a pair of boots for twopence halfpenny. Mr Barnes pitied them from the bottom of his heart. "What possible reason," said he, "could justify the Government in stopping the British workman from marrying the British factory girl of his choice, and becoming the happy parent of a dozen or more British infants? And what did it matter if they *were* both in their teens, and their joint wages were only eighteen shillings a week?" Mr Barnes, I have no doubt, was about to describe the domestic felicity that was possible under these conditions, when an automatic phonograph in the verandah called out "Dinner is served!" and this put a stop to the conversation.

I can't say that I enjoyed the dinner very much. Not only was I troubled by the preceding conversation, but the strangeness of the dishes helped to rob me of my appetite. There was no meat or fish of any kind on the table—not that my hostess was a vegetarian, for vegetables were equally conspicuous by their absence. All the things we had to eat had apparently been manufactured in chemical laboratories. In the centre of the table was a large dish of a yellow powder. In front of each person was a row of bottles containing different flavouring matters. The yellow powder was the nourishing substratum of the dinner, and we had to flavour it with the contents of the bottles, according to the course we considered ourselves to be eating.

After dinner Mr Barnes told me that, as the population was limited by law, I came under the heading

of unnecessary babies. I was horrified to hear that for this reason they had no intention of allowing me to live beyond a certain time. They had mesmerised me while I was in the Laboratory at Cambridge in order to develop in me a suicidal mania. I hadn't got it yet, but the next day they were going to treat me to another dose of mesmerism in order to complete the process.

I at once determined to escape, and asked Mr Barnes for his help. He told me it was impossible, and that I had no idea of the methods they would employ to catch me. I insisted however, and at length he consented to give me his aid. We decided that I should go to London. There I intended to conceal myself. Mr Barnes gave me some money and advice. I said good-bye to Mrs Barnes, and we started for the station. We had not long to wait for the train, but before I embarked we agreed upon the hotel to which I should go, in case Mr Barnes might want to communicate with me. No sooner had I taken my seat than the guard came up to examine the tickets. I was rather surprised that he carefully shut both windows, and that they were so constructed that the passengers couldn't open them. There was no time to ask for an explanation, for the train started at once. Soon I was startled by a loud whirring sound. It was of so high a pitch that it was some time before I recognised it as due to the motion of the train. We were going at a marvellous speed. The electric lights of the villages we went through flashed past the windows like lightning, and in less than a quarter of an hour we were in London.

I walked into the street, and, except that it was beautifully lighted with arc-lamps, it did not seem much changed since my last visit. Newspaper boys were rushing about selling their "specials" quite in the old sweet way. They seemed very much excited about a case of scarlet fever that had occurred in

Whitechapel, and were shouting out the temperature of the patient—39·5 in centigrade degrees—with great gusto. I bought a copy, and found on one page a number of telegrams describing the condition of the sufferer, his bad headache, his flushed face, and other agonising details. On another page was a leading article discussing the probability of a still further rise of his temperature, and proposing that the unfortunate sanitary inspector should be prosecuted, or even that the Home Secretary should be impeached.

I went into a restaurant close by to study this remarkable paper at leisure. Most of it was unintelligible to me. While the special correspondents seemed to be delirious, I felt certain the editor was a villain. The first thing that caught my eye was a long account of the different kinds of whisky used for the extermination of barbarians. One was distinguished by its much-lauded poisonous properties. It was guaranteed to have an awful effect on the temper. The flavour of another was an irresistible temptation to the palate of Red Indians, while the taste of a third was better suited to the inhabitants of tropical climates. Another kind was advertised on the ground that it had already exterminated certain savage tribes, but the editor was of opinion that it had been materially aided by a very virulent form of small-pox that had been imported for the purpose from Central Russia. The article concluded by a flattering eulogium on the whisky manufacturers. They were benefactors to humanity in general and to Europeans in particular. By their beneficent speculations large tracts of country, which before had been filled with hostile tribes, were now thrown open to the general public, and it was hoped that by peerages and other rewards the Government would stimulate them to continue their transactions in the uttermost parts of the earth.

Most of the whisky manufacturers were liberal subscribers to various philanthropic institutions. Indeed,

one was chairman to the "Association for the relief and succour of benighted Hexapods." I found the prospectus of this society in the advertisement columns. One of its chief objects was to put down the use of fly-papers and other means employed by hard-hearted housewives for ridding themselves of flies. The agonies the ill-fated hexapod undergoes after it has tasted the attractive fly-paper, the dishonesty implied in the method of its assassination, and the innocence of its sportive life were graphically described. The Colorado beetle, too, came in for a share of attention. It was admitted that this insect is very destructive to crops; but, it was asked, what sordid human interests could justify the farmer in annihilating its domestic happiness by steeping the baby beetles in carbon disulphide? A similar crushing argument applied to the case of the vine-growers who waged war on the gay *Phylloxera*. The committee were of opinion that it would be well if such people were boiled in carbon disulphide, or kept on an exclusive diet of fly-papers; but at present no feasible plan had been suggested for putting this idea into execution.

Of course I was aware that, in the nineteenth century, diseases imported by Europeans had often ravaged and even exterminated savage tribes; and I had learnt from a missionary report that the height of ambition of African villagers is to have a larger heap of empty whisky bottles in their market-place than can be shewn by their neighbours. Further, I had heard the suggestion that these bottles once contained a liquid having a far higher percentage of fusel-oil than is ever tasted by patriotic but misguided freshmen when celebrating Lent races. In spite of this, however, I could not but feel shocked at the contrast between the heartless villainy here depicted and the benevolent anxiety for the well-being of savage tribes that characterised the nineteenth century. In fact, I was so shocked by the altered code of morals that

I heartily wished that I had been left *in statu quo* in Greenland. I paid my reckoning, and went out into the open air.

Soon my wandering footsteps brought me to St Paul's Cathedral. The door was open, so I entered the sacred building, feeling that here at any rate I should not be subjected to any more startling innovations. As I entered the anthem was proceeding, and I recognised the Hallelujah Chorus. The choir and organ were executing it in a most masterly way. I had never heard such a collection of fine voices. The tenors were superb, but there was just a suspicion of a squeak or metallic ring about the treble of the choir-boys. But towards the end of the anthem a change suddenly came over the performance. All at once the music grew louder and louder, and at the same time became confused and inharmonious. The noise was oppressive and deafening. The treble voices changed to the most unearthly shrieks. Sounds of lower pitch rolled through the building, and it seemed as if their vibrations would smash the windows, while their resounding echoes were almost fused into a long continued thunder-peal. Suddenly, without any warning, the organ and choir stopped. The deafening noise was succeeded by a nearly complete silence. The quickness of the transition was as startling to me as the preceding performance. Though one or two ladies had fainted, most of the congregation looked more disgusted than surprised, and for the most part they began to leave the building. On looking towards the stalls I thought it very curious that, in spite of the singing I had heard, there was not a trace of a chorister to be seen. Yet there had been no time for them to go out, unless indeed they had sunk through the floor. I went up to a verger and asked whether they always finished the anthem in this sensational way. "No sir," said he, "it was a haccident, I've jest bin down below to see what it was. Yer

see sir, we dont 'ave no choir now. If yer look ye'll see a row of phonergraphs in the seats where they used ter set. Well then, them there phonergraphs is druv by a gas-hengine in the basement, and it seems as 'ow the horfice cat 'appened ter be down there and jumped on the gas-reggilator during the hanthem, which turned the gas full on, and 'avin done that she must 'a touched the reversin' gear, and them bloomin' phonergraphs began workin' backwards quicker an' quicker till the hengine broke down, an' beggin' yer parding, sir, but I should like ter 'ave the hopportunity of drinkin yer 'ealth." I gave him the 'hopportunity,' and departed.

As soon as I was outside, I asked a gentleman where I could find a hansom cab. I had not seen any of these useful conveyances, and I wanted one to get to my hotel. He looked rather surprised, and told me I should find one at the British Museum. "What, are cabs extinct?" said I. "Extinct as the dodo," was the laconic reply. I resolved to walk to my hotel, thinking it would be better to perform this part of life's weary pilgrimage on foot than to run the risk of hearing any more mortifying replies to my antiquated questions.

I felt tired out when I arrived, so I engaged a room and prepared at once to go to bed. I was, however, interrupted by a waiter tapping at the door. He told me a gentleman wanted to speak to me at the telephone. I went up to the instrument and soon recognised Mr Barnes' voice.—"Fly at once," he said, "you are discovered. Your description is in the hands of the police." Without losing a moment I left the hotel and began to wander about the streets in a state of indescribable agitation and despair. I kept in the smaller and more dimly lighted streets as much as I could, with the hope of avoiding detection; but I was quite incapable of designing a rational plan for my concealment, and I had not gone far when I was

overtaken by a couple of detectives who insisted on taking me to a police-station. I was in despair. I tried bribery and corruption. I timidly asked if they were thirsty. I threatened to use brute-force. I attempted to prove an *alibi*. But my deepest machinations made no impression on these monuments of integrity. I spent the night in a police-cell. Early the next day I was taken to the Cambridge Laboratory. After waiting for some time I was ushered into the presence of the professor, who told me to sit down, and made me the following speech:—

“Your conduct, sir, since I last saw you has shown such imperfect ethics, such ignorance, such want of common sense, that my previous opinion of your utter unfitness to live in the twentieth century has been abundantly confirmed. For this reason we intend to transfer you back to the nineteenth. You will probably object that you can’t imagine how this can be done. But, to quote from the copy-books in use in our national schools, ‘Conceivability is no criterion of actuality.’ Now, how can you, who have no more idea of what time is than a chimpanzee has of conic sections, how can you, I say, venture to deny the possibility of what is about to happen to you? To make another copy-book quotation, ‘We can only conceive entities whose analogues we experience.’ Now I ask you, have you ever experienced an analogue of the process you are about to undergo? Of course you haven’t; then how can you hope to be able to conceive it? Further—”

At this stage he was interrupted by a small boy who put his head in at the door, and told us that the apparatus was ready. The professor then took me to the room where I had made my entry into the twentieth century; it was destined also to be the scene of my exit. It was full of machinery and apparatus. A gas-engine, a refrigerator, a machine that looked like a steam-hammer, and an electric battery, were about the only things whose uses I could guess. The

professor tried to explain to me the nature of the experiment. His explanation may have been very good, but for some reason or other—either there were too many copy-book sentiments in it, or else I was too excited to attend—I cannot remember a word of what he said. As soon as he had finished I was conducted to a chair in the middle of the room and made to sit down. A liquid was given me to drink, under the influence of which I fell into a semi-comatose condition. My senses were confused, but I could hear the professor giving orders and could see the assistants bustling about and setting the apparatus to work. I cannot tell how long this lasted, for I had lost all idea of the lapse of time. But at length the assistants went to their allotted places each by the side of some piece of apparatus. At a word from the professor, one of them set the refrigerator to work. I felt a cold sensation, and then heard (for the last time) the professor's voice saying, "Get forward! Are you ready! One, two, three,—Go!"

* * * * *

The scene changed. Not that I felt any sensation of going, but it seemed as if the professor and his surroundings had vanished like the phantasms of a dream, and I found I was in my cabin on board the whaling-ship. The captain was gazing at me with an anxious look. He seemed much relieved when he found that I was conscious. He told me that I had been lost in the snow, but that my companions had found me after an hour's search. I had been unconscious for a couple of days, and they had scarcely expected me to recover. I still felt very weak and exhausted, and it was some days before I was well again. I told no one on board of my adventures in the twentieth century, though they had left behind a vivid recollection, and had cast over me a pensive gravity which my best endeavours were powerless to dispel, and which my companions were unable to comprehend.

Nothing more remains to be told. In due time we returned to England. I am cured of my desire to travel. Writing this account of my adventure has greatly relieved my mind, but still leaves me quite unable to decide whether my adventure ever really occurred. Possibly the present readers of the *Eagle* can help me, but at any rate the subscribers of 1940 will be able to settle the question.

M. T.

Obituary.

THE REV STEPHEN PARKINSON D.D. F.R.S.

On the second of January last closed a life, not long as men count time, and far too short for the many friends who knew its value, but which, if length of days is to be counted by the good work done in them, may well be called a long life. Stephen Parkinson's was indeed a long life of good work well and faithfully done.

Born in the year 1823 near Keighley in Yorkshire, he soon showed signs of the mathematical ability which afterwards brought him high honour and reward. This ability was backed up by the energy and firm will so often found in the hardy Yorkshireman. When we add that Parkinson was the seventh of a family of eight, and that his mother was soon left a widow and in straitened circumstances, and that filial duty and brotherly affection were marked features in his character, the secret of his success in life is explained.

From boyhood he formed habits of regular and hard work; to these as he grew older he added great rapidity, but a rapidity combined with marvellous clearness and accuracy. Thus when in 1842 he tried for a sizarship in St John's College, his friends were pleased but not surprised to hear that he was first in the examination. In after years he used often to tell with much merriment, as an instance of the fatherly manner with which Dr Hymers treated his pupils, that after this examination the Doctor said to him "Parkinson, I'm so pleased with your Algebra paper that I'm going to make you a present of thirty

shillings." It is no doubt to the fact that so many of our College Tutors have really been 'in the place of a parent' to their pupils that our College owes much of its success.

Readers of Mr Bristed's *Five Years in an English University* will remember his description of the examination which resulted in Parkinson's being Senior Wrangler, the present Sir William Thomson, whose reputation was even then European, being second. Mr Bristed's interest in the examination seems about equally divided between his own performances at one end of the list and those of the Senior and Second Wrangler at the other end; none the less his account gives one a good idea of the powers of mind and will, and the Yorkshire pluck, which enabled Parkinson to go in and win against so strong an opponent. It is well known that Sir William had his revenge in carrying off the first Smith's Prize, Parkinson obtaining the second; and all impartial admirers of intellectual prowess must have been well content that honours were thus divided. From the time of his B.A. degree Parkinson's life was inseparable from the life of his College. Elected to a Fellowship on March 10, 1845, he took his M.A. degree in 1848, his B.D. in 1855, his D.D. in 1868. In 1864 he became a College Tutor, having previously had much success as a lecturer and private tutor. He had also published *An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics*, and *A Treatise on Optics*, the excellence of which may be judged by the fact that from the year 1855 to 1881 the former passed through no less than six editions, and the latter from 1859 to 1884 passed through four editions.

In 1865 he succeeded Archdeacon France as President of the College. In 1870 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1871 he married Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of John Welchman Whateley, Esq., of Edgbaston Hall, to which marriage he was indebted for many happy years, and for the constant care and

devotion which softened the sufferings of the later period of his life. Though ready to resign his Tutorship, he was not a man whom a College mindful of its own interests could part with, and, yielding to the strong wish expressed by the governing body of the College, he continued to be Tutor till 1882. In the same year, in accordance with Statute 24, he was re-elected to a Foundation Fellowship, but in 1883 by his own request he became a Supernumerary Fellow, thus resigning his interest in the Fellowship dividends. Such are some of the main facts of Dr Parkinson's College and University life. We may add that when in 1881 the Mastership became vacant, many looked to Dr Parkinson as the most fitted by his clear and sound judgment, his knowledge of College and University business, his generous sympathy with youth, and his kindness and courtesy to all, to succeed his friend Dr Bateson. But with characteristic diffidence, and perhaps with the presentiment that his time on earth would not be long, he declined to be brought forward, with the simple remark, "I am not so young nor so strong as I have been."

For the last year of his life the state of his health had caused grave anxiety to his friends; but on his return to Cambridge in October last, after a visit of some months to Eastbourne, he seemed to have regained much strength. Towards the end of the year the serious illness of one very dear to him was a shock too heavy for his weakened powers. On the afternoon of Sunday, December 30, he attended as usual the service in St Botolph's, his parish church; the next day he complained of feeling not quite well; on Tuesday he kept his bed; and on Wednesday about eleven in the forenoon he passed away with scarcely a sigh.

His wish had been to be buried in Grantchester churchyard, but that being impossible he found a fit resting-place by the side of his friend Dr Bateson in

the quiet churchyard of Madingley. The first part of the burial service was conducted in the College Chapel, and those who were present will long remember the sweet pathos of the music and the solemnity of the service; the rendering of his favourite hymn, *Rock of Ages*, especially touched the mourners, as he whom they mourned had repeated it on the last night of his earthly life.

Any memoir of Dr Parkinson which failed to give an account of his academic life would be defective, but all who knew him well will agree that an account of his personal character in social and domestic life could scarcely be omitted from our College Magazine. The qualities which in private life endeared him to so many friends were to no small extent the same which won him success in his College and his University. "The Doctor's" opinion was on many points regarded as almost infallible by those who consulted him. "I consider him the ablest man all round that I have ever known; the man whose opinion on nearly every subject I valued more than that of any one else"—was the verdict of one of his friends, who, having been himself one of the most successful of Cambridge Tutors, was no mean judge of men. Nor is this verdict to be wondered at. The same accuracy of thought and expression which distinguished him as a student and a teacher followed him into private life. Few things disturbed his usually genial and tolerant mind more than any looseness of expression. Inaccuracy of thought and unsoundness of argument were to him as a red rag to a bull. The writer remembers an amusing instance of this. "You and I," said the Doctor once to a friend, "are indolent men." His friend resenting the imputation, the Doctor, with the serio-comic look so peculiarly his own, which was saved from sternness only by the merry twinkle of his eye, made answer—"You don't seem to know the meaning of words. I didn't say we are *idle* men,

I said *indolent*. We neither of us shirk our work; but when we have done it, we like our armchair."

This remark of his points to another feature of his character. Few men worked harder than he or better; yet he by no means resembled those Athenians who are described by Thucydides as being so constituted that they neither enjoyed quiet themselves nor allowed the rest of the world to enjoy it. He enjoyed work while he was working, and he worked thoroughly; but few men enjoyed better the quiet and repose of social life. It may be that, in an age which is somewhat disposed to deify the mere love of work for its own sake, those deserve the most praise who work hard from a sense of duty, and not from the restless craving for employment which almost amounts to gluttony. Hard worker as he was, Parkinson was as strong in his dislike of all needless interference and fuss as Lord Melbourne himself.

Some points of Dr Parkinson's character will be best brought out by reference to some of the letters written after his death by those who knew him well. One states the case of a pupil who, in consequence of pecuniary losses, would have been unable to finish his University course if Dr Parkinson had not supplied his need, and enabled him to stay in College till he had taken his degree. Two gifts recently made by Dr Parkinson have been mentioned in the *Guardian* (Jan. 9, 1889) and in the *Cambridge Review* (Jan. 24, 1889), namely his gift of a window to the College Chapel, and of £500 to the College Mission in Walworth. These gifts are known, but the greater number of his many gifts, and those in which he took the most delight, have never been published, and are known to but few. A friend, referring to his physical fortitude, describes how when about to undergo a painful operation, and advised by the surgeon to submit to an anodyne, Parkinson put his hand down on the table, and said "Cut," bearing the pain with the courage and endurance of a Red Indian.

The same writer gives an instance of Parkinson's forgiving disposition. In the heat of College politics one of the Fellows had spoken some unfriendly words of Parkinson, to whom a kind friend had reported them. At the next College meeting Parkinson, without naming anyone, quoted the words, but took the first opportunity of treating his assailant with marked friendliness.

It was once said of Cranmer, "You have but to do my Lord of Canterbury an injury and you make him your friend for life," and the same words might be applied to Parkinson, in whom this spirit was all the more praiseworthy, as not only did he show much regard and thought for the feelings of others, but was himself of a highly sensitive nature. This sensitiveness explains a point in his life which often surprised those who did not know the cause of it. Though a Doctor of Divinity, and true to the doctrines and ordinances of the Church of England, he rarely appeared as a preacher. Those who knew his inner life knew that this was not the result of inertness, much less of any doubts, or want of reverence for the teaching of his Church. He was an unfaltering believer, but he felt the truths of religion so deeply, and found it so hard to hide his emotion when handling them, that he shrank from preaching them. This may be regretted; we could have wished that his clear brain and logical powers had been more often employed in maintaining the faith which he held so firmly, but it is due to his memory that the real cause of his so seldom preaching should now be known. That he at one time intended to fit himself for parochial work is shown by the fact, not widely known, that soon after his ordination he held for a year the Curacy of Bottisham.

To mention his genial good nature is to mention that which was patent to all who knew him. "He was the most courteous of lecturers," says a friend,

"and though I didn't mean to read mathematics, I felt bound to do my best in return for all his politeness." Classical men retain pleasant recollections of the courtesy and forbearance with which he treated them. While he encouraged to the utmost his more promising pupils, the blunders and ignorance of those who did their best never provoked him to impatience. But it was a dangerous thing to presume upon this courtesy; the kindest of men, he held the reins lightly but firmly, and those who by wilful misconduct provoked him to use the lash seldom forgot the punishment, or cared to have it repeated. His loss will be deeply felt in his College and University, though ill-health had for some time prevented him from taking an active part in public affairs; and he will be missed also in the town, in which he had done good service as a magistrate. The grief of his friends will be lasting. The veil of domestic sorrow is too sacred to be lifted; but no memoir of Parkinson could omit all mention of the unselfish and loving nature which made him the most devoted of husbands and brothers, and as true as steel to all whom he called his friends.

He was honoured and loved by his servants, both at home and in college, and perhaps the greatest tribute to his goodness and ability is the fact that, thrown as he was into various dealings with all sorts and conditions of men, and having been the Tutor of nearly a thousand pupils, he never made a real enemy.

E. W. BOWLING.

THE REV CHURCHILL BABINGTON D.D.

I have been requested to draw up a short account of our Honorary Fellow, Churchill Babington,* who

* Dr Babington was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, V.P. R. Society of Literature, Member of the Numismatic Society, Hon. Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipzig, &c.

has recently been taken from us. As one of his nearest relatives, as associated with him in several of the lines of study in which he was distinguished, and as a Fellow of the College of which he was so great an ornament, I am told that it properly falls to my lot to do this. I shall therefore give a short statement of what I know concerning him.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that he was descended from a family for a long time well known in the counties of Derby and Leicester, and that in the latter of those counties his ancestor, a cadet of the Derbyshire family, settled early in the sixteenth century. His father was the Rev Mathew Drake Babington, incumbent of Thringstone in Leicestershire, who was of Trinity College and graduated in 1812, and was an excellent scholar. His son was born at Roecliffe in that county on March 11, 1821, and educated by his father, but had also the advantage of being a pupil for a short time of the late Charles Wyckliffe Goodwin, of Catharine Hall. His successful pursuit of classical study did not prevent his giving early attention to Natural History, especially to Botany and Ornithology.

He entered our College under the tuition of Mr Hymers in October 1839, and graduated as a Senior Optime and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1843. In 1845 he gained the Hulsean Prize for an essay entitled *The influence of Christianity in promoting the abolition of slavery in Europe*, which was published in the course of the next year.

On March 30, 1846, he was elected a Fellow of St John's College, and immediately afterwards he started on a tour of some months in the south of Europe, visiting his parents at Messina, to which place ill-health had driven his father from his living at Thringstone; and also his uncle, Dr Strange, at Naples. He took advantage of this opportunity to make large botanical collections and also to study

the Roman antiquities of Italy. On his return he became a resident Fellow, occupying himself with literary and scientific pursuits. In 1849 he published an acute criticism of Macaulay's statements concerning the clergy in the eighteenth century, entitled *Macaulay's character of the clergy...considered*, in which he points out clearly the unfairness of the picture of them drawn by that eminent author in his *History of England*. It is, I believe, now admitted that Macaulay's account is incorrect. He was collecting materials for a much more complete edition of this book until the end of his life. Shortly afterwards his attention was directed to an exceedingly rare book preserved in the College Library, entitled *Trattato utilissimo del beneficio di Giesu Christo crucifisso verso i christiani*, attributed to Paleario, and published at Venice in 1543, of which very nearly all the copies were destroyed by the Inquisition. He published a careful facsimile of the original edition of this noted book of the Reformation period, accompanied by an English version of 1548, and a French one of 1552, together with a valuable introduction. At about this time some fragments on papyrus of the orations of Hyperides were entrusted to him; these he carefully edited, endeavouring to supply the innumerable gaps in the text, and published three works on the subject, namely *The oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes* (1851) and *for Lycophron and Euxenippus* (1853), and *The funeral oration of Hyperides over Leosthenes* (1858). By these works he greatly raised his classical reputation both at home and abroad. Afterwards he was appointed by the Master of the Rolls to edit Reginald Pecock's *Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy*, and Higden's *Polychronicon*. The former work he completed, but only two volumes of the latter were published before his departure from Cambridge rendered it nearly impossible for him to edit the remainder, which was therefore placed in other very competent hands.

In 1865 he was elected Disney Professor of Archæ-

ology, an office which he continued to hold for fifteen years. As Professor he applied himself chiefly to the study of Greek and Roman coinage and fictile art, shewing their value for the elucidation of history. In 1865 he published an interesting *Introductory Lecture on Archæology*.

During the whole of this time he was supplying papers to various journals and other works, such as *Hooker's Journal of Botany*, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, and the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute*. He also described the lichens for Seemann's *Botany of the Herald* and Hooker's *Flora of New Zealand*. During this period he also catalogued the classical manuscripts in the University Library.

From 1848 to 1861 he held the Chapelry of Horningsey, near Cambridge. In 1866 he was presented to the living of Cockfield in Suffolk, where he resided until his death. He applied himself especially to his parochial duties, in the discharge of which he obtained the affectionate attachment of his numerous scattered parishioners. He has thoroughly repaired the church and enlarged and improved the school. But, owing to his active habits, he found it possible to give some attention also to literary and scientific work, and formed valuable collections in Natural History and Archæology.

In 1869 he married Matilda Whyte, the third daughter of the late Col. John Alexander Wilson, R.A.

Recently he published through the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History a valuable book, entitled *The Birds of Suffolk*, and largely contributed to a work about to appear on the flora of Suffolk, which is in advanced preparation by the Rev Dr Hind. In 1879 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1880 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's College. He was also one of the Governors of the Bury Grammar School.

But alas! all this valuable and active work was almost stopped by very severe illness nearly four years since, and although he recovered to a great extent from that attack his strength was never as before; but his mental powers continued as vigorous as ever until very near the end of his life. On January 3 he was attacked by rheumatic fever, and taken from us on Saturday, January 12, in the 68th year of his age. He was buried at Cockfield on January 17, in the presence of his lamenting family, parishioners, and friends, leaving a widow to mourn his loss. Prof. Mayor and the President represented the College at Cockfield on that day; and a memorial service was held in the College Chapel at the same hour, which was attended by many of the Fellows and numerous friends from the University and Town.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON.

FREDERICK APTHORP PALEY.

Our readers will regret to hear of the death of Professor Paley, which occurred at Bournemouth on December 11, 1888. Frederick Apthorp Paley was born at Easingwold, near York, in the year 1816, the eldest son of the late Rev Edmund Paley, and grandson of the famous Dr Paley, author of *The Evidences of Christianity*. He was educated at Shrewsbury, over which school, at that time, presided Dr Samuel Butler, also a Johnian, who was afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, and is remembered now chiefly for his Atlases of Ancient and Modern Geography. From Shrewsbury Paley proceeded to St John's, where he took his degree in 1838. It is singular that the name of a man who, in after years, became one of the very first of classical scholars should not be found in the Tripos of his year. This may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstance which in those days kept many a good scholar from his place in the Classical Tripos—namely, the necessity

of taking mathematical honours first. For eight years after taking his degree he resided at Cambridge. In 1846 he joined the Roman Catholic Church and left Cambridge, whither he did not return until 1860, at which date the disabilities under which dissentients from the doctrines of the English Church had till then laboured were partially removed. For 14 years he remained at the University, where he was known as one of the most successful and careful of classical tutors. In 1874 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature in the Catholic University College at Kensington, which post he held till recently, and he was also Classical Examiner in the University of London. At different periods of his life Professor Paley produced a very great quantity of work for the press, chiefly in editing Greek and Latin authors. The best known of his works are those which appear in the *Bibliotheca Classica*, which may be said to have been the result of the first effort on the part of men of high intelligence and learning to prepare classical texts with English notes for advanced students. Paley's volumes are among the best of this unrivalled series. Among the authors whom he annotated for this and other editions of celebrated works were *Homer*, *Hesiod*, *Theocritus*, *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides*, *Aristophanes*, and *Demosthenes* (this last in conjunction with Dr Sandys), and many of these works were demanded by the public in several editions. The *Iliad* and the works of the great tragedians are perhaps the best known of these commentaries. With regard to the period of Homer, Paley is well known to have put him at a much later date than most commentator. But even the long list of books already named does not cover the whole of Paley's works. He made a selection of Martial's *Epigrams*, prepared the text of the Greek tragedians for the series called *Cambridge Texts*, annotated the Medicean scholia on *Æschylus*, and translated into

English Schumann's work on the *Assemblies of the Athenians*. He also translated in prose the plays of *Æschylus* and the *Odes of Pindar*, the *Philebus* and *Thætetus* of Plato, and the 5th and 6th books of the *Ethics* of Aristotle. A large number of articles, reviews, and fugitive pieces came from his pen for periodicals. Paley shared Milton's fondness for Euripides, and in his preface to his edition of that poet in the *Bibliotheca Classica* he maintains that Euripides had a deeper insight into human nature than is generally allowed, and scouts the prevalent notion that the youngest tragedian was a hater of women, with a low and vulgar view of mankind generally. Good as are all his notes, they are surpassed in perspicacity by his prefaces, which indeed are of almost unique value. He was devoted to other pursuits besides classical learning. He wrote many papers on archæology and botany, and was one of the original members of the Camden Society at Cambridge. In 1883 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

[See *Times*, December 10, 1888]

THE REV SAMUEL EARNSHAW.

The Rev Samuel Earnshaw, assistant minister of the Sheffield parish church, died on December 6, 1888, at the age of 83. The deceased, who was the son of a file-cutter, and born in Sheffield on February 1, 1805, displayed in his youth a remarkable aptitude for mathematics. He was sent to St John's College, where he gained a scholarship, and in 1831 was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. It is said that Thomas Gaskin, also a Johnian, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Jesus, was the first favourite for the highest honours, and that Lord Brougham, who was his patron, was much disgusted at Earnshaw's beating him. For

sixteen years he was a very successful coach at Cambridge. He married soon after taking his degree, and so was precluded from election to a Fellowship. For a time he acted as curate to the Rev Charles Simeon. He examined Archibald Smith, Colenso, Griffin, and Sylvester for their degrees, and we believe Cayley and Stokes for the Smith's Prizes. His health ultimately broke down, and, returning to his native town, he was appointed in 1847 chaplain on Queen Mary's foundation in the church and parish of Sheffield, the patrons being the Church Burgesses. There were three chaplains who were practically the assistant ministers of the parish church and took stated duty during the year. Mr Earnshaw was the last of the chaplains, and with him the office expires under an order of the Court of Chancery passed for that purpose. Mr Earnshaw, who had been officiating up to a few weeks ago, discharged the duties of several important positions in local ecclesiastical and educational organisations. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (7 Dec. 1888) says of him: "As a preacher, a scholar, a mathematician, a controversialist, an educationist, a philanthropist, and a simple-hearted Christian gentleman, he was alike conspicuous. Notwithstanding a somewhat stern and forbidding exterior, his was one of the gentlest hearts that ever beat. He passed through life 'wearing all that weight of learning lightly, like a flower.' Pride and ambition were absolutely wanting. "I never had the slightest spark of ambition," he once remarked. "All my good fortune came to me. I never sought it except by hard work." These words are the index of his character. He introduced the University Local Examinations into Sheffield; while the Extension movement which resulted in the foundation of Firth College, now presided over by our late Fellow, Mr Hicks, found in him a warm promoter; and he was elected President of the institution. An Earnshaw Scholarship was founded in his honour

(see *Eagle* XIV, 47). He was author of *A Treatise on Statics*, *A Treatise on Dynamics*, *A New Method of Integrating Partial Differential Equations*, *The Tradition of the Elders*, *The Doctrine of Germs*, as well as of papers on mathematical and scientific subjects communicated to the Royal and other Societies.

PROFESSOR HENRY MARTYN ANDREW.

Professor Henry Martyn Andrew was born in England in the year 1844, being the son of a Wesleyan minister. In 1857 his father went out to Tasmania as a minister, taking his wife and family with him, and after a short stay in that colony resigned his position in the ministry and crossed over to Victoria, where he entered into mercantile pursuits. His son, H. M. Andrew, was sent for education to the Church of England Grammar School shortly after it was opened, in 1858, under the Rev Dr Bromby. He proved to be one of the most promising and successful pupils who ever attended the school, and in 1861, when he left it, he matriculated at the Melbourne University. His career there was as brilliant as his school course had been. In 1862 he took the exhibition for mathematics, and in 1864 he carried off the scholarship for mathematics and physics, and obtained his degree of B.A. He was then for some time engaged at the Melbourne Observatory, and also as lecturer on surveying at the University. In 1867 he took the degree of M.A. at the Melbourne University, and soon afterwards he left for England with the intention of passing through a University course there. In October 1868 he went into residence at St John's College. He was elected a foundation scholar and distinguished himself in the usual college examinations, being placed in the first class with R. R. Webb (afterwards senior wrangler) and C. H. H. Cook (also a Melbourne graduate), afterwards sixth wrangler, and

now professor of mathematics at Canterbury College, New Zealand. Like the two gentlemen just named, Mr Andrew was expected to take a fellowship degree, but he was very ill in his last term and had practically to be supported to the room at the examinations, and therefore did not do as well as had been anticipated in the Senate House. He graduated in 1872 as 27th wrangler, and was then appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Cirencester Agricultural College. He held that appointment for about two years, resigned it and returned to Victoria on the invitation of Professor Irving, the headmaster of the Wesley College, in order to become second in command of the College. Not very long afterwards, when Professor Irving resigned the headmastership it was conferred at once on Mr Andrew, who retained it for a number of years, and under his superintendence the college was remarkably successful. On the death of the late Mr F. J. Pirani, Mr Andrew was appointed to succeed him as lecturer on natural philosophy at the Melbourne University, and in the beginning of 1883 he was made professor of natural philosophy. With his friend Mr F. J. Pirani he had edited an edition of the first and second books of *Euclid* on a modern basis, and after Mr Pirani's death he continued the work by publishing the third book in the same style. The work has since been largely used in schools. He held office for several years as a member of the University Council, doing great service by obliging it to hold its sittings in public. For some considerable time past Professor Andrew's health was not good, and about two years ago he was very ill from heart-disease and unable to perform his duties for two or three months. A short time ago his medical advisers strongly urged him to seek relief from work for a time, so as to obtain the benefit of a sea voyage. He left Melbourne on the 24th August last by the P. and O. *R. M. S. Massilia*, on what he and

his friends hoped would be a pleasant and profitable holiday; but he succumbed to heat-apoplexy in the Red Sea near Aden on September 18. Scarcely any man was more widely known in educational matters in Victoria than Professor Andrews, and his very large circle of friends will deeply regret that his brilliant career has been closed at such an early age.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Mr Joseph Yorke, of Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, whose death occurred on February 4, in the 83rd year of his age, was one of the last survivors of those gentlemen who held seats in the unreformed House of Commons, having represented the borough of Reigate in 1831-32. He was the eldest son of the late Mr Joseph Yorke (who was a grandson of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke), by his marriage with Catharine, daughter of Mr James Cocks. He was born in January 1807, and was educated at Eton and at St John's College. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and a magistrate for Gloucestershire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1844. Mr Yorke married Frances Antonia, daughter of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., of Antony, Cornwall, the contemporary and friend of Pitt, by whom he has left a son and successor, Mr John Reginald Yorke, late M.P. for the Tewkesbury Division of Gloucestershire, now of Forthampton Court.

GODFREY BEAUCHAMP.

It is with deep regret that we record the early death of Godfrey Beauchamp, son of the Treasurer of the Leys School, Mr John Beauchamp, of Cholmeley Park, Highgate. He was born on July 13, 1869, and died in his college rooms on Monday, February 11, in the

twentieth year of his age. He was educated first at Oakfield, Hornsey, from 1875 to 1882, and afterwards under Dr Moulton at the Leys School, Cambridge, for the six years between 1882 and 1888, rising toward the end of that time to the position of Head Prefect of the school. In 1885 and 1886 he passed with credit the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Certificate Examination, and in the latter year obtained honours in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. At school, he was secretary of the Orchestral Society, and of the school Missionary Society, which annually contributes £100 in support of foreign missions; he was also secretary of the editorial committee of the school magazine, the *Leys Fortnightly*, and vice-president of the Literary Society. One of his school-fellows, recently elected to a classical minor scholarship at this College, describes him as one who while still at school was 'endowed with good literary taste, a boy of marked general ability, an accomplished musician, a pleasant companion, and an affectionate friend.' In the winter of 1887-8 he spent two months on a voyage to the Cape and back, for the improvement of his health. After his return he was entered at St John's College, under Dr Sandys, at the same time as his friend and school-fellow, E. F. Gedyne, one of the mathematical foundation scholars of the year, his companion during a very enjoyable walking-tour in Devonshire and Cornwall during part of the interval between their school and college days. On coming into residence in October he rapidly won the esteem of all who came into contact with him, not only by his gentlemanly bearing and quiet refinement of manner, but also by his cultivated taste in music and his interest in the study of medicine and natural science. After taking early in his first term the only part of the Previous Examination which was not covered by his certificates, he passed, at the end of the same term, part of the First Examination for the

degree of M.B., besides being classed in the inter-collegiate Examination in Natural Science. Meanwhile in July he had taken a first class in the First Examination for the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London. He soon joined the University Musical Society, and was gladly welcomed by the Musical Society of his College, where his skill as a pianist was much appreciated. While himself belonging to the Wesleyan body, he voluntarily attended the musical services of the College Chapel on Sunday evenings, and occasionally took part in the voluntary choir without being one of its ordinary members.

It might well have been hoped that a life so full of promise, so rich in varied tastes and kindly charity, so happy in uniting a graceful unobtrusiveness with a strong and steadfast determination of purpose, would have been spared for many years, to be an ever-increasing joy to his friends, and a source of helpfulness to his fellow-men in the profession of his choice. But, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 5, after a game of fives, he caught a chill; and, on the subsequent Friday evening, showed the first symptoms of what ultimately proved to be a severe attack of pleuropneumonia, to which his somewhat delicate constitution succumbed, after an illness of less than three days, in spite of all that was done for him by the skill of Dr Latham and Dr MacAlister, and the care of ladies from the Cambridge Home for Nurses. The nurse alone was with him when the end came suddenly but painlessly before noon on the following Monday.

Wreaths of white flowers were brought to his rooms from his home, from his school, from his college friends, from the Master and Fellows, and from Dr and Mrs Sandys. Covered with these and other memorials of the affection he had inspired during a life that was so brief, his body was removed at half-past three on Wednesday afternoon. It was followed to the front gate of the college by his father and mother, and by

over a hundred representatives of his school and of his College, some of whom felt that in him whom they were attending during the first stage of the sad journey to Highgate they had lost one who, during the short time he had been permitted to live on earth, had passed from home to school and from school to college,

“Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.”

On the following Sunday morning Mr Graves referred as follows to the sad event at the close of a sermon preached in the College Chapel on the text, “It is more blessed to give than to receive” (*Acts xx 35*):—

‘But there is another sense which the Apostle’s words may seem to bear, without doing violence to their meaning. Is it more blessed to give than to receive, not in relation to our brethren, but in regard of God’s dealings with us? Is it more blessed to give back to our Father’s hands than to receive His bounty and His grace? It is a hard question, but we doubt not what the answer is. It is more blessed to give than to receive. A loss like that which we have felt last week comes on us with a shock of strangeness and surprise. A college, like a great school, is associated with what is young and vigorous, and bright and hopeful. In it the sons of England are proving their armour, and gaining strength for the coming life. All is activity, and we feel as if there were a boundless future still to draw on. And then there comes from time to time a call; and God takes back the life which He has given, in the very dawn and spring-time of its opening power. Nowhere else do we feel the dread presence and reality of death as in a place like this. We have lost one from among us who had the promise of being a pride and an honour to our ancient walls; who had endeared himself to those who knew him; who possessed the accomplishments which grace and refine the life of study; who we trusted would serve his fellow-men in the beneficent and honourable path which he had chosen. Our hopes are blighted: we have but his memory, his example, and his name. But we do not sorrow as those without hope; nay, we thank God that our brother hath put on incorruption, and the mortal hath put on immortality. And we say, with bowed heads and humble

hearts, but with no doubtful faith or trust, *The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord.*'

On the same afternoon Dr Farrar spoke as follows in the course of the University Sermon :—

'Cambridge has trained, thank God, hundreds of the noble and the good. It has seen Milton at Christ's College, with his

"High look, courageous heart,
And conscious step of purity and pride."

....It has seen Wordsworth at St John's, conscious already that on his head had been laid the hands of invisible consecration. And some it has seen like Henry Kirke White, and like your fellow-student Godfrey Beauchamp at St John's, who, in the unfulfilled promise of hopeful studies, have been called to the mercy of the Merciful. "When God's servants have done their day's work, He sends them sleep," and He is the judge of the day's work, not we.'

The evening service in the College Chapel closed with the *Dead March in Saul*, the choir remaining in their places and all the congregation standing. The music of that solemn *March* was a fitting requiem for one who was 'lovely and pleasant' in his life, and whom even death divides not from those who live on to lament his loss and to cherish his memory.

J. E. S.

The following Johnians have died during the past year :

Rev John Allott (B.A. 1835), Rector of Maltby-le-Marsh, Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 76 : May 2 (see *Guardian* 16 May 1888, p. 725).

Rev John Ambrose (B.A. 1843, M.A. 1847), late Rector of Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, aged 67 : April 1.

Professor Henry Martyn Andrew (B.A. 1872, M.A. 1875), of heat-apoplexy, on board the P. and O. steamer *Massilia* near Aden : September 18 (see *Eagle* xv, 370).

Rev Thomas Barrett (B.A. 1854), Vicar of Sarn, Newtown, North Wales, aged 79 : December 21.

Rev Edward Baylis (B.A. 1839), Rector of Hedgerley, Slough, Bucks, aged 72 : April 8.

Rev George Beardsworth (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1843), late Vicar of Selling, Faversham, at Westgate-on-Sea, aged 75 : December 1. Mr Beardsworth was a clergyman always ready to lead and take part in the works of piety and usefulness around him. During the time of his ministry at Selling,

the fabric of the Parish Church was repaired and the furniture of the chancel renewed, an organ erected in the Church, an addition to the Churchyard consecrated, and the Parish School built. Mr Beardsworth was for many years Secretary of the Society in Ospringe Deanery in support of the Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he was a member of the Central Committee of the Diocesan Church Building Society, and a delegate in the Diocesan Conference.

Rev Edmund Augustus Claydon (B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854), formerly Scholar, Rector of Luton, Chatham, aged 61: May 9.

Henry Barry Coddington (B.A. 1824), of Old Bridge, Drogheda, aged 86: March 23.

Rev James Coling (B.A. 1851), Rector of Stow Maries: in February.

Rev William Coombs (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), formerly Scholar, late Vicar of Douglas, Wigan, aged 74: July 21.

William Crackanthorpe (B.A. 1811), of Newbiggin Hall, Westmoreland, aged 99: January 10.

Rev George William Darby (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843), J.P., Rector of North Wingfield, Chesterfield, aged 70: July 16.

Rev Robert Duckworth (B.A., 26th Wrangler 1852, M.A. 1856), formerly Scholar and Mathematical Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, Head-Master of St Peter's School, Weston-super-mare, aged 59: December 31, 1887.

Rev Samuel Earnshaw (B.A., Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman 1831, M.A. 1834), Chaplain on Queen Mary's Foundation of the Sheffield Parish Church: December 5 (see *Eagle* xv, 368).

Rev John Edwin Fell (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), Rector of Sheepy Atherton, aged 75: February 23.

Rev Charles William Giles (B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851, B.D. 1858, D.D. 1863), of Milton Hall, Cambridge, aged 65: May 12.

Rev Charles Flower Goodwyn (B.A. 1834), aged 77: February 13.

Rev Thomas David Griffiths (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Maindee, Newport: March 1.

Rev John James Webster Harris (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843), Rector of Clench-warton, Lynn-Regis: January 5.

Rev Bache Wright Harvey (B.A. 1857, M.A. 1862), D.D. Lambeth, Principal of the Collegiate School, Wanganui, New Zealand: January 26.

Rev William Montagu John Heather (B.A. 1876), late Vicar of Kniveton, Ashbourne, Rector of Waterfall-with-Cauldon, Staffs, aged 33: October 31.

Rev William Henry Hoare (B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834), formerly Fellow, aged 78: February 22 (see *Eagle* xv, 101).

Benjamin Worthy Horne (B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857), formerly Fellow and Lecturer, aged 56: July 17 (see *Eagle* xv, 247).

Rev William Jeurwine (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842), formerly Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks: June 27.

Samuel Simpson Jones (B.A. 1873), at Puri, Bengal Presidency, aged 36: February 16.

Ven Richard Kempthorne (B.A. 1827), Rector of Elton, Peterborough, formerly Archdeacon of St Helena, aged 84: October 24.

Rev Edmund Leachman (B.A. 1848), Vicar of Chrishall, Essex, aged 63: May 11.

Rev Francis Llewelyn Lloyd (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850), formerly Fellow, Vicar of Aldworth, aged 69: August 20 (see *Eagle* xv, 245).

- Rev Thomas Massey (B.A. 1833), Rector of Hatchliffe, Lincolnshire, aged 78: March 4.
- Rev Aaron Augustus Morgan (B.A. 1844), Tyrwhitt Scholar, Rector of Great Casterton, at Tivoli, aged 66: September 17.
- Rev Claude Haskins de la Mothe (B.A. 1864), Deputy Chaplain, Chapel Royal, Whitehall: December 1.
- Professor Frederick Apthorp Paley (B.A. 1838, M.A. 1842), aged 72: December 11 (see *Eagle* xv, 366).
- Rev Ashley Meigh Peek (B.A. 1881, M.A. 1884), formerly Curate of Farnley, Leeds, Rector of Adwick-le-Street, aged 31: January 4.
- Laurence Peel (B.A. 1821), aged 87: December 10.
- Rev Thomas Guy Barlow Poole (B.A. 1867, M.A. 1870), Vicar of Ecchinswell, Newbury, aged 44: February 3.
- Richard Anthony Proctor (B.A. 1860), at New York, aged 52: September 12 (see *Eagle* xv, 242).
- Rev William Quekett (B.A. 1826), Rector of Warrington, aged 88: March 30 (see *Eagle* xv, 168).
- Henry Cadogan Rothery (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1845), late Wreck Commissioner, aged 71: August 2 (see *Eagle* xv, 225).
- John Bartholomew Rudd (B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838), late of Tollesby Hall, Cleveland, aged 76: May 10.
- Rev Cornwall Smalley (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), formerly Scholar, Rector of Thurrock Parva, Essex: May 7 (see *Record* 25 May 1888, p. 513).
- John Brook-Smith (B.A. 1853, M.A. 1856), Barrister-at-law, Head-master of the Modern Side at Cheltenham College: May 5 (see *Eagle* xv, 172).
- Rev Angelo Antonio Nicolo Francesco Solari (B.A. 1852), Vicar of Ocker Hill, Tipton, Staffs, aged 61: March 8.
- William Sparling (B.A. 1837), aged 75: March 27.
- Rev Robert Stammers (B.A. 1827), Vicar of Quorndon, Loughborough, aged 85: May 7.
- Rev Francis Staunton (B.A. 1862), of Staunton, Notts, aged 48: February 11 (see *Eagle* xv, 100).
- Rev William Stockdale (B.A. 1850), Curate of Barrow, Bury St Edmund's, aged 63: April 12.
- Ernest Stonham (B.A. 1886), Governor of Southlands Hospital, New Romney, at Ashford, Kent, aged 25: June 24.
- George Storer (1834), late M.P. for S. Notts, aged 73: March 11 (see *Illustrated London News* 31 March 1888).
- Rev John Webster (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Charnock-Richard, Chorley, Lancashire: February 10.
- Herbert Hope Wilkes (B.A. 1884), aged 26: March 6.
- Rev John Yardley (B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831), formerly Scholar, Vicar of St Chad's, Shrewsbury, Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Lichfield, aged 83: March 2.



IN MEMORIAM S. P.

One more true comrade taken to his rest;
Yet one more blank in many a loving heart;
Thus are we forced unwillingly to part
With all of earth we hold beloved and best.
The genial smile, kind look, and friendly jest,
The generous hand that ne'er unwisely gave,
The brow that knew when to be gay or grave,
The vigorous mind that worked with eager zest,
Yet loved the well-earned pleasures of repose,
These, and the will resolved that, fearing God,
Fearless of man, the path of duty trod,
Yet ne'er was hardened against human woes,
We mourn, yet murmur not beneath the rod;
For death's dark gate doth man's true life disclose.

E. W. B.



SONNET.

LUCRETIVS' verse rolls on like the great deep,
Not broken into waves and beating hoarse
Against some rock that checks it in its course,
But where its currents one strong motion keep,
And the great onward undulating sweep
Reveals the underlying terrible force,
Powerful its will on all things to enforce,
Which never seems to flag, never to sleep.

We are borne forth upon this mighty sea,
And though the hearts within us be as steel,
Yet must we somewhat fear; but as we draw
Far out into the ocean, majesty
Of sunlight and of calm grows round, we feel
Not fear, a godlike pleasure and an awe.

C. S.



TO THE EDITORS OF THE *EAGLE*.

DEAR SIRS,

As you kindly admitted to your last number an Alcaic exercise by a schoolboy in his teens, perhaps you will not refuse a Hendecasyllable translation from the same hand, now trembling towards the nineties. It omits four stanzas, which merely detract from the merit of the poem. In those here translated are two expressions, which Collins himself might wish to change, if 'his gentle spirit' could return to earth: (1) 'mid the varied landscape,' which would be well replaced by 'moved with sudden sadness,'* or 'startled into sorrow'; (2) in the last stanza 'pointed clay' is intolerable, suggesting a beadle in attendance on 'the musing Briton.' One who points to a monument in a church or churchyard, does not point to the clay, which is supposed to mean (poetically, for chemically it does not mean) a buried human body. If 'clay' be kept, it is easy to write, 'long, long the stone that marks thy clay.' If not, 'thy resting-place for many a day..' might serve instead; or 'thy once-loved home' &c., *i.e.* Richmond. To pass from carping criticism to merited praise, I have always found delight in these stanzas (*exceptis excipiendis*); and this feeling led me to give them a Latin dress.

Yours sincerely,

B. H. K.

* A beautiful landscape would not save a tender mind from tears, if amidst it an object were suddenly seen, recalling memories of the loved and lost. A friend suggests that perhaps Collins thought only of the surprise which such emotion would cause to those who witnessed without understanding it. This does not satisfy me; but it leads me to offer an alternative couplet, expressing the poet's idea—

culmen prospiciens sacrum silebit,
inter tot lacrimans amoenitates.

THOMSON'S GRAVE.

IN yonder grave a Druid lies,
where slowly winds the stealing wave:
the year's best sweets shall duteous rise
to deck its poet's sylvan grave.
in yon deep bed of whispering reeds
his airy harp shall now be laid,
that he, whose heart in sorrow bleeds,
may love through life the soothing shade.
Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore
when Thames in summer wreaths is drest,
and oft suspend the dashing oar
to bid his gentle spirit rest;
and oft, as Ease and Health retire
to breezy lawn or forest deep,
the friend shall view yon whitening spire,
and mid the varied landscape weep.
but thou, lorn stream, whose sullen tide
no sedge-crowned sisters now attend,
now waft me from the green hill's side,
whose cold turf hides the buried friend.
and, see, the fairy valleys fade,
dun night has veiled the solemn view;
yet once again, dear parted shade,
meek Nature's child, again adieu!
long, long thy stone and pointed clay
shall melt the musing Briton's eyes;
'o vales and wild woods,' shall he say,
'in yonder grave your Druid lies.'

COLLINS.

DRUIDAE SEPULCRUM.

HIC corpus Druidae iacet sepultum
qua tardo sinuatur unda flexu;
lautas annus opes pie reducens
ornabit proprii cubile vatis.
crebros inter harundinum susurros
nunc pendens cithara adsonabit aurae,
ut, siquem laceret dolor, placentis
umbrae vivus amet serenitatem.
saepe hanc Mnemosyne reviset oram,
aestivos Tamesi induente cultus;
remum saepe morabitur cadentem,
dum fausta prece iusserit, 'fruantur
almi perpetua quiete manes.'
et si forte, valens et otiosus,
aut laetos zephyris agros amicus
aut imas nemoris petet latebras,
albens prospiciet cacumen aedis,
et motus subito tremore flebit.
nunc tu, rive relictæ, cuius aestu
rivo Naiades exulant sorores,
me clivo citus aufer a virenti,
qui glaeba tegit algida sodalem.
en pallent tenues utrimque valles,
iam nox furva quod est ubique velat;
sed rursus, mea rapta cura, rursus,
Naturae suboles piae, valeto.
aedes illa diu memorque cippus
umentes oculos trahet Britanni;
'o valles silvaeque,' dicet, 'hic vos
servatis Druidae vetus sepulcrum.'

A GRAMMARIAN'S VALENTINE.

CANTABIUS to Girtonia sends greeting,
May the tide of her good fortune never ebb ;
I was writing (mark the tense) to crave a meeting,
Coll. Div. Joh. Cantabrigiae Id. Feb.

O listen to my *verba declarandi*,
My heart's appeal indeed you may not shirk ;
Bethink you of the charming *casus dandi*,
A dative of the contemplated work.

Could you see the love with which my bosom's seething,
You never could remain so cold and coy,
But you'd grant me with those gentle lips' *soft breathing*
One small *syllabic augment* of my joy.

Then O forget there's such a verb as *nego* !
Or else I shall go mad I do aver,
For *uxor* seems the feminine of *ego*,
And *liberi** the plural of *liber*.

Our joy shall be one long *continuous present* —
A thought to make an ardent lover rave! —
When I change the *future optative* unpleasant
For the *perfect* (vide *Arnold*) *tense with have*.

As Lydia said, I'll live and perish *tecum*,
No jealousy our bliss shall e'er disturb ;
Then rise and don the veil and *vade mecum* —
A church *the goal of motion of the verb*.

If you flout me, still I'll think upon you daily,
Your gracious form although I may not see ;
I scarce can bring my pen to trace out '*vale*' ;
Believe me ever yours,

REDUNDANT Mŷ.

* *Si essent Christiani* (Pope Gregory).

ETIAMNUM ME VILIPENDIT.

A TORY at a meeting prayed
For those of his own feather:
"The Tories and the Unionists—
Oh! let them hang together!"

"Amen! together let them hang!"
Thereon was interjected:
'Twas by a Radical, from whom
Such prayer was unexpected.

"Oh! let them hang together," still
The Tory interceded,
"In accord and in concord strong!"
And when he thus has pleaded

And offered his petition up,
The Radical outpoured his:
"Oh! let them hang together soon,
No matter what the cord is!"

G.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

*St Dunstan's College,
Calford, S.E.*

DEAR SIRS,

May I be allowed to call the attention of your readers to a plan, which with an Oxford friend I am preparing, of spending a fortnight of the Summer with a dozen or so of London boys in the country? Crude as our arrangements are at present, we have decided that at least half the number of our guests shall be from the College Mission District in Walworth. The expenses will not be very heavy, but I fear we are unable to meet them entirely by ourselves. If any of your readers will trust me with a subscription, or send me a promise of help in money or in kind—of the nature of flannels, fishing rods, cricket bats, &c.—I shall be pleased. It is possible too that some one may have interest in a farm, where we might locate ourselves enjoyably and economically. I will supply the Junior Secretary of the College Mission with full particulars, and he, I know, will be happy to assure subscribers that their money is properly used.

Yours truly,
R. P. ROSEVEARE.

1 March 1889.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

The Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club most gratefully accept your welcome offer of a donation of £10 to assist in sending a boat to Henley this year, and trust that, when the time comes, they may see their way to profiting by your generosity.

I am

Your obedient servant,

H. E. H. COOMBES,
Hon. Sec. L.M.B.C.

THE PROPOSED READING-ROOM.

DEAR SIRs,

Your correspondent, *An Unenfranchised Lodger*, and others in like condition, will be glad to learn that, notwithstanding delay from various causes, especially the regretted absence of Mr Whitaker, the proposal for a College Reading-room has not been forgotten. The arrangements are now under consideration, and we may fairly expect to make a start next Term.

The Reading-room is not designed to compete in any way with the Union, but will appeal to the support of all members of the College alike. With a satisfactory number of subscribers, a very small terminal subscription will suffice to pay the working expenses of the room, and to add by degrees to its comfort,

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
ALFRED HARKER.

PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR SYLVESTER.

DEAR SIRs,

It has for some time been felt that the College ought to possess a Portrait of our distinguished Honorary Fellow Professor Sylvester, to be placed in the Combination Room with those of Sir John Herschel and Professor Adams. I have accordingly been asked by a number of the Fellows to act as Treasurer of a Fund for obtaining such a Portrait. It is proposed to restrict the list of Subscribers to past and present Fellows of the College and to personal friends of Professor Sylvester.

Professor Sylvester has kindly consented to give sittings for the purpose to Mr A. E. Elmslie, whose portrait of Dr Martineau for the Birmingham Art Gallery has recently been sent to Osborne for the inspection of the Queen.

Should any of your readers desire to join in this would they kindly send their subscriptions to me?

I am yours faithfully

R. F. SCOTT, *Bursar*.

1 March 1889.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1889.

The Editors are anxious to carry out the happy suggestion of Dr Sandys (p. 323), and establish an album of portraits of all who have at any time served on the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. Contributions for this album are now cordially invited, and it will add much to the interest of the collection (1) if the portraits sent are contemporary ones, in other words if they represent what the Editors *were* during their time of office, and (2) if they bear autograph signatures. Due acknowledgment will be made in the *Chronicle* of all portraits received.

The other suggestion of Dr Sandys, that on the completion of volume xv a complete index of the *Eagle* from its foundation should be prepared, is under serious consideration.

The following resolutions have been communicated by the Council of the College to Mrs Churchill Babington and to Mrs Parkinson respectively:

"The Council desire to record their grateful sense of the services rendered to the College and University by the late Dr Churchill Babington. The libraries of the College and University and the Fitzwilliam Museum will long bear witness to his diligence learning and taste: Horningsea and Cockfield know that a man of varied culture may be a pastor simple and childlike as the poorest and youngest of his flock."

"The Council desire to put on record their deep sense of Dr Parkinson's loyal and lifelong service to the College as Lecturer Tutor and President, and as an example of unwearied diligence and retiring generosity."

We regret to notice the announcement that the oldest graduate of the College, and probably the oldest clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev Bartholomew Edwards of Ashill, died on February 21, within a few days of the completion of his hundredth year. Mr Edwards took his degree as seventh Senior Optime in 1811, and has held the Rectory of Ashill, Norfolk, since 1813. We hope to publish an account of his life in our next number. From our Obituary it will be gathered that another all-but-centenarian member of the College, Mr William Crackanthorpe, who took his degree also in 1811, died a year ago in Westmoreland.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has presented to the University his stipend of £400 as Vice-Chancellor for the past year, and the money is to be applied to defray the cost of the sculpture on the new building of the University Library.

The Council have arranged that on Commemoration Day (May 6), the Foundation Scholars and resident Bachelors shall dine in Hall at the same time as the Fellows (7.15), and that for other undergraduates the hours of dinner shall be 1.30 and 2.30.

Mr Whitaker, our Junior Dean, is absent this Term in the Maloja for reasons of health. Mr Caldecott, late Fellow, is acting as his deputy.

The Editorial Committee have voted a sum of £10 to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, for the purpose of enabling it to send a crew to Henley this summer.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the approaching departure from College of the Rev Edwin Hill, Senior Fellow and Tutor, who has accepted the living of Cockfield, vacant by the death of Dr Churchill Babington. Since he took his degree in 1866 as fifth Wrangler Mr Hill has been resident among us, and in many capacities, as Chaplain, Praelector, Steward, Examiner, Member of the Council, Chairman of the Education Committee, and Tutor (since 1876), he has devoted himself with his whole power to the service of the College. His readiness to apply himself to practical affairs has long been recognised in the University, which he has served not only as Examiner, but as a working member of many Boards and Syndicates (*e.g.* the Non-Collegiate Students, the Examinations, the Biology and Geology, and the General Boards, and the Syndicates for the Senate House, the Local Examinations and Lectures, the Museums and Lecture-rooms, the *University Reporter*, the Previous and General and Additional Subjects, the Harkness Scholarship, and the Building Sites). He has also been Secretary to the General Board of Studies, and latterly to the Council of the Senate, on which he has acted as an elected member since 1884. In other ways he has also been useful, as Auditor for 12 years of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and as a member of the Councils of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the London Geological Society. Within the College the organisation and working of more than one scheme of reform have been entrusted to his hands, and loyally carried out even when its first institution was not in accordance with his own views. The labour thus entailed upon him he has at all times borne ungrudgingly, and performed unobtrusively but with marked efficiency. Much of this work is of a kind that makes no show, and it often gains little recognition and less thanks from those who are not

practically acquainted with the details of administration. Mr Hill will take with him to Cockfield the best wishes of the College for his happiness and success, but his place among us will not be easily filled, and for a long time to come his colleagues and his pupils will miss his quiet but never-failing helpfulness.

Mr H. E. J. Bevan (M.A. 1883), has been appointed Divinity Lecturer at Gresham College in the City of London, in succession to the late Dean Burgon. Mr Bevan was Shrewsbury Scholar and Exhibitioner of St John's, B.A. 1878, and studied afterwards at the Ely Theological College. As an undergraduate he was Secretary to the College Musical Society, and one of the Editors of the *Eagle*. After five years as Curate and Camden Lecturer at St Lawrence Jewry (the parish of which another Johnian Gresham Professor, Dean Cowie, was formerly Rector), he was presented by the Bishop of London to the Vicarage of St Andrew, Stoke Newington. On the 7th of last October Mr Bevan was Select Preacher at the University Church.

Mr Samuel Butler (B.A. 1859), the author of *Errewhon*, has undertaken to write a memoir of his grandfather, the celebrated Head-master of Shrewsbury School, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. Mr Butler will be much obliged to any one who can lend him letters of Dr Butler's, which will be copied and carefully returned. Mr Butler's address is 15 Clifford's Inn, E.C.

Mr Joseph Jacobs (B.A. 1877) has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid. Mr Jacobs' researches on the history of the Jews during his recent travels in Spain will form the subject of a forthcoming elaborate report.

The Rev R. P. Ashe (B.A. 1880), for several years missionary at Uganda under the Church Missionary Society, is writing an account of his African experiences. These will include interesting reminiscences of the late Dr Hannington, first Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, with whom he was associated.

Mr A. A. Bourne (17th Wrangler and second class Classical Tripos 1871), late Head-master of the Military College, Oxford, has left Cambridge to assume the position of chief Mathematical Master at Cheltenham College. The College owes much to Mr Bourne for the interest he has taken in the Cricket Club.

Mr W. N. Roseveare, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to take mathematical work at Harrow School.

Mr R. Hargreaves, formerly Fellow, and late Mathematical Master at Merchant Taylors, has been appointed to a Mastership at Rossall School.

Mr F. W. Hill, recently elected Fellow of the College, has been appointed to a Mathematical Mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Ds T. A. Herbert (LL.B. bracketed Senior in the Law Tripos 1887), MacMahon Law Student, has been awarded a pupil scholarship of one hundred guineas in Equity at the Inner Temple.

Ds G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887), Hutchinson Student, has been elected to a Berkeley Fellowship in Physical Science at the Owens College, Manchester.

Mr John Henry Merrifield (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Head Master of St John's College (S.P.G.), Rangoon.

W. Gylls Adams, M.A., F.R.S. (B.A. 1859), and formerly Fellow, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London, has received the degree of Doctor in Science from the University.

The Sedgwick Prize has been awarded to Alfred Harker, M.A., Fellow of the College. This is the fifth time since 1874 that this triennial prize has been won by a Johnian.

Ds E. J. Brooks, Foundation Scholar, the 'Senior Classic' of last year, has been bracketed with Loring of King's for the Chancellor's Medals.

Ds H. D. Darbishire (First class Classical Tripos Part II 1888), Foundation Scholar, has been elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship in succession to Mr Peiris.

Ds J. J. B. Palmer (bracketed tenth Wrangler 1888), Foundation Scholar, has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship.

The Seatonian Prize has been awarded to the Rev Gage Earle Freeman (B.A. 1846) for a sacred poem on *Jericho*.

At the meeting of the Geological Society on February 15, the Wollaston Gold Medal was awarded to Professor T. G. Bonney, Senior Fellow, and the Bigsby Medal to Mr J. J. Harris Teall, formerly Fellow of the College. In presenting the Medal to Prof. Bonney, the President (Dr Blanford) said—"A Medal that was instituted to promote researches concerning the mineral structure of the earth cannot be more appropriately awarded than for petrological studies. That the method of research has changed since Wollaston's time is largely due to the improvement of modern instruments; the work carried on by yourself and others with the microscope is in direct continuation of that done by Wollaston, his contemporaries and many of his followers, with the goniometer, the test-tube, and the balance. In your hands the microscope has been a valuable adjunct to field-observation, and has been chiefly applied to detect the secrets of those rocks which, possessing no organic

remains to betray the tale of their origin, have hitherto succeeded in baffling the curiosity of geologists as to their early history. In many parts of the British Isles, throughout the Alps, and in Canada, especially where ancient and obscure formations presented puzzles yet unsolved, you have been occupied in adding to our knowledge. Nor has your attention been confined to Archæan and plutonic rocks; you were a leader of the opposition to the prevalent, but perhaps somewhat exaggerated, view of the powers of glacial erosion, and you have applied the same key that had admitted you to the inner mysteries of metamorphic formations to unlock the history of British sedimentary rocks. In conferring upon you the chief mark of distinction in its gift, the Council desires to evince its appreciation of your scientific researches, and the Fellows of the Society will, I feel sure, heartily endorse the presentation of the Wollaston Medal to you, who have served so long and so successfully as one of their principal officers." Prof. Bonney said in reply—"It is difficult for me adequately to express my gratitude to the Council for the great honour which they have conferred upon me, and to you for the terms in which you have spoken of my work. Of this, the defects to myself seem more conspicuous than the merits. I can only plead in excuse for those, that my work has been carried on under many difficulties on which I will not now enlarge. It has been incomplete and preparatory, often destructive rather than constructive, that of a seeker after truths to which another generation will attain. If, indeed, there be any good in it, this is because throughout I have studied nature more than books, I have sought for reasons rather than for authorities, and in so doing have endeavoured to apply the principles of induction which I learnt years ago at Cambridge in the study of mathematics. Still, I am conscious that for this crowning honour I am indebted more to the kindly feeling of others than to my own merits, and can only promise that, if time for scientific work yet remain, I will try to become more worthy of the distinction which has been awarded to me."

In presenting the Bigsby Medal to Mr Teall, the President said—"Your contributions to the Petrology of the British Islands have had a great influence on the views of British geologists. In your papers on the dykes of Northern England and Scotland you have added much to our previous knowledge, and in your description of the metamorphosis of dolerite into hornblende-schist you succeeded in proving what had certainly been suspected, but probably never so clearly demonstrated before, the production of foliated rocks by the action of mechanical forces on igneous formations. Your *British Petrography*, the concluding part of which has recently appeared, contains many original observations, and well maintains the scientific character of your previous writings, whilst it supplies a much-needed desideratum to the geologists of this country.

The Council of this Society, whilst awarding to you the Bigsby Medal in token of the esteem in which they hold your work, hope that your *British Petrography* may be the precursor of other equally valuable additions to our science." In replying Mr Teall said—"I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the Council for the honour they have conferred upon me, and to you, Sir, for the kind way in which you have referred to my work. There is an accidental circumstance which adds to the pleasure I feel on this occasion; it is that I receive the Bigsby Medal on the day that my earliest instructor receives the highest award which this Society can give. I should not be standing here to-day if it had not been my good fortune to come in contact with Prof. Bonney at Cambridge."

In a map accompanying a paper on the *Glacier Regions of the Selkirk Range, British Columbia*, by the Rev W. Spotswood Green, we observe Mount Bonney prominently marked. Mount MacAlister is a little farther to the east, and was named after our Permanent Editor, who in 1887 called attention to the great extent of this remarkable and then unexplored ice-field.

On New Year's day it was announced that the Queen had been pleased to direct that Mr Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, Deputy-Speaker, and formerly Senior Fellow of St John's, should be admitted a member of the Most Honourable Privy Council.

On the same day it was announced that the Rev Harry Jones, M.A. (B.A. 1846), Prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral, Vicar of St Philip's, Regent Street, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, had been appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Venerable B. T. Atlay (M.A. 1857), Archdeacon of Calcutta, to retire from the service, as from Feb. 6, 1889.

A Civil List Pension of £100 a year has been granted by the Queen to the widow of Mr R. A. Proctor, in consideration of her late husband's services to science.

A statue to William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, was unveiled at Dorchester on February 4 by the Bishop of Salisbury. The figure, which is of bronze, is the work of Mr Roscoe Mullins, the sculptor of the bust of Dr Todhunter in the College Chapel, and the brother of one of the founders of the *Eagle*. It stands on a pedestal of Portland stone, bearing a tablet on which is the following couplet from the bard's own poems:

*But now I hope his kindly face
Is gone to vind a better place;
But still, wi' vo'k a-left behind
He'll always be a-kept in mind.*

The site chosen is a spot within St Peter's churchyard, immediately in front of the tower. The poet is represented in his quaint and peculiar costume, bareheaded, with a book in his hand.

The number of Cambridge graduates ordained as Deacons at the Advent ordinations appears to be 81, the several Colleges contributing as follows: Trinity 12, St John's 10, Pembroke 9, Emmanuel 7, Corpus, Jesus, and Christ's 5 each, Clare, Queens', and the Non-Collegiate students 4 each, Caius 3, St Catharine's, King's, Sidney, Downing, and Selwyn 2 each, Trinity Hall, Cavendish, and Ayerst's Hostel 1 each, while Peterhouse alone is unrepresented on the list. The following are the Johnians who have been ordained:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Greenwood, H. F.	York	St Mary, Sheffield
Woodhouse, C. J.	York	Parish Ch., Doncaster
Cleminson, A. G.	Lichfield	Ch. Ch., Burton-on-Trent
Field, A. J. P.	Rochester	H. Trinity, S. Wimbledon
Poynder, A. J.	Rochester	H. Trinity, Richmond
Martin, C.	Southwell	Staveley, Derbyshire
Kerry, G. P. B.	Winchester	St Simon, Southsea
Jacques, J. K.	Manchester	Kirkham, Lancashire
Cole, F. G.	Chester	St Mary, Chester
Portbury, H. A.	Chester	St John's, Bollington

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been recently announced.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Gunter, W.	(1860)	C. of L. Sampford,	R. of Abberton, Essex.
Price, E. H.	(1845) M.A.	late C. of H. Trin. Eastbourne,	R. of Willey, Warwicks.
Tonge, R.	(1854) M.A.	Hon. Canon, Man- chester,	R. of St Mary, Man- chester.
Jones, H.	(1846) M.A.	Prebendary,	Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Marshall, F.	(1868) M.A.	V. of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury,	Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.
Carr, W. H.	(1879) M.A.	V. of Kimberworth,	V. of Goole, Yorks.
Vyvyan, H.	(1877) M.A.	R. of St Mary, Castlegate, York,	Chaplain to York Prison.
Warleigh, F. L.	(1870)	Chaplain of the <i>Duncan</i> ,	Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the <i>Champion</i> .
Adamson, J.	(1875) M.A.	C. of Nutley Lane,	V. of Colston Bassett, Notts.
Bellman, A. F.	(1875) M.A.	C. of Slaugham,	V. of Staplefield, Hand- cross.
Brooke, H.	(1875) M.A.		St Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Reading.
Cavalier, E. F.	(1874) M.A.	R. of Wrampling- ham, Norfolk,	Diocesan Inspector in the Diocese of Nor- wich.
Newham, W. L.	(1847) M.A.	formerly Fellow, V. of Barrow on Soar,	V. of Aldworth, Berks., (On the presentation of the College).
Lorimer, J. H.	(1862) M.A.	R. of Buckland,	V. of Oxenhall with Pauntley, Gloucester- shire.
Winch, G. T.	(1875)	C. of Byers Green,	R. of St Stephen, S. Shields.
Jackson, G.	(1860)	R. of Ford, Sussex,	V. of Westfield, Sussex.
Tute, W. A.	(1875) M.A.	C. of L. Torrington,	V. of Camrose, Pem- broke.

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been Mr Warren, Mr Hill, Mr Graves, Mr Watson, and Dr Sanders.

At the general meeting of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching on January 19, Mr R. B. Hayward (B.A. 1850) resigned the presidency, which he had held for eleven years; the Rev G. Richardson (B.A. 1860), R. Levett (B.A. 1865), and R. Tucker (B.A. 1855), with Mr Hayward, all members of St John's, were elected Vice-Presidents.

At the annual general meeting of the Geological Society five Johnians were elected members of the Council, namely Dr Bonney, Mr Hill, Mr Hudleston, Mr Marr, and Mr Seeley.

The librarian of Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.A., is anxious to obtain copies of old mathematical papers set at St John's College. Any of our readers who may have sets to spare may communicate with Mr Elijah Johnson, Trinity Street, who will see to their being duly forwarded.

The *Jewish Standard* thinks the establishment of a similar institution to Toynbee Hall, but specifically Jewish, both desirable and possible. Mr H. S. Lewis (B.A. 1884, formerly Fry Hebrew Scholar), of St John's College, has set an example, and, says the *Standard*, "we believe there are many of our young men who will follow it; who will recognise that Judaism taught all that is good in the modern religion of humanity ages ago; that nowhere has the brotherhood of man, the keen sympathy, the loving-kindness that should subsist between rich and poor, been more strongly insisted upon than in the Bible; and that it behoves the Jews of the present to be in the van and not in the rear in all humanitarian and humanising movements. In the days of our grandfathers, when rich and poor Jews lived close together, the distinction of class was never so broadly emphasised amongst us as amongst other people. The removal of our rich brethren to the West and other more remote districts has led to the formation of such a gulf, betwixt those who have and those who have not, as is the object of Toynbee Hall to bridge over."

In accordance with the regulations of the Fry Scholarship, Mr Lewis has just published a volume entitled *Targum on Isaiah i—v, with Commentary* (Trübner & Co.). The text, which is founded on a MS in the library at Leyden, has already been published by de Lagarde. The chief object of the commentary is to illustrate the Targum by means of other Agadistic writings, such as the Midrashim and the Babylonian Talmuds. The writer also makes use of the other ancient versions of Isaiah, such as the Septuagint and Peshita, for the purpose of throwing light on the Targum. There is a favourable review of the book by Dr Schiller-Szinessy in the *Jewish World* of February 22.

The Rev Francis Drake Thomson (B.A. 1861), Rector of Brinkley, Cambs, has accepted the presentation of the College to the Vicarage of Barrow-on-Soar, vacant by the transfer of Mr Newham to the Vicarage of Aldworth.

CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS.—The following notice has been issued on this subject, referred to in our last number. On August 1, 1889, at 9 a.m. an examination will be held in the College Hall for the election of four Choral Students. The value of the Studentships will be £40 *per annum*, and if practicable two of the Students will be elected for three years, one for two years, and one for one year. No resident member of the University will however be elected for a longer period than the remainder of his residence in the usual course. The Studentships are tenable with any other emolument. The duties of the Students will be to take part in the musical services in the College Chapel and to attend during residence choir practices under the direction of the Organist. Successful candidates will be required to become members of the College, if not so already, and to commence residence on October 7, 1889. They will be required to pass the University Examinations for the degree of B.A. in the manner required of other members of the College.

Candidates will be examined in the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, *Livy* Book xxii, Arithmetic, Algebra, and *Euclid* Books i ii and iii, and will be expected to shew that they are likely to pass the University Previous Examination by December 1889. They will further be required to sing a solo or solos of their own selection before the Organist, and to satisfy him of their skill in singing at sight. They should send to one of the Tutors, not later than July 17, Certificates of birth, baptism, and good moral character. They are also invited to send testimonials from the Organist or Choir-master of any choir in which they have formerly sung, and testimonials of their attainments in Classics and Mathematics from the Head-master or House-master of their School.

Further information may be obtained from the Senior Dean, the Junior Dean, the Organist, or any one of the Tutors.

The following Johnians have been elected to the new County Councils. We should be glad to hear of any not included in the list.

Aldermen : James Bigwood M.P. (*Middlesex*)
 Hon. R. C. Herbert (*Shropshire*)
 Earl Powis (*Shropshire*)
 F. C. Wace (*Cambridgeshire*)
Councillors : E. Boulnois (*West Marylebone*)
 R. J. Harrison (*Montgomery*)
 A. Hoare (*Holborn*)
 Earl Powis (*Welshpool*)
 H. Lee Warner (*Norfolk*)

Mr J. G. Laing (B.A. 1862), formerly Fellow, and Mr G. C. Whiteley (B.A. 1868), were elected members of the London School Board at the recent election.

The following portraits of Johnian worthies have been presented to the College for the new common-room, in addition to those enumerated in our last number.

(1) A quarto copperplate engraving of ROBERT HERRICK; a bust on a pedestal surrounded with allegorical figures, with the inscription: *Tempora cinxisse et Foliorum densior umbra: Debetur Genio Laureae Sylva tuo. Tempora et Illa Tibi mollis redimisset Oliva; Scilicet excludit Versibus Arma tuis. Admissus Antiqua Novis, Jucunda Severis: Hinc Juvenis discat, Fœmina Virgo Senex Ut Solo minor es Phæbo, sic major es Unus Omnibus, Ingenio, Mente, Lepore, Stylo. Scripsit I. H. C. W. M.*

(2) A beautiful folio copperplate engraving of "ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS, Lord Keeper. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1742. Impensis I. & P. Knapton Londini 1742. In the possession of William Cooper Esqr."—Nos. (1) and (2) were presented by the Rev E. Hill, Tutor.

(3) A quarto copperplate engraving of BISHOP MORTON, with the inscription: *Reverendus in Christo pater ac Dominus D. Thomas Morton Dunelmensis Episcopus. Episcop. Cestren. 1616. Lich. and Cov. 1618. Obiit ætatis 95, Episcop^{us} 44, Salutis 1659. Engraved by T. Berry, from a print by Faithorne.*

(4) A quarto copperplate engraving of "PETER GUNNING Bishop of Ely. after Loggan. Petrus Eliensis. His autograph from an Original in the Possession of John Thane."

(5) A quarto etching of "ROBERT HEATH, *Primo Capitalis Justiciary de Banco. W. Hollar, Delin. 1664. Etched by Richd. Sawyer 1820.*"—Nos. (3), (4), and (5) were presented by Mr William Bateson, Fellow.

(6) A folio steel engraving of "THOMAS WENTWORTH, *Earl of Strafford. From the original of Vandyke in the Collection of The Right Honble The Earl of Egremont. Drawn by R. W. Satchwell, and Engraved (with Permission) by J. S. Agar. London. Published Octr. 31, 1816, by Lackington Allen & Co. and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown.*"

(7) A quarto copperplate engraving of MR CHARLES CHURCHILL [poet, 1731—1764, author of *The Rosciad* and the *Prophecy of Famine*: see *Life* by Horne Tooke].—Nos. (6) and (7) were presented by Professor Alexander Macalister, Fellow.

(8) A small quarto engraving of SAMUEL PURCHAS [author of *Purchas' Pilgrimage*, 1577—1626], with the inscription: *Anag: Samuel Purcas Pars Sva Celvm.*

(9) A small antique engraving of THOMAS SUTTON, founder of the Charterhouse, 1532—1611, with his autograph "*from the Original in the Possession of John Thane.*"—Nos. (8) and (9) were presented by Mr Tanner, Fellow.

(10) A handsome large folio engraving of "JOHN FISHER, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY. *From an original Picture by J. Northcote Esq. R. A. in the Gallery at Salisbury Palace. Drawn by M. Haughton, Engraved by E. Scriven. Published Nov. 1, 1810, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London.*"

(11) A folio steel engraving of "HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. *From the original of Mirevelt, in the Collection of His Grace, the Duke of Bedford. Drawn by R. W. Satchwell, & Engraved (with Permission) by R. W. Sievier. London, Published June 1, 1817, by Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor and Jones, and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown.*"—Nos. (10) and (11) were presented by Mr H. R. Tottenham, Fellow.

(12) A quarto steel engraving of "THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. *Ob. 1667. From the original of Sir Peter Lely, in the collection of His Grace, the Duke of Bedford. Engraved by Thos. Wright. Proof. London, Published Feby. 1, 1828, by Harding & Lepard, Pall Mall East.*"

(13) A quarto steel engraving of "FRANCIS NORTH, LORD GUILDFORD. *Ob. 1685. From the original of Riley, in the collection of the Right Honble The Earl of Guildford. Engraved by J. S. Agar. Proof. London, Published Novr. 1, 1823; by Harding, Mavor & Lepard.*"—Nos. (12) and (13) were presented by Dr J. McKeen Cattell, Fellow-Commoner.

(14) A folio engraving of "THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD. *From the Collection of Sr. Francis Child. Ant: van Dyck pinx. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1740. Impensis I. & P. Knapton, Londini 1740.*"

(15) A folio engraving of "WILLIAM CAVENDISH, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE. *From the Original in possession of y^e Earl & Countess of Oxford. A. Vandyke Eq. pinx. G. Vertue Londini Sculp. Impensis J. & P. Knapton Londini 1739.*"—Nos. (14) and (15) were presented by the Rev J. T. Ward, Tutor.

(16) A folio engraving of "THOMAS SACKVILL, EARL OF DORSET, BARON OF BUCKHURST, LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND; *Chancellor of the University of Oxford & Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. Obi. xix die Apr. Ano. MDCVIII. G. Vertue Sculp. From an Original at Knowle in the possession of his Grace LIONEL Duke of Dorset.*" [Thomas Sackville was the author of the earliest English tragedy *Gorboduc*, or *Ferrex and Porrex*, and of the beautiful *Induction to the Myrrour for Magistrates.*]—Presented by Dr D. MacAlister, Fellow.

(17) A folio engraving of "WILLIAM CECIL LORD BURLEIGH. *J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. In the Collection of the Right Hon: the Earl of Burlington. Impensis J. & P. Knapton Londini 1738.*"—Presented by Mr J. Brill, Fellow.

(18) A folio engraving of "THOMAS OTWAY. *M. Beal pinx. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1741. In the Possession of Gilbert West Esqr. Impensis I. & P. Knapton Londini 1741.*" [Author of *The Orphan* and *Venice Preserved.*]—Presented by Mr P. T. Main, Fellow.

(19) A small proof engraving of Mr J. J. SYLVESTER, our Honorary Fellow, Savilian Professor in the University of Oxford, with his autograph. This portrait was issued by the publishers of *Nature* in January 1889.—Presented by Professor Sylvester.

(20) A large mezzotint of "I. C. ADAMS A.M. *Coll. Divi Johannis apud Cantabrigienses Socius. Neptunus calculo monstratus A.D. 1845. Painted by Thomas Mogford. Engraved by Samuel Cousins A.R.A.*" This is engraved from the painting in the Combination Room.

(21) A quarto lithograph of the Rev Dr J. J. BLUNT, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity 1839—1855, with autograph. —Nos. (20) and (21) were presented by Mr W. Bateson, Fellow.

(22) A quarto steel engraving of "JOHN HORNE TOOKE ESQR. [Author of the *Diversions of Purley.*] *Thomas Hardy pinxt. Anker Smith sculps.*"—Presented by Mr G. C. M. Smith.

(23) A small oval steel engraving of HENRY KIRKE WHITE, by H. Robinson, with autograph.—Presented by the Rev A. R. Wiseman.

(24) An old copperplate engraving of WILLIAM WHITAKER D.D. Master (1586), Regius Professor of Divinity, 'a consummate theologian,' with the inscription: *GUILHELMUS WHITAKERUS THEOL. Whitaker validis oppugnans ictibus hostes Pro CHRISTO Victor sæpe triumphat hero. A.B.*

(25) A curious etching of THOMAS NASHE, dramatist, author of *The Supplication of Pierce Pennilesse*, and *Christ's Teares over Jerusalem*, colleague of Christopher Marlowe, and companion of Shakespeare; he is represented in fetters, with the inscription: *From a very scarce Pamphlet entitled The Trimming of Thomas Nashe Gentleman by the high-tituled patron Don Richardo de Medico campo, Barber Chirurgion to Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge. Faber quas fecit compedes ipse gestat. London Printed for Philip Scarlet 1507.*

(26) An octavo engraving of "ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY [K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England and Chancellor of the University (1601)] ob. 1612. *From the original*

of Zucchero in the collection of the Right Honble the Earl of Salisbury. Proof. Engraved by J. Jenkins. Published Oct. 1, 1824, by Harding, Triphook, and Lepard, Finsbury Square London."

(27) A characteristic outline drawing (after Maclise) of SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH (died 1855), Secretary of State for the Colonies, editor of the works of Thomas Hobbes, with an autograph and the inscription: EDITOR OF "LONDON AND WESTMINSTER REVIEW."—Nos. (24), (25), (26), and (27) were presented by Dr D. MacAlister, Fellow.

In addition to these numerous and valued gifts we have to record the present of a massive brass inkstand from Mr A. A. Bourne, and of a pair of brass sconces, bearing the arms of the College, from Mr R. Pendlebury. The new room has now a very comfortable appearance, and its gallery of Johnian worthies is a source of much interest to friends and visitors.

Mr Caldecott has been appointed Chairman of the Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Foxwell a co-opted member of the Moral Sciences Board; Mr Gunston an Auditor of the Borough Accounts; The Right Hon. Leonard Courtney an elector to the Professorship of Political Economy; the Venerable Archdeacon Gifford to the Ely Professorship of Divinity; Mr H. M. Gwatkin a co-opted member of the Divinity Board; Mr Mullinger an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1890; Mr Caldecott an Examiner in Logic, and Mr Cox an Examiner in German, for the Previous Examination; Mr Wace an Examiner in Mathematics and in English Composition, and Mr Haskins an Examiner in Classical subjects, for the General Examination; and Mr W. F. Smith an Examiner for the Special Examination in Modern Languages,

The following books by members of the College are announced. Presents of copies to the College Library are invited, as it is fitting that it should contain all the works of all the Johnians:—*The Recluse* (Macmillan), by William Wordsworth; *Holiday Papers* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by the Rev Harry Jones; *Inspiration and other Sermons* (Blackwood), by Rev A. W. Momerie; *The Relation of Spiritual and Civil Authority, in view of the approaching trial of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln* (Temple & Co.), by Rev W. A. Whitworth; *P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos lib. ii* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Arcady for better for worse* (Fisher Unwin), by Rev A. Jessopp; *Targum on Isaiah i—v, with commentaries* (Trübner), by H. S. Lewis.

JOHNIANA.

It was the great desire of his mother that he should become a clergyman ; and it was chiefly with this view that he was sent to Cambridge, where he matriculated at St John's, with an exhibition from the Birmingham School, in 1830. Here he did not evince such devotion to study as might have been supposed from his after career, being far more inclined to outdoor recreations than indoor work. Open-hearted and generous, with abounding health and youthful spirits, without a father's guiding and restraining hand, no wonder that, as he himself stated in his address to the Geological Section of the British Association at Cambridge in 1862, he 'displayed but a truant disposition to study, and too often hurried from the tutor's lecture-room to the river or the field,' and 'that, had it not been for the teaching of Professor Sedgwick in geology, his time might have been altogether wasted'.... More than ten years after this time (in 1844) the late Professor E. Forbes speaks of Natural History as being greatly discouraged at Cambridge, and regarded as 'idle trifling'; now so great an advance has been made, that the study of the works of God is being gradually placed upon a level with the study of the works of man, and the college of St John's stands prominent in the encouragement it gives to the students of natural science.

Letters and Extracts from the Addresses and Occasional Writings of J. Beete Jukes, edited by his sister (1871).

I staid with Spedding a week at Cambridge, at Trinity Hall, learnt much from Professor Henslow [of St John's College, Professor of Botany] and his friends, to whom he introduced me, about the Cambridge system, for my paper....Grand festivities at Trinity Hall and St John's, great dinners, suppers, and male routs. I paid my expenses by what I won at whist, though I revoked one night!....Lord Palmerston made me a stiff bow, the contrast of his manner to Copley [Master of the Rolls] was entertaining, for his was a perpetual canvas and acting a part.

Letter from Sir Chas. Lyell to his sister, January 5, 1827 :
Life Letters and Journals of Sir Charles Lyell, i. 167
(1881).

The Rev Thomas Field, late fellow of St John's College, and one of Mr Paley's younger contemporaries at Cambridge, writes as follows from Bigby Rectory, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire. 'Being at Madeira in November 1852, I went round by the north side of the island, which is in the main the steep or scarped side, the mountains very bold to the sea, and tremendous rollers coming in to the bights. Staying for a night or two at Santa Anna, a house kept then by a Portuguese doctor (Sr Acciaoli) I found and copied from out of the Visitors' book the following *poëmatia*, written by Paley's own hand not very long before. No doubt he little thought of any Johnian fellow coming upon them, and I never thought to tell him in after years of my having lighted on his traces in that way. I can hardly think that any one else has seen them since; possibly the very book may have ceased to exist, but the place must still be used as a stopping place for visitors on the round. The highest point of the island is best ascended from Santa Anna, and fern-collectors go there.'

ἐνταυθοῖ νοῦσῃ τετριμμένος ἦν τις ἰδίτης
ἰλθῶν, ἢ στρυγερῶ πίνουσι τηκόμενος,
τῶνδ' ὕγιος ἐπάνεισι καὶ ἀρτιμελὴς ἀπὸ χάρων,
καὶ νόον ἐκ δακρύων τρέψει εἰς εὐπαθίην,
ὥδε γὰρ αἰὲν ἔχεις ἱεροὶ πολυανθέος ὤρην,
ὥδε πινὼν ζήσεις αἰθέρα λαμπρότατον.

Venimus huc, vernos cum spirans blanda per agros
Panderet aura tuas, insula dives, opes :
Venimus—et scopulos requievimus inter et umbras,
Egimus et laetos non sine sole dies.

O fortunatos, quæis sors hic degere vitam,
 Inque tuo, felix terra, jacere sinu.
Hic præsens Deus est, loquitur Natura; jugorum
Culmina respondent, hic manifestus adest.
 F. A. P.

Dinner was at four, a most ungodly hour between lunch and the proper hour for dinner. For the men who read it answered pretty well, because it gave them a long evening for work; for the men who did not read it gave a long evening for play.

There was a great deal of solid drinking among the men, both Fellows and undergraduates. The former sat in Combination Room after Hall and drank the good old College port; the latter sat in each other's rooms and drank the fiery port which they bought in the town. In the evening there were frequent suppers, with milk-punch and songs. I wonder if they have the milk-punch still; the supper I think they cannot have, because they all dine at seven or half-past seven, after which it is impossible to take supper.

In those days young noblemen went up more than they do at present, and they spread themselves over many Colleges. Thus at Cambridge they were found at Trinity, John's, and Magdalene. A certain Cabinet thirty years ago had half its members on the books of St John's. In these days all the noblemen who go to Cambridge flock like sheep to Trinity.

Walter Besant: Fifty Years Ago, p. 157 (1888).

In suitable positions are placed the arms of St John's College, Cambridge, of which Sir Patrick is especially proud of being an honorary Fellow, and those of the University of Cambridge.

The World: Sir Patrick Colquhoun at Home, Jan. 9, 1889.

In the midst of these bibliographical studies, which to so many persons seem incompatible with the existence of any human affections, it is not unpleasant to turn to a correspondence which shows another side of Bradshaw's character. He had shortly before this time [Easter 1864] made the acquaintance of an undergraduate of St John's [Charles Yeld, an editor of the *Eagle* in 1864, now Head Master of University School, Nottingham], who relates the beginning of their friendship as follows:—"My earliest recollection of Henry Bradshaw is of an active bright-looking man, hurrying along in a college cap, but without a gown, through the catalogue-room of the University Library. Though he was evidently in haste over some papers which he was carrying tenderly in his left hand, he looked so pleasantly good-natured that I dared to ask him the whereabouts of a shelf from which I wanted a book.... I often found myself wandering into the library with no definite purpose beyond that of seeing 'Mr Bradshaw,' and having a chat with him.... [In the Long of 1864] he would very often walk with me through the backs to my rooms [those with the round window looking over the grounds, in E Third Court], see me get to work, and either stay and read, or more generally go home to his own labours."

"It was very much through Bradshaw's influence," says Mr. Yeld, "that I was appointed, in 1865, to a mastership in Lincoln Grammar School. By one of the curious coincidences which constantly happened to him, he was staying at the deanery when I wrote about the post, and met there at dinner John Fowler, the head-master. One can imagine Bradshaw's delighted exclamation when, in the middle of dinner, he was casually asked across the table, 'Do you know a man named Yeld, of St John's?' What he said I do not know, but I got the post."

Prothero: Memoir of Henry Bradshaw, pp. 113, 114, 411 (1888).

Mr James George Scott, of the Burmese Service, has found time, in spite of the arduous duties of his frontier post, to collect and send home to his brother, the bursar of St John's College, Cambridge, a very valuable

selection of Pāli, Burmese, and Shan MSS. Among the former are the *Paṭika Vagga* of the great *Dīgha Nikāya*, complete, with a commentary in Pāli; a complete copy of the *Yamakas*; a portion of *Buddhaghosa's Sumangala Vilāsinī*, and the whole of the *Attha Sālīnī*, his first work; and a copy of the *Sārattha Dipanī Tikā*, an important mediaeval treatise on Buddhist Canon Law. Besides these well-known standard works, there is also the MS of a considerable treatise on Buddhist ethics hitherto unknown, entitled the *Maṃṣī Sāra Mañjūsā*. Prof Rhys Davids and Prof Carpenter have issued the first volume of their edition of the *Sumangala*. With that exception, all the above works are unedited. Among the Burmese books is a translation of the celebrated "Questions of Milinda," in which the Greek king Menander discusses Buddhist ethics with the elder named Nāgasena.

Academy: January 2, 1889.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1888.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

S. S. Hough, Christ's Hospital;
H. C. Pocklington, Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Foundation Scholarships of £60:

R. C. Chevalier, Cowper Street School, London;
A. A. King, St Paul's School, London.

Foundation Scholarships of £50:

G. F. J. Rosenberg, private tuition;
W. A. Stone, Grammar School, Warrington.

Minor Scholarships of £50:

H. E. S. Cordeaux, Cheltenham College;
W. S. Hooton, Highgate School;
H. C. Lees, Leys School, Cambridge;
F. J. Nicholls, Rugby School.

Exhibitions:

J. Lee, Royal Academical Institution, Belfast;
W. B. Morton, Queen's College, Belfast;
R. S. Franks, Coatham School, Redcar;
W. R. Le Sueur, University College, Aberystwyth;
F. G. G. Wilson, Merchant Taylor's School.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1888.

	FIRST M.B.	
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Barton, P. F.	Cuff
	Beauchamp	Ray
<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Burton, F. W.	Mag Samways
	Burton, F. W.	Harrison, T. L.
	Cowie	Roughton
	Cuff	Mag Samways
	Glover, F. B.	
	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharm. Chemistry.</i>	Lewis, C. E. M.	Ds Maxwell
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Attlee, J.	Ds Lewis, S.
	Glover, L. G.	Ds Simpson, H.
	THIRD M.B.	
<i>Surgery, etc.</i>	Ds Curwen	Ds Olive
	Ds Drysdale	Wadson
	Ds Evans, F. P.	Ds Wait
<i>Medicine, etc.</i>	Ds Chaplin	

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The College Trials were rowed on November 28. There were three Senior Eights and four Juniors. All the heats were closely contested. The winning Senior crew was coached by R. H. Forster, and was composed as follows:—

- E. J. Roberts (*bow*)
- 2 W. E. Forster
- 3 F. G. E. Field
- 4 E. C. Henderson
- 5 A. S. Roberts
- 6 R. A. Sampson
- 7 A. G. Cooke
- B. T. Nunns (*stroke*)
- W. H. Verity (*cox*)

A. G. Cooke coached the winning Junior crew, which was made up as follows:—

- W. B. Hutton (*bow*)
- 2 H. W. Hartley
- 3 D. Turner
- 4 J. W. Malkin
- 5 J. F. Allen
- 6 J. A. Telford
- 7 J. J. Hulley
- A. S. Scholfield (*stroke*)
- W. L. Benthall (*cox*)

The Scratch Fours and Pairs were rowed on November 30. Nine Fours and seven Pairs competed. The following was the winning Four:—

- W. D. Jones (*bow*)
- 2 T. L. Harrison
- 3 H. G. T. Jones
- A. H. Ridsdale (*stroke*)
- H. W. Hartley (*cox*)

W. D. Jones (*bow*) and G. P. Davys (*stroke*) were successful in the Scratch Pairs.

The L.M.B.C. was well represented in the University Trials, rowed on December 1, by J. Backhouse, our First Captain, and H. E. H. Coombes, 6 and Stroke of the winning crew; and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 2 in the losing boat. Backhouse was rowing for some weeks in the University Boat this Term, and Coombes was also tried for a short time.

Besides the Lent crews, two Trial Eights have been practising this Term, coached respectively by P. H. Brown and A. J. Robertson. They rowed on Friday, February 8, and after a very close race Brown's crew was victorious. It was composed as follows:—

- W. J. Brown (*bow*)
- 2 J. W. Malkin
- 3 W. N. Maw
- 4 W. W. Haslett
- 5 J. A. Telford
- 6 W. L. Milner
- 7 W. B. Hutton
- E. F. Williams (*stroke*)
- J. H. C. Barton (*cox*)

The L.M.B.C. is much to be congratulated on its successes this year in the Lent races. The following crews represented the club:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	A. E. Monro (<i>bow</i>)		J. R. J. Clark (<i>bow</i>)
2	R. A. Sampson	2	W. E. Forster
3	B. T. Nunns	3	F. G. E. Field
4	J. R. Cassell	4	H. J. Hoare
5	A. S. Roberts	5	H. G. T. Jones
6	B. Long	6	J. A. Cameron
7	W. D. Jones	7	C. E. Ray
	G. P. Davys (<i>stroke</i>)		A. H. Ridsdale (<i>stroke</i>)
	H. E. Mason (<i>cox</i>)		H. W. Hartley (<i>cox</i>)

A third boat was in practice for some time, but it was eventually decided not to try to get it on the river.

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox coached the First Boat and R. H. Forster the Second. The crews did them both great credit.

On the first night, Wednesday, February 20, the First Boat rowed over, Corpus bumping First Trinity I in front of it. The Second Boat also rowed over, as they were not able to catch Jesus II before it bumped Downing.

On the second night the First Boat went well and bumped First Trinity I at the Willows. The Second Boat rowed Downing down just before Grassy.

On the third night the First Boat rowed up to Jesus I at the Willows, and the Second Boat bumped First Trinity III in the Plough Reach.

On the fourth night both boats made their third bump, the First Boat catching Corpus at First Post Corner, somewhat earlier than was expected, owing to Corpus catching a crab and losing an oar. This brought our Boat to the head of the river, and gained them their oars and medals. The Second Boat overtook St Catharine's in the Plough Reach.

The First Boat were very keen and deserved their success. They improved much during the races, and were at their best on the last night. It was a pity that Corpus did not give them a better race. The men individually were somewhat disappointing, and did not come on much during the Term. The chief fault of the boat was the failure to keep the blades covered, and the bad time-keeping in the bows.

Davys—A lively stroke; kept his crew going and did a good deal of work. Does not take his shoulders back and clips the finish. Should get out of the fault of looking at his oar.

Jones—Swings rather short. Works hard, but would do better if he attended to training rules.

Long—Gets a good grip of the water, but does not sustain the leg-work. Has a jerky finish.

Roberts—Overreaches, and so cannot get his shoulders back, which makes him short at the finish. Slow with his hands.

Cassell—Hurries his swing forward and does not row his hands in high enough. Shewed great improvement towards the end.

Nunns—Unsteady over the stretcher and washes out. Time-keeping is occasionally very bad.

Sampson—Works hard, but is short in his swing and heavy with his hands.

Monro—Suffers from a want of backbone, but works his best.

The Second Boat were well together, and rowed hard and clean, but lost their pace by falling over their stretchers and washing out. C. C. Waller rowed until a week before the races, when he injured his knee, and H. J. Hoare, who rowed last year, consented to fill the vacancy.

Ridsdale—Is very short at the finish and screws badly, but kept the boat going.

Ray—Has a good swing, but clips the finish and is heavy with his hands.

Cameron—Works very well, rather slow with his hands. Should make a useful man.

Jones—Rushes forward, and so is late with his work. Does not use his legs.

Hoare—Short forward and erratic in time, due to want of condition.

Field—Rather rushes forward, but shoves hard.

Forster—Short in his swing.

Clark—Is very keen, but does not keep his leg-work on, and so washes out.

The coxswains of both boats were fair, but not quite so good as could be desired.

On the last night of the races there was a Bump Supper in Lecture Room VI at 8 p.m., which was thoroughly satisfactory and was enjoyed by all present. The supper was followed by music and toasts until 11 p.m.

The Club this Term lost one of its most prominent members in H. T. E. Barlow, who has taken a tutorship at Ayerst's Hostel. He rowed *seven* in their boat this Term.

We acknowledge elsewhere a donation of £10 from the Editors of the *Eagle* for the purpose of sending a boat to Henley.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The past season, unfortunately, does not give us much cause for self-congratulation, as we have won only four matches, namely those against Queens', Trinity Hall, the latter being twice beaten, and the King William's-Oundle Club. We drew with Selwyn, and lost the rest of our matches. However, it is but justice to ourselves to say that most of the matches with weaker colleges were scratched, owing to various causes. Part of our ill-luck should be ascribed to injuries sustained by Prescott, Nicholl, Taylor, and Woodhead. Passing on to particulars, our weakest spot was at three-quarters; they, as well as the rest of the team, with one notable exception (Pullan), had no idea of collaring low. The halves were very fair indeed, but lost confidence in the three-quarters, with the result that they played a saving rather than a winning game. The forwards as a general rule worked hard, and held

their own with all our opponents, playing best perhaps against Clare and Trinity.

We cannot conclude without expressing surprise at the difficulty experienced in raising a second XV: men seem to think the second XV beneath their notice. We hope that this state of things will be remedied next year.

An innovation in the way of Scratch Nines was made this Term; for these forty-five men entered, with the result that Rowland's Nine won.

- E. Prescott*—As captain has not had the luck he deserved. Plays up hard in scrimmage, but his play in the open is better, as he dribbles and passes with judgment. He was unfortunately damaged for a time.
- J. P. M. Blackett*—Has displayed great energy and promptitude as secretary, giving up a vast amount of time to the arrangement of matches, &c. As a forward he knows the game and works consistently, being a safe man out of touch. Performed his duties as vice-captain very efficiently.
- W. N. Roseveare*—A decided acquisition to the team, having that *esprit de corps* which was so sadly wanting in some of the players. His play, though a trifle old-fashioned, was especially useful in a losing game. He kept the forwards alive, though passing from the left was a decided *crux*.
- R. H. Stacey*—Has improved very considerably on last year's form, though sometimes rather slack. Very useful in the throws out from touch.
- R. Rowlands*—A strong and heavy forward, with plenty of keenness and dash. Fair in the open.
- F. Taylor*—Unfortunately injured his knee towards the end of the Term. Works hard in the scrimmage, but does not break away soon enough.
- A. J. Wilson*—Small, but energetic. More useful on a dry day than when shoving is required.
- D. A. Nicholl*—Has decided pace, and, had he been better fed by his *confreres*, would have scored more often. He unfortunately broke his collar-bone before the end of Term.
- H. Pullan*—A most useful man behind the scrimmage. Always goes low for his men, a method which the rest of the team might with advantage have followed.
- P. L. Moore*—Tackles his men with great accuracy and vigour, but he should learn to kick.
- J. H. C. Fegan*—A good half, always well on the ball; but he should give more directions to the forwards as to the position of the ball, and learn to throw the ball out of touch. A useful kick.
- A. T. Wallis*—A dashing forward, especially out of touch and in the open. He should learn the rules of the game, and if he does this he will probably be heard of next season.
- A. E. Elliott*—Has fallen off somewhat since the beginning of the season. Collars well; he has occasionally shewn signs of running powers at three-quarters.
- J. Lupton*—A sterling little forward, when not off-side. His dribbling and passing are often effective. We should advise him also to study the rules.
- H. J. Hoare*—Can play up hard when he likes. His weight, too, should tell more in the scrimmage. Dribbles fairly.

November 26—We again defeated Trinity Hall by a goal and a try to a goal. Collison dropped the goal and secured the

try. We had the best of the game forward almost all through, and were very nearly scoring on two or three other occasions. Pullan at three-quarters collared in excellent form, never letting a man past. Fegan played well at half, and Wallis forward; Stacey was useful at touch. We were without Prescott, Nicholl, and Taylor. Collison was in good form at three-quarters.

December 4—We went to the Leys ground and were beaten by a team of Cambridge Old Leysians by a goal and a try to a try, got by Elliott. Their goal was got on the call of time. Our forwards were far too slow in getting together and in breaking up, and showed little judgment, heeling out on any and every occasion. Backhouse collared well, but we missed Pullan behind. Fegan ran well, but was not backed up by the forwards. Wallis and C. T. Phillips were good forward. We were without the services of Prescott, Taylor, Nicholl, and Pullan.

January 28—We played a scratch team including Wother-
spoon and Bowhill, which defeated us by four goals and three tries to two goals. Our try, from which a goal was kicked, was got by Fegan, and Collison dropped a goal. Our forwards played better than the result would seem to show, but Wother-
spoon was too much for the backs. Moore collared well at back. We had the assistance of Arnold of Emmanuel at half. The team was by no means a full one.

February 7—We were beaten by Clare by five goals and five tries to *nil*. The ground was a sticky swamp. All the tries were got by the Clare backs, with one exception. Our forwards played very well together, though there was no individual play that calls for remark. We were assisted at half by Hoare of Pembroke and at three-quarters by Sweet-Escott of Peterhouse.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

On the whole we have had a fairly successful season. We have played four matches this Term: two with Trinity Rest, which we lost, and two with the Old Carthusians, one of which we won. The colours have all been given, and the following have been photographed:

E. H. Prior	<i>goal.</i>
H. C. Barraclough	} <i>backs.</i>
C. Collison	
F. A. H. Walsh	} <i>half-backs.</i>
M. H. W. Hayward	
P. J. A. Seccombe	
H. Roughton	} <i>right wing.</i>
H. R. Langmore	
J. S. Hodson	<i>centre.</i>
A. P. C. Field	} <i>left wing.</i>
J. Kershaw	

The goal-keeper has not improved as was hoped; he is too nervous, which probably accounts for his throwing the ball against the opposing forwards. In most of the matches this

season the backs have played a good game, both Barraclough and Collison kicking and tackling well. The former has proved a most energetic and painstaking captain. The half-backs are well up to college form, but might help the backs more and pass more to the forwards, especially the centre, who kicks too hard for a half-back. The forwards have shewn that with more accurate passing and shooting they could be good; they should learn to pass in front and not back. In the first match with Trinity this Term the passing was excellent, but as usual no headway was made towards our opponents' goal. They should learn to come back sometimes and help their halves.

A portrait of Mr E. Fisher (B.A. 1884), formerly Captain of the Cricket Club, is given in the *Lock to Lock Times* of February 23, as that of 'a big gun in football.'

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Friday, January 25. On the motion of E. Prescott, seconded by F. A. H. Walsh, it was resolved to impose an entrance fee of 5s on all new members, commencing in October 1889.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President: A. R. Pennington; *Secretary*: D. A. Nicholl; *Committee*: M. H. W. Hayward, H. Roughton, L. Norman, A. E. Monro, R. H. Forster, W. Harris, A. S. Roberts, B. Long, W. Walden, J. Backhouse, F. A. H. Walsh.

The meeting was held on Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2. The Strangers' Race yielded some interesting racing, which culminated in a dead heat. In the College events we were glad to see Norman on the path again; he shewed some of his form of two years ago. It was unfortunate that he strained himself in the final of the 100 Yards. The race of the meeting was the One Mile, which was won easily by Roughton in the good time of 4 min. 37½ sec. We hope to see him do well in the 'Varsity Handicaps and Sports. We feel very much inclined to indulge in a little prophesy here, but we will refrain. Long ran well in the Half-mile, as also did White in the 120 Yards Handicap. The latter should practise starts during the remainder of the season.

Putting the Weight.—1 J. H. C. Fegan, 28ft. 10in.; 2 A. S. Roberts, 28ft. 7½in.

100 Yards Race.—*First Heat*: 1 A. W. White, 2 G. F. Powys. Won by 2 yards. Time, 11sec. *Second Heat*: 1 L. Norman, 2 W. Walden. Won by 2 yards. Time, 10½sec. *Final Heat*: 1 L. Norman, 2 A. W. White. Won by half a yard. Time, 10½sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: 1 A. W. White, 1½yds.; 2 L. Norman, scratch. Time, 12½sec. *Second Heat*: 1 G. F. Powys, 1½yds.; 2 G. H. Reeves, 1½yds. Time, 13sec. *Third Heat*: 1 W. Walden, 1½yds.; 2 D. A. Nicholl, 3yds. Time, 13sec. *Fourth Heat*: 1 H. Wilcox, 2½yds.; 2 W. Harris, 3½yds. Time, 13sec. *Final Heat*: 1 A. W. White, 1½yds.; 2 W. Walden, 1½yds. Time, 12½sec. Won by a yard and a half.

200 Yards Boating Men's Handicap.—*First Heat:* 1 A. E. Monro, 6yds.; 2 J. R. J. Clarke, 8yds. Time, 23½sec. *Second Heat:* 1 R. H. Forster, 17yds.; 2 A. C. Thompson, 4yds. Time, 22½sec. *Final Heat:* 1 A. C. Thompson, 4yds.; 2 R. H. Forster, 17yds. Time, 23sec. Won by a yard.

Quarter-Mile Race.—1 L. Norman, 2 B. Long, 3 W. Walden. Walden led till the Orchard, where Norman took the lead and won by 2 yards; a foot divided Long and Walden. Time, 54½sec.

Hurdle Race.—1 H. C. Barraclough, 2 A. S. Roberts. Won by half a yard. Time, 20½sec.

One Mile Race.—1 H. Roughton, 2 M. H. W. Hayward. Roughton, closely followed by Hayward, completed the first lap in 1min. 26sec., the second in 3min. 1sec. At the ¼-mile post Roughton drew away from Hayward, and won easily by 2 yards in 4min. 37½sec.

300 Yards Handicap.—1 A. C. Thompson, 2 B. Long. Won by 3 yards. Time, 34½sec.

High Jump.—J. A. Cameron and A. W. White, 4ft. 11in.

Half-Mile Handicap.—1 B. Long, 15yds.; 2 M. H. W. Hayward, 10yds. Long ran with great judgment, and won easily by 10 yards. Time, 2min. 2sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—1 A. S. Roberts, 2 P. E. Shaw. Distance, 73ft. 5in. Roberts threw in good form, and with practice should do much better.

Freshmen's Race, 200 Yards.—1 A. W. White, 2 W. Walden. Won by a yard. Time, 22½sec.

Long Jump.—1 A. W. White, 18ft. 4½in.; 2 J. H. C. Fegan, 17ft. 11½in.

Three Miles Handicap.—1 A. R. Pennington, 400yds.; 2 M. H. W. Hayward, 50yds.; 3 H. Thompson, scratch. Won by 290 yards. Time, 15min. 39sec.

Strangers' Race, 120 Yards Handicap.—*First Round—First Heat:* 1 H. W. Postlethwaite, Trinity, 10yds.; 2 A. A. Masey, Downing, 5½yds. Won by 4 yards. Time, 11½sec. *Second Heat:* 1 W. H. Westcott, Queens', 7yds.; 2 W. W. Howard McLean, Magdalene, 5½yds. Won by 4 feet. Time, 12sec. *Third Heat:* 1 C. Blunt, Caius, 4yds.; 2 A. Fowler, Selwyn, 9yds. Won by 3 yards. Time, 12sec. *Fourth Heat:* 1 L. J. White-Thomson, King's, 6yds.; 2 C. H. Thorpe, Corpus, 8½yds. Won by 6 inches. Time, 12sec. *Second Round—First Heat:* 1 Westcott, 2 Postlethwaite. Won by a foot. Time, 12sec. *Second Heat:* 1 Thorpe, 2 Blunt. Won by 6 inches. Time, 12sec. *Final Heat:* Blunt and Thorpe, dead heat. Time, 11½sec.

300 Yards Consolation Race.—1 G. F. Powys, 2 H. Wilcox.

Gyps' Handicap, 200 Yards.—1 J. Carpenter, scratch; 2 E. Coulson, scratch. Won by a yard. Time, 25sec.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Though much delayed by the bad weather the double ties of last Term were at length brought to a close, resulting in favour of L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and T. E. Haydon. The runners-up were Collison and Wynne-Willson. The last-named has been very unfortunate: he has three times in succession worked his way into the final, but only to be defeated.

The cinder courts at the *Merton Arms* were relaid during the vacation, and new nets put up. As these courts are nearly always booked for a week in advance, it is evident that they are appreciated by the members of the General Athletic Club.

A match with Caius was arranged for February 22, but postponed till March 1 on account of the Lent races.

The ground-man asserts that the grass courts will be in better order than ever this year.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A general meeting was held in Mr W. F. Smith's rooms. The following were elected members: Messrs F. E. Woodhead, H. E. Choppin, A. E. Elliott, J. Sanger, J. H. C. Fegan, F. G. E. Field.

LACROSSE.

The number of members has increased slightly this Term. We are sorry to see only two Johnnians included in the University team at present, but there are several others who ought to get their caps next year.

On Friday, February 15, we played Caius on their ground, when, with the help of two substitutes from King's, we managed to win by three goals to two.

We joined with King's against a strong Trinity team on Friday, February 22, when we were beaten by seven goals to three.

Norman, Reeves, and Sandall have obtained their colours.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

The Term has been in some respects an eventful one. The resignation of Lt.-Col. Humphry led to the promotion of Major Roberts to the Colonelcy of the Battalion, and Captain Scott becomes Major.

The question addressed to Mr Stanhope in the House of Commons by the redoubtable Mr Conybeare produced a formal letter from the Adjutant-General of Auxiliary Forces to the Commanding Officer. In this it was intimated that unless the Battalion should have attained its minimum strength by June next the question of withdrawing the permanent staff would have to be considered. Vigorous recruiting was at once resorted to, and the calamity has been averted. The strength of B Company is now over 50, higher than it has been for some years.

It is a pity that more men do not join the Corps; the expense is not great, and even if a man does not intend to remain a volunteer after leaving the University, three years' experience of drill, especially if he has joined in the detachment sent to Colchester at Easter, would benefit him and give him an insight into a pursuit which occupies a considerable portion of the life of almost every adult male on the continent.

The name of Sergeant W. D. Jones has been forwarded to the War Office for promotion to the vacant Lieutenant's commission.

The Company Cup this Term was won by Colour-Sergeant Hodson with a score of 57. Private Nunns made a considerably higher score, but, weary of his triumphs, he handicapped himself to give others a chance.

We have had one or two convivial evenings, and it is rumoured that some men have in consequence been 'confined to barracks' by the ecclesiastical authorities. The sounds of a bugle have been heard, but have been only imperfectly located.

Our hopes were centred on a week's soldiering at Colchester in the bleak lines we know so well; but it appears that the camp is too full this year to allow of our being quartered there. We were offered the alternative of being quartered at Colchester in the Gymnasium on the Abbey Field, or of being quartered in Barracks at Warley. The choice of the detachment appears to have fallen on Warley. We are to be attached to the Northamptonshire Regiment. As the headquarters of the Essex Regiment is at Warley we may meet some old friends.

The inspection has been fixed for Friday, May 3, only a week after full Term commences.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. J. Alexander. *Vice-President*—W. J. Brown. *Treasurer*—E. F. Chidell. *Secretary*—J. G. C. Mendis. *Committee*—E. W. Macbride, H. W. Shawcross.

The Society is very grateful to the Council for having allowed its meetings to be held in Lecture Room I. There have been very good audiences, while the debaters by no means failed to interest and edify them. It is perhaps worthy of remark that no meaner event than a "bump-supper" would have prevented the Society from abolishing the House of Commons on February 23. The subjects debated were as follows:—

January 19—"That this House censures the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Eastern Africa." Proposed by J. G. C. Mendis, opposed by E. W. Macbride. Lost.

January 26—"That the growth of democracy in England is a matter of profound regret." Proposed by W. J. Brown, opposed by A. M. Mond. Lost.

February 2—"That this House views with approval the rise of a feeling against competitive examinations." Proposed by A. W. Flux, opposed by H. V. Waterfield. Lost.

February 9—"That Mr Gladstone's action since April 1886 is worthy of the severest censure." Proposed by E. W. Macbride, opposed by A. S. Tetley. Carried.

February 16—"That women should be admitted to degrees and academic rank in the University." Proposed by A. P. Bender, opposed by H. J. Spenser. Carried.

March 2—"That a more direct State control over the Universities is desirable." Proposed by J. T. Hewitt, opposed by C. Bach. Lost.

March 9—"That this House believes in ghosts." Proposed by H. W. Shawcross, opposed by A. W. Flux.

Besides those above mentioned the following members took part in the debates:—W. H. Verity, P. E. Shaw, E. F. Chidell, C. E. Fynes-Clinton, H. Smith, J. J. Alexander, A. C. Chapman, H. D. Darbishire, W. Elliot, J. E. Misra, A. Foxley.

The average attendance this Term has been 25.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of the Society held at the beginning of this Term it was decided to hold the May Term Concert in the Guildhall.

At a private business meeting it was decided to perform an ode entitled *Alexander's Feast* (Handel) and a ballad entitled *Lord Ullin's Daughter* at the May Term Concert.

Very successful Smoking Concerts were held in Lecture Room VI on February 5 and March 5, at the former of which the following programme was performed:—

1. *Pianoforte Duet*.. Overture from *Semiramide* .. COLE and MIDDLEMISS.
2. *Song*..... "Will o' the Wisp."..... HENSLEY.
3. *Song*..... from *Rigoletto* (*Verdi*) FROSSARD.
4. *Trio*..... "Peter Piper" (*Faers*). ..
5. *Song*..... "The Skylark." GROOM.
6. *Recitation*..... "Keenan's Charge."..... BAKER.
7. *Song*..... "Is it likely?" PRESCOTT.
8. *Violin Solo*.... Selections from *H.M.S. Pinafore*. SMITH.
9. *Song*..... from *Trial by Jury*. SANGER.

Officers.

Dr Sandys, *President*; Mr Stephens, *Treasurer*; J. J. B. Palmer, *Librarian*; G. E. Bairstow, *Hon. Secretary*; *Committee*: E. A. Hensley, G. S. Middlemiss, J. Cole.

Corrections.—In the last number, J. J. B. Palmer should have been described as *Librarian*, and H. S. Mundahl as *Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Two meetings have been held this Term. The first was in King's College Hall, on February 15, under the presidency of the new Provost, Mr Austen-Leigh. Mr Henry Cunynghame of St John's, now well-known as the Secretary to the Parnell Commission, and Miss Cons, 'Alderman' of the County of London, spoke of *People's Palaces*, their methods and their aims. The addresses were very interesting, Mr Cunynghame following the lines of his paper in the *Eagle* for the Lent Term of last year, Miss Cons describing the growth and success

of the Royal Victoria Hall in South London. The second meeting was held in our Lecture-room VI, which at night has a very bright and comfortable appearance, Dr D. MacAlister in the chair. The Rev J. W. Horsley, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Woolwich, late Chaplain of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and author of *Jottings from Jail*, kept the meeting lively throughout by his remarks and answers to questions on *Our Prison Population*. Instead of a formal paper or address Mr Horsley preferred what he called the Socratic method of teaching by means of questions, and the innovation proved a marked success. Though the audience was not so large as usual, the interest of the discussion never flagged from beginning to end. Among other souvenirs of the prison Mr Horsley shewed a box made of wood and iron from 'the barrel that blew up the Established Church of Ireland,' namely the barrel that caused the epoch-making Clerkenwell explosion. He alluded to the suggestive fact that he and other prison-chaplains were finding themselves 'out of work' in consequence of the marked decrease in our prison population during recent years.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A College meeting was held in Dr MacAlister's rooms on February 17 to hear what was doing at Toynbee Hall, and to afford opportunities for enquiry to members of the College who desired to know something of the methods and needs of the Universities' Settlement in East London. The Rev W. Wragge, of Jesus College, Oxford, one of Mr Barnett's curates, was present, and spoke simply and effectively on the claims of East London. Mr Jenks of King's, the Cambridge General Secretary, and Mr G. C. M. Smith of St John's, who formerly held that office, Mr E. G. Browne of Pembroke, University Lecturer in Persian, F. G. Baily, the College Secretary, and others, took part in the subsequent discussion, which was very interesting and instructive. At the close of the meeting it was agreed that the following should be added to the College Committee, as willing to furnish information on the subject of the evening and to receive donations and subscriptions towards the expenses of the Settlement:—Mr H. F. Baker, Mr G. C. M. Smith, H. W. Macklin, H. L. Firmstone, E. H. Hankin, J. P. M. Blackett, J. P. d'Albuquerque, H. E. Schmitz, F. B. Glover, and J. Lupton.

Copies of the new *Toynbee Record*, which chronicles briefly the events of the month at Toynbee Hall, were shewn. The *Record* can be had monthly for eighteenpence a year, which may be paid to the College Secretary, Mr F. G. Baily. The following notes on the finances of the Hall are taken from the December number:—

"We do not wish to be incessantly talking about money—it is not even money that we want most; but the constant requests to explain our finances, and the fact that this month

two appeals for funds are being circulated, have decided us to bring together once for all the main pecuniary needs of the place. Speaking roughly, then, we may group our funds under four heads.

"First, the *Settlement Account*, covering the entire cost of the Residents' board and lodging, and providing a certain sum for gradually reducing our debentures. This money, obviously, comes wholly from those living here, and affects no one else.

"Secondly, *Toynbee Hall Maintenance Fund*, at present derived chiefly from Oxford and Cambridge, to which nothing should come from those here. This provides the public means at the disposal of all working in connexion with Toynbee Hall, or making use of our rooms. Its main items of expense are the lecture hall and a share of the cost of the public rooms, the official salaries, and the library.

"Thirdly, the *Education Fund*, for which we appeal to all specially interested in the work here. The expenses of the year will be at least £250, for which the Residents are personally responsible in case of a deficit. Its chief expenses are printing, rent of rooms, technical classes, apparatus for other classes and lectures, and magic lanterns.

"Fourthly, the *Entertainment Fund*, for the purpose of providing hospitality to the Residents' poorer neighbours. Here we think that the subscriptions should come mainly from Residents and Associates; from those, at all events, who are closely concerned in using the fund, and we therefore make no public appeal for it. It will be easily understood that the Residents, having many calls upon their purses, arising out of their constant intimacy with the varied needs of East London, are glad to share with the Associates the cost of hospitalities conceived in common. The expense is not great, because Toynbee fare is very simple. Such as it is, however, it has been made the excuse for many more than pleasant meetings.

"Now, for ourselves, we feel strongly that there should be no special demand whatever from Residents for money, nor even should the unpleasant duty be imposed on them of asking for help from their private friends. And this for two reasons. In the first place, the private calls on anyone working in East London are very pressing; and if, after paying his way he has anything to spare, it is certainly needed for his private work here. The actual subscription to Education and Entertainment Funds from Residents and Associates, of about £110 last year, represents a very small part of the money they spent on Toynbee Hall work. In the second place, any such demands tend to make Toynbee Hall fit for those only who have money to spare, and nothing more fatal to our very life could well be imagined.

"On the other hand, the total sum required would be a small fraction of the income of many who believe in our work—a fraction of what they would themselves naturally spend

if they were living in East London, and realised how much is needed. Many of our less wealthy friends have given most generously their money as well as their time to help us. We would now appeal to the wider number of those who profess to think this work worth doing, to relieve those who are actually doing the work from the constant difficulty and anxiety that a certain public income of a few hundreds a year would effectually remove."

A subscription of ten shillings admits to the privilege of Membership of the Universities' Settlement Association, giving the right to attend general meetings and take part in the election of Council. It is very desirable that those who do not care to give so much should offer a smaller subscription for three or four years; this is better than larger single donations, as it induces contributors to keep up their interest in the work of the Settlement. Subscriptions may be sent to the Cambridge Treasurer, Dr D. Mac Alister.

A subscription of one guinea per annum gives the right, on election by the Residents, to use the Hall as a club and to entertain guests. Application should be made to the Warden. Such members are called Associates.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President: T. A. Davies; *Treasurer:* H. R. Krüger; *Secretary:* C. Bach; *Committee:* W. H. Verity, G. Longman, Ds J. J. B. Palmer.

The members of the Theological Society met by special invitation on February 14 at the Master's Lodge, when, after partaking of coffee, a most interesting critique and exposition of the *Teaching of the Twelve Apostles* was given by the Master. That members were interested was fully apparent from the quantity of notes taken down from time to time. Afterwards a few questioners on various points were satisfied, and at 10.30 a vote of thanks to the Master having been aptly proposed by the President (T. A. Davies), and as suitably seconded by H. W. Macklin, the Society left, having thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity afforded them by the Master's kindness.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening, February 27, in Lecture-room VI, the President (in the unavoidable absence of the Master) taking the Chair. The attendance was but poor. Reports were read by the Junior Missioner (Rev F. H. Francis), the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev W. J. Stobart, Vicar of St Augustine's, Bermondsey, and Professor Westcott. The Missioner's Report described the continued prosperity of the Mission, and called attention to the fact that the Mission had begun to provide its own workers. The Treasurer alluded to the great loss the Mission had sustained in the death of Dr Parkinson, and referred to him as the Mission's most

munificent friend. At the end of his Report he made the following announcement :—

At the desire of Dr Parkinson, Mrs Parkinson will pay to the account of the Building Fund of the Mission £1000 in May next. It is Mrs Parkinson's wish that this money shall be applied in the first instance to the building of the Parish Room. Any surplus there may be will belong to the Building Fund generally.

The announcement of this benefaction, which supplies the most pressing need of the Mission at the present time, was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr Stobart in his speech discussed the extreme difficulties of work in South London. Hope and life were crushed out of the people by their hard struggle for the necessities of existence. They were hewers of wood and drawers of water for the other parts of London. Their whole mind was taken up with the strain and stress of getting their daily bread. The coming into their midst of College Missions (of which St John's was the first) had brought a gleam of hope to all Church workers in South London, and he fully believed that in a few years a great spiritual victory would be won. Speaking of the Senior Missioner he said that he had seen a great deal of him, that no one could be more thoroughly and entirely adapted for what he had to do, and that his work was the most successful in its way in South London. In conclusion he reminded the undergraduates that by taking part in the Mission work they would probably get more good for themselves than the Mission would get from them.

Professor Westcott spoke of the impressions of encouragement and yet of difficulty which hearing about College Missions made upon his mind. He regarded them as the answer to the world's challenge, *Show us your works*. He described College Mission work as (1) Characteristic, because in it the varieties of College life and character, with a common purpose and under hallowing memories, found an opportunity for their useful exercise; (2) Catholic, because the work was a work for laymen equally with the Clergy, and had contact with every form of human life; and (3) Stable, because it was spiritual.

The church is now nearly complete, but the date of the consecration cannot be fixed till the Bishop returns. It will probably take place in May next.

Several undergraduates visited the Mission during the Christmas vacation; and three concerts, got up by R. P. Roseveare, E. A. Hensley, and A. J. Robertson, were given by members of the College. A lecture was given in November by Mr C. M. Stuart, Fellow of the College, on *Switzerland*. We are sorry to say that late in December the Senior Missioner's health broke down. He had to go away for three weeks in January. He has now returned, but he is still weak. The Collection in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday amounted to £11 4s 6d.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas, 1888.*

Donations.

DONORS.

Babbage (Charles). <i>Scriptores Optici. A Collection of Tracts relating to Optics.</i> 4to. Lond. 1823. 3.23	
Barrow (Isaac). <i>Mathematical Lectures read in the Publick Schools at the University of Cambridge.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1796	
——— <i>Geometrical Lectures read in the University of Cambridge.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1735. 3.23.44	
Bedford (A.). <i>Horæ Mathematicæ Vacuæ.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1743. Ff. 12.56	
Bernoulli (J.). <i>Doctrine of Permutations and Combinations.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1795. Ff. 8.37	
Biot (J. B.). <i>Essai de Géométrie Analytique.</i> 8vo. Paris, 1810. 3.23.13	
Bonnycastle (J.). <i>Introduction to Astronomy.</i> 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1803. 3.23.27 ..	
——— <i>Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1806. 3.23.11	
Boscovich (P. R. J.). <i>Elementa Universæ Matheseos.</i> 3 Tomi. 8vo. Romæ, 1754. Ff. 8.53-55	
Carnot (L. N. M.). <i>Géométrie de Position.</i> 4to. Paris, 1803. 3.23	Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.
——— <i>Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitésimal.</i> 2nd Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1813. 3.23.10	
——— <i>Principes Fondamentaux de l'Équilibre et du Mouvement.</i> 8vo. Paris, 1803. 3.23.15	
Coddington (Henry). <i>Elementary Treatise on Optics.</i> 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1825	
Cresswell (D.). <i>Elements of Linear Perspective.</i> 8vo. Camb. 1811..	
Earnshaw (S.). <i>Theory of Statics with Practical Applications.</i> 8vo. Camb. 1834	3.23.39
Taylor (Thomas). <i>Elements of a New Arithmetical Notation.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1823	
Emerson (William). <i>Method of Increments.</i> 4to. Lond. 1763. Ff. 8.40	
——— <i>Elements of Trigonometry.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1764. Ff. 8.41	
——— <i>Mechanics or the Doctrine of Motion.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1769. Ff. 8.43	

* The Case-marks are those of the new arrangement.

- Emerson (William). *Doctrine of Combinations, Permutations, and Compositions of Quantities.* 8vo. Lond. 1770. Ff. 8.46
- *Treatise of Algebra.* 8vo. Lond. 1764. Ff. 8.45
- *System of Astronomy.* 8vo. Lond. 1769. Ff. 8.44
- *Arithmetic of Infinites and the Differential Method.* 8vo. Lond. 1767. Ff. 8.47 ..
- *Miscellaneous Treatise containing several Mathematical Subjects.* 8vo. Lond. 1776. Ff. 8.48
- *Comment on Newton's Principia.* 8vo. Lond. 1770. Ff. 8.49
- *Doctrine of Fluxions.* 1st Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1743. Ff. 8.42
- Euler (L.). *Elements of Algebra.* 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 3.23.1
- Freud (W.). *Principles of Algebra.* 8vo. Lond. 1796. Ff. 8.50
- Garnier (J. G.). *Éléments de Géométrie Analytique.* 8vo. Paris, 1808. 3.23.14
- Hutton (Charles). *Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects.* 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1812. 3.23.3—5
- Keith (Thomas). *Elements of Plane Geometry.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1820. 3.23.6 ..
- Lagrange (J. L.). *Théorie des Fonctions Analytiques.* 4to. Paris, 1798. Ff. 8.36
- Landen (John). *Mathematical Lucubrations: containing several New Improvements in various Branches of Mathematics.* 4to. Lond. 1755. Ff. 8.39
- Lacroix (S. F.). *Traité Élémentaire du Calcul des Probabilités.* 8vo. Paris, 1816. 3.23.16 ..
- *Traité Élémentaire de Trigonométrie.* 7th Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1822. 3.23.17 ..
- *Essais sur l'Enseignement.* 2^e Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1816. 3.23.18
- *Complément des Éléments d'Algèbre.* 4^{me} Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1817. 3.23.19 ..
- *Éléments d'Algèbre.* 13^{me} Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1820. 3.23.20
- *Éléments de Géométrie.* 12^{me} Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1822. 3.23.21
- *Traité Élémentaire d'Arithmétique.* 16^{me} Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1823. 3.23.22 ..
- Parisot (S. A.). *Traité du Calcul Conjectural.* 4to. Paris, 1810. 3.24
- Robins (B.). *Mathematical Tracts.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1761. Ff. 8.56 and 57
- Robison (J.). *System of Mechanical Philosophy.* 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 3.23.24—27
- Simpson (Thomas). *Essays on several curious and useful Subjects in Mathematics.* 4to. Lond. 1740. Ff. 8.38
- Stone (E.). *Method of Fluxions.* 8vo. Lond. 1730. 3.23.43
- Woodhouse (R.). *Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.* 8vo. Lond. 1809. 3.23.2

Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.

- Vince (S.). Elements of Conic Sections. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805 3.23.23
- Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805 3.23.23
- Principles of Fluxions. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805.....
- Simpson (Thos.). Select Exercises in Mathematics. 8vo. Lond. 1752. Ff. 8.51
- Legendre (A. M.). Éléments de Géométrie. 12^{me} Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1823. 3.23.9 ..
- Clairaut. Éléments d'Arithmétique et d'Algèbre. 6^{me} Edition. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1801. 3.23.7 and 8
- Rawnsley (Rev. H. D.). Five Addresses on the Lives and Work of St Kentigern and St Herbert. 4to. Lond. 1888
- Newton (Sir Isaac). Bibliography of the Works of. Together with a List of Books illustrating his Life and Works. By G. J. Gray. 8vo. Camb. 1888.....
- Nutt (A.). Studies on the Legend of the Holy Grail. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.22.1.....
- Guillemard (F. H. H.). Cruise of the Marchesa through Kamschatka and New Guinea. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 10.35.2 and 3....
- Desmarest (E.). Traité de l'Analyse Indéterminée du Second Degré à deux Inconnues. 4to. Paris, 1852. 3.33
- Huygens (Christiaan). Oeuvres Complètes. Tome I. Correspondance 1638—1656. 4to. La Haye, 1888. 3.32
- Fourier. Oeuvres. Tome I. Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur. 4to. Paris, 1888. 3.32
- Cauchy (A.). Oeuvres Complètes. II^e Serie. Tome VI. 4to. Paris, 1887. 3.39
- Annalen der Physik und der Chemie. (5^{te} Reihe). Herausgeg. von J. C. Poggendorff. Bde. 136—160. 8vo. Leipzig, 1869-77. 4.44.1—25.
- Ergänzungsbände 5—8. 8vo. Leipzig, 1871-8. 4.44.26—29
- Jubelband. 8vo. Leipzig, 1874. 4.44.30 ..
- Namen und Sach-Register. Bearbeitet von W. Barentin. 8vo. Leipzig, 1875
- Liber Trium Fratrum der Geometrie. Herausgeg. von M. Curtze. 4to. Halle, 1885
- Repetitorium der reinen und angewandten Mathematik. Herausgeg. von Drs L. Koenigsberg und G. Zenner. 2 Bde. 8vo. Leipzig, 1877-79. 6.2.1 and 2.....
- Hunter (Dr W.). An Investigation into the Pathology of Pernicious Anæmia.....
- Is Pernicious Anæmia a Special Disease?
- Torry (A. F.). Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, Cambridge, with Notes. 8vo. Camb. 1888. 5.28.....
- Penrose (F. C.). An Investigation of the Principles of Athenian Architecture. Imp. fol. Lond. 1888. 12.23.9.....

Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.

Mr Pendlebury.

The Author.

The Compiler.

The Author.

- Entomological Society of London. Transactions for the year 1888. Parts 2 and 3. Library Table.
- Fearne (C.). An Essay on the Learning of Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises. 10th Edition. Containing Notes, &c. by C. Butler. With an Original View of Executory Interests by J. W. Smith. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1844. K. 5.38 and 39
- Sanders (F. W.). An Essay on Uses and Trusts. 5th Edition, with Notes and References by G. W. Sanders and J. Warner. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1844. K. 5.44 and 45
- Sugden (E.). A Concise and Practical Treatise of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates. 14th Edition. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1862. K. 5.40 and 41
- A Practical Treatise of Powers. 8th Edition. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1861. K. 5.42
- Whitehouse (Rev J.). On Logic. MS. Aa. 3.35
- Rasche (I. C.). Lexicon Universae Rei Numariae Veterum. XII. Tomi. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1785—1804. 7.11.1—12
- Sanjana (D. D. P.). Next-of-kin Marriages in Old Iran. 8vo. Lond. 1888
- The Dinkard. 8vo. Bombay, 1888. 8.63.1
- Becon (Thomas). A new Postil. (pp. 53—68 of Part I. missing). 8vo. Lond. 1566. H. 6
- Stevens (George). Catalogue of the Library of, sold May 13th, 1800. Gg. 11.50.....
- Tooke (J. H.). Memoirs of the Public Life of. By W. Hamilton Reid. 8vo. Lond. 1812. 11.26.7
- Tracts (Various). 1 Vol. 8vo. 1798—1805. 12.11.34
- M.... (Marquis de). Catalogue de Livres et Manuscrits. 8vo. Paris, 1871. Hh. 1
- Macleod (H. D.). An Address to the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Lond. 1884
- Miscellaneous Pamphlets. 1 Vol. 8vo. 1783-99
- Gretton (F. E.). Cause and Results of the late Official Inquiry at Stamford Grammar School. 8vo. Stamford, 1864
- Roscoe (H. E.) and Schorlemmer (C.). A Treatise on Chemistry. Vol. III. Part iii. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 3.26.17
- Foster (Dr M.). A Text Book of Physiology. 5th Edition. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.27.22
- Cambridge Morphological Laboratory, Studies from the. Edited by A. Sedgwick. Vol. IV. Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.24....
- Palmer (J. H.). Text Book of Practical Logarithms and Trigonometry. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.38.79
- Wolstenholme (J.). Examples for Practice in the use of Seven-Figure Logarithms. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.37
- F. V. Theobald, Esq.
- Mr Scott.
- Prof Kennedy.
- Trustees of
Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy.
- Professor Mayor.
- Dr D. Mac Alister.

- Ball (R. S.). *Experimental Mechanics. A Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Science for Ireland.* 8vo. Lond. 1871. 3.37
- Gray (A.). *Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.* Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.38.80.....
- Hiorns (A. H.). *Practical Metallurgy and Assaying.* 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.29
- Wardell (J. R.). *Contributions to Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.* 8vo. Lond. 1885. 3.24.34.....
- Constable (H.). *Diana: the Sonnets and other Poems.* Edited by W. C. Hazlitt, with Notes by Thomas Park. 8vo. Lond. 1859. 4.37.31
- Royal Society of London. *Abstracts of the Papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions. 1800-54.* Vols. I.—VI. 8vo. Lond. 1832-54. 3.1.1—6
- *Proceedings.* (Continuation of the above). Vols. VII.—XVII. 1854-69. 8vo. Lond. 1856-69. 3.1.7—17
- India, Survey of. *General Report on the Operations during 1886-7.* 6.1
- *Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of.* Vol. X. 4to. 1887. 6.1
- Verse (Aubert de). *L'Impie Convaincu, ou Dissertation contre Spinoza.* 8vo. Amsterdam, 1685. Pp. 12.25.....
- Smith (Sidney). *Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy.* 8vo. Lond. 1850. 1.28.19 ..
- Hartley (David). *Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1791. 1.29.8 and 9 ..
- Pistorius (H. A.). *Notes and Additions to Hartley's Observations on Man.* Trans. from the German. To which is added a Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr Hartley. 8vo. Lond. 1791. 1.29.10.....
- Butler (Joseph). *The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature.* 1st Edition. 4to. Lond. 1736. Dd. 4.12
- Stewart (Dugald). *Outlines of Moral Philosophy.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1801. 1.29.8
- Gisborne (Thomas). *The Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated.* 4th Edition. To which is added Remarks on the late Decision of the House of Commons respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. 5th Edition, with an Appendix. 8vo. Lond. 1798. A G.9.27
- Cockburn (Rev W.). *An Address to Methodists, and to all other honest Christians who conscientiously secede from the Church of England.* 8vo. Camb. 1805
- Hall (Robert). *A Sermon preached at Bridge St., Bristol, Oct. 19th, 1803; being the Day appointed for a general Fast.* 8vo. Lond. 1803

Dr D. Mac Alistair.

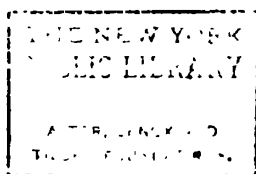
Professor Babington.

Mr H. S. Foxwell.

Additions.

- Alumni Oxonienses. By J. Foster. 1715—1886. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 5.25.
- Analecta Sacra et Classica Spicilegio Solesmensi. Ed. Pitra. Tom. V. 4to. Paris, 1888. 9.32.35.
- Aristophanes. Edited by F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars VIII. 8vo. Halis Saxonum, 1889. 7.18.
- Aschrott (P. F.). The English Poor Law System past and present. Trans. by H. Preston-Thomas. With a Preface by H. Sidgwick. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 1.36.
- Bunbury (E. H.). A History of Ancient Geography. 2nd Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1883. 7.30.29 and 30.
- Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Advance of Money. Edited by Mary A. E. Green. Parts 1, 2, and 3. 1642-56. Rolls Series, 4to. Lond. 1888. 5.42.1-3.
- Cambridge University Reporter. 1887—1888. 6.6.
- Chaucer Society's publications :—
- i. Originals and Analogues of some of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Part 5. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 4.21.13.
 - ii. Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.21.
 - iii. The Tale of Beryn. Part 2. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 4.21.14.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. IV. Pars II. Ed. Adolfus Busse. 8vo. Berolini, 1888. 7.13.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. Vol. II. Pars III. Fol. Berolini, 1888. Ee. 9.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Supplementa Italica. Ed. H. Paris. Fasc. I. 4to. Romae, 1888.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XVIII. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1889. 9.35.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XVI. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 7.4.16.
- Dyer (T. H.). Ancient Athens: Its History, Topography and Remains. 4to. Lond. 1873. 1.1.
- Early English Text Society's publications :
- i. Two Fifteenth-Century Cookery Books. Edited by Thomas Austin. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.13.
 - ii. The Rule of S. Benet. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Dr H. Logeman. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.13.
 - iii. Curial made by Alain Charretier. Trans. by W. Caxton, 1484. Collated with French by Meyer. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. 8vo. Lond. 1888. (Extra Series). 4.6.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Edition. Vol. XXIV. 4to. Edinburgh, 1888. 4.2.24.
- Green (Thomas Hill). Works. 3 Vols. Edited by R. L. Nettleship. (Newcome Fund.) 8vo. Lond. 1885-8. 1.26.3-5.
- Halphen (G. H.). Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques. 2me Partie. 8vo. Paris, 1888. 3.37.
- Historical Manuscript Commission. Twelfth Report. Appendix. Part I. ——— Eleventh Report. Appendix. Part VI.
- Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae. Ed. J. B. de Rossi. Vol. II. Pars i. Fol. Romae, 1888. E.6.
- Litterae Cantuarienses. Letter Books of the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Edited by Sheppard. Rolls Series. 4to. Lond. 1888. 5.10.
- Maine (Henry Sumner). International Law. 8vo. Lond. 1888. K. 5.37.
- Merguet (H.). Lexikon zu den philosophischen Schriften Ciceros. 2 Teil. 4 Heft. 4to. Jena, 1888. Library Table.
- Norwich. Visitation. A.D. 1492—1532. Edited by Jessopp. 8vo. Camden Society, 1888. 5.17.148.

- Okely (Francis). *The Indispensable Necessity of Faith.* 12mo. Northampton, 1781.
- *Nature and Necessity of the New Creature in Christ.* From the German of J. E. de Merlau. Aa. 2.28.
- *The Contrast.* n. d.
- *The disjointed Watch, or Truth rent asunder and divided.* Northampton, 1783.
- Oxford, Register of the University of. 1571—1622. Vol. II. Part iii. 8vo. Oxford, 1888. 5.26.
- Strachey (Lieut.-Gen. R.). *Lectures on Geography.* Delivered before the University of Cambridge during the Lent Term, 1888. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.29.
- Stubbs (William). *Seventeen Lectures on the Study of Medieval and Modern History.* 8vo. Oxford, 1886. 5.38.
- Teall (J. J. H.). *British Petrography.* (Hockin Fund.) 4to. Lond. 1888. 3.23.
- Villari (P.). *Niccoló Machiavelli and his Times.* Trans. by L. Villari. 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1878-83. 11.25.43-6.
- Willich's Tithe Tables, 1888.







THE ARMS AND BADGES OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE following article does not pretend to contain anything new or original: it merely proposes to present, in a popular form, an account of the College Arms and Badges. It is thought that this will be of interest to those who have not paid attention to the subject; whilst even to those who are familiar with the facts, it may be convenient to have them in a connected form.

The College Arms (see frontispiece) are those borne by its Foundress, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and may be briefly described as

Quarterly 1 and 4 France modern, 2 and 3 England, within a bordure gobonny argent and azure.

These Arms are the Royal Arms of the period, differenced by the bordure adopted by the Beaufort family. This family was descended from John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III, by his third marriage with Katharine Swynford. His children by this lady had been born before marriage, but were legitimatised by Act of Parliament. From the failure of his heirs by his former marriages, first with Blanche Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward the second son of Henry III, and secondly with Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, after the murder of Edward Prince of Wales

(son of Henry VI) at Tewkesbury, the claims of the House of Lancaster to the Crown devolved on the Beaufort family. By way of difference, they adopted the bordure of argent and azure, the livery colours of the House of Lancaster. Those of the older Plantagenets were red and white; and of the House of York murrey and blue. The eldest son, John Beaufort, grandfather of Lady Margaret who was the only child of his only son, used the bordure with the argent in the upper dexter compartment, while the second son, Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of St Eustatius, Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor, used it with the azure in the upper dexter compartment, although other members of the family used either indifferently. In different parts of the College examples of both may be seen, although the former is no doubt the more correct.

The second and third quarters are

Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

These are usually called the Arms of England; it will be seen however that they were not originally English in any way, but were brought with us from Normandy at the Conquest, and imposed on the conquered country. Before the Conquest there would seem to have been no recognised Arms of the Kingdom. All Arms and Badges were probably at first personal, and were adopted for the purpose of distinguishing their wearer in the confusion of a battle. Thus we read that at the battle of *Val des Dunes*, when Duke William, with the aid of the King of France, quelled the rebellion of some of his vassals

*N'i a riche home ni Baron,
Ki n'ait lez li son gonfanon,
U gonfanon u altre enseigne
U sa mesnie se restreigne,
Congnoissances u entre-sainz
De plusors guises escuz painz.*

(Robert Wace: *Le Roman de Rou*, 9082—7.)

[There was no rich man nor baron there, who had not by his side his gonfanon or other ensign round which his men might rally, and cognisances or tokens, shields painted in various guises.]

The gonfanon borne by the Baron who led the Normans in 945, under Duke Richard I, is described as *vermeille d'Espagne*, that is *gules*. The sacred gonfanon sent to Duke William by the Pope, and borne by Turstain Fitz-Rou at Senlac, was *Gules, a cross argent*. That of Harold Godwinson is described in the chronicles as *Gonfanon a or* (*Roman de Rou*, 13959); *Memorable quoque vexillum Heraldii, hominis armati imaginem intextam habens ex auro purissimo* (William of Poitiers); *Vexillum illud... quod erat in hominis pugnantis figura auro et lapidibus arte sumptuosa contextum* (William of Malmsbury).

The Arms of King Edward the Confessor were *Azure, a cross patence between five martlets or*. Richard II impaled these Arms with his own, and they were granted to certain members of the Royal family: it was indeed one of the charges brought against Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, that he had dared to use these Arms; but after this short revival, they were finally dropped. The Arms of the Duchy of Normandy were *Gules, two lions passant guardant or* (p. 428). There



has been some dispute concerning these animals, as to whether they were lions or leopards, but the former (lions or rather lioncels) would seem the more correct; and since the time of King Richard I they have invariably been called lions. The third lion was added by Henry II to represent Aquitaine after his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the two original lions being taken to represent Normandy and the Channel Islands. From that time these Arms have been the hereditary Arms of the Sovereigns of England.

The first and fourth quarters of the shield are *France modern*. *France ancient* was *Azure, semé-de-liz or*. Edward III in 1340 assumed the title of King of France, in right of his mother Isabel daughter of Philip IV. This title was borne by the Kings of England from that time until it was abandoned by George III at the Union with Ireland; and by an Order in Council, dated November 5, 1800, the present Arms of the United Kingdom were adopted. Having assumed the title of King of France, Edward III also adopted the Arms in addition to his own, doing this by way of quartering, not by dimidiation or impalement. As Normandy and Aquitaine were fiefs of the French Crown, it followed that the French Arms, being paramount, should occupy the place of honour, and they accordingly appear in the 1st and 4th quarters. The French Kings subsequently reduced the number of *fleur-de-lis* to three, in order to cause some difference in the Arms as borne by the English and French Kings. But this change was followed by Henry IV in 1403, since which time the number has always been three in the quartering with the English Arms. The passage in Macaulay's *Armada*, where he refers to this coat of Arms in describing the setting up of the "Standard of her Grace," Queen Elizabeth, is well known :

Look how the Lion of the sea lifts up his ancient crown,
And underneath his deadly paw treads the gay Lilies down.

So stalked he when he turned to flight, on that famed Picard field,
Bohemia's plume, and Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's eagle shield.
So glared he, when at Agincourt in wrath he turned to bay,
And crushed and torn beneath his paws the princely hunters lay.

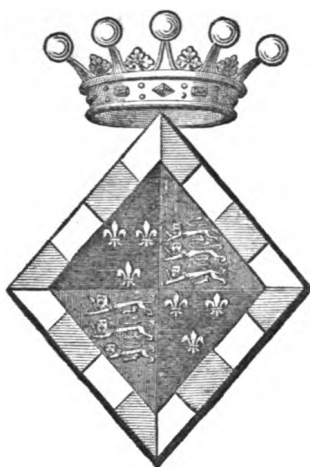
This passage however, though a good poetic description of the Standard, will hardly bear strict historical or heraldic criticism: for at Crécy, at Poitiers, and at Agincourt, the Black Prince and Henry V were fighting for the Crown of France, and bore the lilies quite as much as their antagonists. This may be verified by looking at the surcoat and effigy of the former in Canterbury Cathedral, and at the tomb of the latter in Westminster Abbey.

The origin of the *Fleur-de-lis*, and what it was intended to represent, have alike been the subject of much controversy, into which it is unnecessary to enter here. Suffice it to say, that it has been called an iris (probably *Iris pseudacorus*, or perhaps *Iris pumila*), a trefoil, a spear-head, a bee, a toad, a scarab, and various other names. It is certainly one of the most ancient of devices; it has been found amongst the sculptures of Nineveh, and on the Sphinxes of Egypt. Similar ornaments were used by Princes of the Byzantine Empire, and they have been found in connexion with Charlemagne, Clovis, and the early Kings of the Franks. It has also been called *Flos gladioli*, and it has been asserted that an angel presented it to Clovis King of the Franks. Dame Juliana Berners, translating from Upton, says that '*the arms of the King of France were certainli sende by an Aungell from Heaven, that is to say, iij flouris in manner of swordis in a field of azure the which certain armys were given to the aforesaid King of Fraunce in sygne of euerlasting troubell and that he and his successors always with battle and sworde should be punished.*' By some it is maintained that it is merely a rebus, signifying *Fleur de Louis* (or Clovis). It first appears as a badge in the time of Louis VII called *le Jeune*, and seems

to have been finally adopted as an heraldic ensign by Philip Augustus about the year 1200. The motto belonging to it is *Non laborant neque nent*.

Richard II was the first English King who used Supporters, namely *two Angels*. Subsequent Kings used a great variety of Supporters, changing them from time to time. Those which appear as Supporters to the College Arms are those made use of by Henry VI—*Two Antelopes argent, gorged with coronets, attired and chained or*. In many cases in the College the antelopes are *bezants*, or spotted with gold discs. Supporters are said to have originated in the fashion of Knights in tournaments having their shields borne by two attendants attired in fanciful costumes to represent savages, wild beasts, and creatures of various kinds.

It remains to speak of the Crests and Badges of the College. A Crest differs from a Badge in that a Crest is worn by the owner only, whereas a Badge is worn as a mark of distinction by his followers and retainers. In some cases these Badges seem to have been hereditary, in others personal only. The Crest was originally used as an ornament to the helmet, to distinguish its wearer in the tournament or battle. When placed over a coat of Arms heraldically, it is shewn on what is called a wreath, probably representing a cushion, and formed of the principal colours of the shield twisted together, the metal always appearing on the dexter. Thus the wreath for the College Arms would be of argent and azure, the former occupying the extreme dexter position. Crests could not properly be used by ladies, as would follow from their origin. The Crest which appears in conjunction with the College Arms is shewn in a seal of Lady Margaret's, affixed to a deed dated 3 May 20 Henry VII; it represents an escutcheon of the Arms of Beaufort supported by antelopes and ensigned with a coronet of roses and *fleurs-de-lis*, out of which issues an eagle



ESCUTCHEON OF THE LADY MARGARET.

displayed *or*, holding in his beak a scroll which encompasses the seal and contains the following inscription :

*S Dñe M'garete cōtisse Richmondie et Berbi filie et
her Johis Duc Sumset. ac matris hen vij reg angl & fr.*

In the windows of the Hall the Crest and Coronet are *or*, and the Antelopes *argent bezanté, armed, crined, and unguled or*.

Of the Badges which appear in different parts of the College, either in stone or in glass, the following are the chief :

I.—The *Portcullis*, which is generally surmounted by a crown (p. 425). This was a Badge of the Beaufort family, and as such was used by Lady Margaret and also by her son Henry VII. The motto connected with this Badge is *Altera Securitas*.

II.—The *Rose*, also generally crowned (p. 425). This is the Union or Tudor Rose, which is represented either as *quarterly argent and gules*, or with two rows of petals, the outer *gules*, the inner *argent* ; it is usually seeded *or*. It is formed by joining what are popularly called the

Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York. The origin of these as royal emblems has been a matter of much dispute. The White Rose appears to have been the ensign of the Cliffords (of which family Fair Rosamund was a member), which came to the Plantagenets through the marriage of Richard of Conisburgh with his second wife Maud, daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford. This Richard Plantagenet, called of Conisburgh, Earl of Cambridge, was the second son but eventually the heir of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and it was probably in this way that the White Rose became the Badge of the Yorkists. As to the Red Rose there is more doubt. The Rose seems not to have been adopted as a royal Badge by any of the early Kings. There is strong evidence that the Red Rose itself (the Rose of Provence) was brought to this country both as a flower and as a Badge by Eleanor of Provence, the wife of Henry III. The County of Provence was settled on her second son Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, whose two sons and grandson successively inherited this title. The second daughter and eventual heiress of the last-named married John of Gaunt, in virtue of which marriage he was created Duke of Lancaster. It would then be natural that the Red Rose should be assumed as a Badge by members of his family; and though not by his eldest son, it may well have been adopted as a distinction by the children of his latest marriage, the Beaufort family. The well-known passage in Shakespeare may be quoted in confirmation of this view. It will be seen that the Red Rose is invariably referred to as the Rose of Somerset, not of Lancaster, and as Shakespeare may well have talked with the sons of some who remembered the Wars of the Roses, this is little short of contemporary evidence. The first reference is in the scene in the Temple Garden; the speakers are Richard Plantagenet, afterwards Duke of York, slain at Wakefield, and

Somerset (father of Lady Margaret), Suffolk, Warwick, and some lawyers. After the preliminary discourse the dialogue is as follows :

Plan. Let him that is a true-born gentleman
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

Som. Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

War. I love no colours, and without all colour
Of base insinuating flattery
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.

Suf. I pluck this red rose with young Somerset
And say withal I think he held the right.

1 *Henry VI*: Act II sc. 4 line 27.

Not to quote further it will suffice to add that this whole scene seems to turn upon a rivalry, not between York and Lancaster, but between Richard (afterwards of York) and Somerset. And this is quite consistent with historical probability. There was then a child King; his uncles John Duke of Bedford (the Regent of France) and Humphry Duke of Gloucester (the Regent of England) were childless, so that there was every prospect that the representation of the House of Lancaster would devolve (as subsequently it did) on the Beaufort family, of which Somerset was then the chief. Edmund Mortimer, the heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, after being kept for many years in prison, was unmarried and now at the point of death. After that event Richard Plantagenet, the son of his sister Anne Mortimer, would succeed to his rights. Richard and Somerset, in view of these not far distant eventualities, might be already preparing a party of supporters to maintain their respective claims. This certainly seems to agree with the view of Shakespeare, in which at first Richard's ambition does not appear at all to aim at displacing Henry VI, the first trace

of such an idea being suggested in the following scene and afterwards gradually developed. To confirm this, reference may be made to later scenes. In *Act IV scene 1*, the quarrel between the advocates of York and Somerset is brought before the King by the claim of the lawyers Vernon and Bassett for a trial by combat. It is throughout called 'a question in the law Argued betwixt the Duke of York' and Somerset (*line 95*). The King entreats his 'good cousins both, of York and Somerset,' to 'be at peace.' Somerset says—

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone.

The King says—

Let me be umpire in this doubtful strife.

I see no reason, if I wear this rose,

(*putting on a red rose*)

That any one should therefore be suspicious

I more incline to Somerset than York:

Both are my kinsmen, and I love them both.

Further on York says—

I like it not

In that he [the King] wears the badge of Somerset.

War. Tush, that was but his fancy, blame him not.

The allusions throughout lead to the conclusion that the Red Rose was originally a Beaufort Badge, subsequently adopted by the whole Lancastrian party.

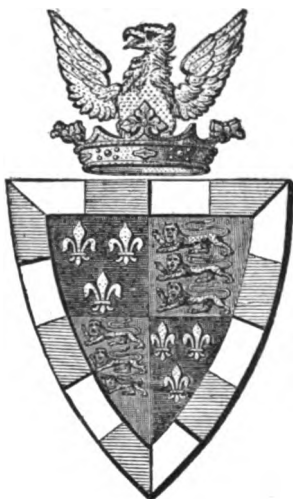
III.—A third Badge, three *Daisies* (*marguerites*) growing on a turf, appears represented in various forms amongst the elaborate work over the front gate of the College and in other places amongst the ornaments in the gateway (p. 425). This was a special Badge of Lady Margaret.

IV.—The *Fleur-de-lis*, frequently crowned, may be noticed in many places as a Badge on the College walls and windows. This was a common Badge of the Royal family at the time.

V.—The *Plume* or ostrich feather may be observed frequently repeated in the ornaments of the College gateway and elsewhere, generally three together. The earliest notice of this Badge seems to be in the Harleian MS 4632, where it is stated that 'Henry, son to the Earl of Derby, fyrst Duke of Lancaster, gave the red rose crowned, whose ancestors gave the fox taylor, in his proper cooler, and the ostrych fether, the penne ermine.' This Henry was father of Blanche wife of John of Gaunt; the entry is therefore curious in more points than one, for it shows the existence of the ostrich feather as a Royal cognisance long before the battle of Crécy, and renders questionable the belief that it was a cognisance of the Counts of Hainault introduced by Philippa wife of Edward III; or the more prevalent idea that it was derived from the plume of the captive King of Bohemia. These circumstances may undoubtedly have tended to bring into more general use a badge already adopted. This Badge has not been traced higher than the reign of Edward III; it was borne by all his sons and afterwards by their principal descendants. In the border of a window in Old St Paul's, opposite the tomb of John of Gaunt and his wife Constance of Castile, was a roundel *sable* charged with the ostrich feather *ermine*; the ermine came with the Earldom of Richmond, which had been formerly held by the Dukes of Boulogne whose Arms were *ermine*. In his will John of Gaunt left his great bed of cloth of gold to St Paul's; the gold roses on this were placed upon pipes of gold, and in each pipe were two *white* ostrich feathers. There is no example known of the use of this Badge by Henry IV. Henry V used it while Prince of Wales, but discarded the ermine; his brother John Duke of Bedford, who was created Earl of Richmond by Henry VI, also used the feathers *plain* or *argent*, as did our Foundress Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond. Henry VI

bore two in saltire, one *argent* surmounted by another *or*. The feathers do not appear as a triple plume in a coronet earlier than the reign of Henry VII. They are to be found in plumes and singly on the tomb of Arthur Prince of Wales in Worcester Cathedral, and from that time have been appropriated as the personal Badge of the Princes of Wales, to the exclusion of every other branch of the Royal Family.

F. C. WACE.





A COLLEGE MAGAZINE OF LAST CENTURY.

BY the kindness of Mr Samuel Butler we are enabled to print, probably for the first time, two numbers of a manuscript magazine in the handwriting of his grandfather, Bishop Butler. The Bishop took his degree as First Chancellor's Medallist and fourth Senior Optime in 1796, and as *The Butterfly* purports to be written by an undergraduate, it must be dated in one of the years 1793 to 1796. So far as is known it was never actually published, and only two numbers were prepared. The style is modelled after that of the *Tatler*, the *Spectator*, the *Rambler*, and other essay-magazines of the eighteenth century, a characteristic feature being the classical quotation at the head.

The Butterfly
a
Periodical Paper
by
an Undergraduate of the
University
of
Cambridge

*Esse tibi tanta cunctus brevitare videris,
Hei mihi, quam multis sic quoque longus eris.*

Mart.

*Your essay's short, yet trust me not a few
Will yawn before they've read a quarter through.*

The Butterfly No 1.

*Unde venis et
Quo tendis ?* Hor.

Since custom has made it necessary that an essayist should dedicate his first number to the information of his readers in many material points respecting—himself, I shall without further introduction inform them that having been lately emancipated from the motionless and dreary state of an *Aurelia* by the genial warmth of returning spring, I rove through the gardens and meadows with no small degree of satisfaction in my new existence, and self-approbation of the splendid colours with which I am profusely adorned.

Having given my readers this account of myself, which I hope they will think satisfactory, I beg leave to add that they ought by no means to despise my lucubrations for appearing under so airy a character, since the very essence of the human understanding, the source of life and imagination itself, was represented by the antients under the selfsame form I have assumed, and several of my species have actually been *Emperors of Morocco*. Let them also remember that I have acquired a greater advantage by my winged appearance than they may at first sight perceive, being able to rove from sweet to sweet, and from flower to flower

— *apis Matine*
 more modoque
Grata carpentis thyma,

with ease to myself, and perhaps without dissatisfaction to them. Yet I would not have them suppose that this inconstancy of disposition is so great as to render me incapable of fixing my attention most seriously to subjects of dignity and concern: or that the gaudy glitter of my wings will leave only a stain on the hands of those who attempt to catch me, and that when I am thus stripped of my meretricious ornaments I shall appear a moth, no longer the object of pursuit and admiration, but of indifference or disgust.

Let me however drop the metaphor, and seriously inform those who may behold these essays with the keen and severe eye of criticism, that though they may derive but little satisfaction from their contents, they ought not to pass too rigorous

a sentence on the first efforts of a young author, who has ventured upon a perilous ocean in an humble bark, without a pilot, without a compass, without a star: who must endure every difficulty and encounter every storm unfriended, unsupported, and alone.

But few years have elapsed since Oxford has produced its *Olla Podrida*, and Eton its *Microcosm*, and yet the rival of the one and patroness of the other has not, that I have learnt, undertaken a similar publication. The reason is not easy to be discovered, since there are at both Universities men whose abilities are far superior to a work of this kind, and at both, encouragement for the exercise of them. Whatever be the cause of this deficiency in a point seemingly well-calculated for the exercise of rival powers, the author of these essays was chiefly induced to publish them from an insinuation not altogether favourable to the cause of learning in this university, and though conscious of the weakness of his attempts, hopes that his motives for publication will sufficiently plead for him, and gain him if not the respect, at least the indulgence of those who are better judges how far he may have succeeded than himself.

The name of learning is so sacred that I am unwilling to profane it by assuming the character of a man of erudition, and on the other hand ignorance is so much an object of contempt that I hope I shall not be ranked altogether as a sciolist; I would wish to assume a middle appellation, under the shelter of which my lucubrations and myself may like *Sancho* and his *Dapple*, "trot quietly down to posterity."

The Butterfly No 2.

*Latus armavit gelido natura veneno,
Et frigus quo cuncta rigent animata medullis
Miscuit, et proprias hyemes per viscera duxit.*

Claud.

The properties of the *Torpedo* fish which *Claudian* has described in the above lines are easily transferable to that very numerous order of Human *Torpedos* who delight in counteracting the pleasures of others merely because they

are unable to partake of them themselves. Despicable as this character must appear there are too many who support it, and perhaps without being conscious of the part they sustain. There are three or four species of this fish, but I shall only introduce the two principal to my reader, namely the *Torpedo* properly so called, and the *Electrical Eel*.

The *Torpedo* is one who being past the eighth Lustre can no longer enter with avidity into pursuits which are permitted to those only who have hardly attained their fourth. This class consists of a very numerous collection of those disappointed fair ones who are honoured with the title of *Old Maids*, and some of the other sex also who, from the possession of an independent fortune and the want of legitimate heirs, take no little consequence to themselves from the appellation of *Old Bachelors*. The former of these derive much satisfaction from the errors of their acquaintance when in company with the friends of the absent person, and in throwing out obscure hints against the reputation of others, and generally conclude with pertinent remarks on the dissipation and misconduct of the young people of the present age. The latter require a strict obedience to all their commands and an anticipation of their wishes from those who are about them. Both are equally peevish and unreasonable.

The *Electrical Eel* is described as possessing the numbing quality in a much greater degree than the *Torpedo*, and accordingly under this head we may rank those who, from a consciousness of their own real or supposed abilities, either treat with mortifying indifference or rude contradiction whatever is mentioned by men of modesty, or of talents inferior to their own. These men are the very bane of society and conversation: envious of each other and of all the world, they will not allow the merit or the truth of what is urged in their company without some invidious insinuation or sophistical objection.

I was lately in company with one of this class who after having engrossed the conversation to himself, and vented his spleen on all his acquaintances, pronounced a virulent invective (for it could hardly be called a critical observation) against a poem written by a man whose learning and abilities entitle him to no common respect. The plot, the language, the machinery, were successively objects of his criticism and

displeasure. He could perceive no traces of genius or originality throughout. What was good, was borrowed from other authors, the sublime had degenerated into bombast, the pathetic into whining monotony, and the familiar narrative was disgustingly obtrusive. He concluded with observing that *Melissæus* had coincided with his opinion, whose authority was too great for contradiction. The smile of self-approbation was rising on his countenance, and his hand was not yet withdrawn from the table on which it had given a definitive and energetic rap, when one of the company who had listened to this effusion of conceit with the utmost composure, checked the warmth of his critical ardour by announcing *Melissæus* himself as the author of the poem in question. Shame and vexation obliged the critic to make a precipitate retreat, and it was hoped that he would profit by the salutary lesson he had received. But alas!

Malo nullus fuit usus in illo,

a few days reconciled him to himself; and he returned into company, more imperious, more envious, and more self-sufficient than before.



REMINISCENCES OF F. A. PALEY.

WHEN I went up to College in October 1840 Paley was a resident B.A., engaged in private tuition in the usual way with men who stayed up after their degree. He was only known to me through his verse compositions, which were in considerable favour with his pupils, one of whom had been my master just before, and through a sort of reputation for smartness of tongue, which was of questionable advantage perhaps, except with the youth of the day. He was credited with having greatly tickled the Little-go Examiners of his year by inscribing on his *Paley* papers '*Tales of my Grandfather*,' which I believe was really written by him, not said for him, at the time. Those were days when Examiners were regarded as more 'potent, grave, and reverend seniors' than perhaps is their lot in these advanced and younger times; and it required a Paley to joke in the Senate House, or a 'Big' Barstow to delight a Senior Moderator with a sketch of the Town-pump, locked and chained, the Beadle standing by—*haeret aqua*—as his contribution to describing the 'action of the common pump.'*

Paley was one of a small number of Scholars of first-rate College reputation who had (to English the Demosthenic expression) 'happened on a trouble,' 'used a misfortune,' in respect of the Mathematical

* Barstow achieved, in a scene of tumultuous merriment, the honour of the Wooden Spoon: the *ficulus honos*, *inutile lignum*, was let down to him from the Gallery as he went up, 'Father' in hand, to the Vice-Chancellor.

Tripes, which absolutely barred their Classical Tripes prospects. Some brilliant men still living, some good men distinguished in after life (not to mention names), rather thickly strewed the ground—*πασήματ' ἀνδρῶν κάπολακτισμοὶ βίου*—about that time especially: some better able to have helped it if they but would, some less; Paley was usually classed among the former, with some reason it may be. There was at that day a sort of waywardness of talk, prevalent among some sets of classical men, a fashion of vilipending Mathematics *omnino*, and not unfrequently running it too fine in consequence. There cannot be much doubt it was so in Paley's case; that owing to the dash of wilfulness in his composition his 'calamity' came upon him to some extent open-eyed: *εἰς προὔπτον Αἶδην* I fear he fell, not quite necessarily; and it was a far-reaching 'calamity' in his case.

While still a B.A., but, being honourless, without prospect of a Fellowship, Paley had done Classical men a great service by his edition of Schumann's *Athenian Assemblies*. I was never a private pupil of his, but I used to hear much, from some who were, of his slashing criticism, as well as his minute and refined knowledge of Greek, and perhaps sometimes of his free-handed treatment not only of an exercise but of an author. 'I prefer what Aeschylus *may possibly* have written, to what he certainly *never could* have written,' was a frequent dictum with him; and besides displaying unquestionable power of critical emendation, he must at that time have had some experimental knowledge of MSS, and have been contemplating the work of his after life—to be accomplished no doubt under circumstances then little foreseen. But the *cardo temporum* was fast approaching, and a rude crisis, a veritable *discrimen rerum*, it was to prove for him.

At that time the Oxford Tracts, far short as yet of No XC, were producing unmistakable, if partly indirect, effects in Cambridge; virtually new ideas

were afloat, and influencing others than Fellows and intending divines only. The Camden Society was recently started; and a strange fascination in brass-rubbing and font-hunting was felt among young *virtuosi*. Morning sermons in St Mary's were attended by quite considerable congregations of undergraduates, the principle being accepted as well as understood, that the University Sermon was the true complement of the College Chapel service. Even before the Sunday Door question at the Union, the yet more celebrated Standing-*versus*-Sitting-during-Hymn Controversy at St Mary's was making two camps amongst the undergraduates; or rather the Conservative 'sitters' were beginning to lose. This St Mary's *morning* attendance was a distinct result of the new or Oxford Tract leaven working among the young men; because it was a very marked characteristic of the older or Low-Church School, the Simeonites of the day, to frequent regularly the *Parish* Churches, for the sake of the special edification to be got under the ministry of such and such favourite Evangelists, whose every word almost you might see anxious young divines pencilling down on slips or in notebooks at almost shorthand speed, for future study or reproduction.

There was a very marked division, not only between the 'sinners' and the 'saints' of those days, but between the two sets of the more serious men,—the men who kept their chapels pretty regularly without much fear or compulsion of the Deans, but differed root and branch as to the fundamental principles of their respective practices. In fact, the 'Objective' in religion was asserting itself, if not in word or phrase yet very decidedly in effect, against the older prevalent and sad 'Subjective' of the day; and with it no wonder Church art and architecture started into new life, and seemed to become as a sort of banner of distinction, between old and new, between taste and progress and

dead, dull, level, darkness. Ecclesiology filled the air; men measured mouldings and spoke of styles, but they went to work.

In conditions like these, Paley's quick and eager, not to say restless, temperament, his varied acquirements and accomplishments, his refined taste, and especially his facile pencil, and mordant tongue and pen—witness the earlier numbers of the *Ecclesiologist*—were sure to mark him out as one of light and leading in a young movement, which it is needless at this time of day to call really important, seeing that it has long since leavened the land; and Paley certainly was one of the stirring spirits in it, whose real weight however would have been greater, had he more given the impression of the thing being with him a matter of prime vital seriousness than, as it was in the main, one of æsthetic and literary interest. Scholar as he was, and active private tutor at this time, the work of the Camden Society had hardly any keener or more industrious and capable helper; no man was more instrumental in bringing about the Restoration of the Round Church, out of which in due (and no long) time grew the celebrated Stone-Altar case. He plunged into, if it is not correct rather perhaps to say he dabbled in, more serious and abstruse matters than the Ecclesiastical art in which he was strong: in questions of 'the Faith' (it was a sort of pass or catch word of the set) he would be prominent, and *ἐπὶ τῶν*, yet always rather as an intelligent æsthetic layman in esoteric questions, than with apparently any more serious intent and deeper purpose. His sarcastic ironical touch gave sometimes an appearance, if playful, still of unreality, which was occasionally trying to some whose minds were more seriously touched, as on vital topics, by these things. But that was Paley. It was probably in this way, and owing to this characteristic defect (if I mistake not) of his mind, seeming rather to *play*

with things deeply serious to others, that he perhaps did not himself really appreciate the gravity of the step he took, when he introduced the young undergraduate (M— of St John's) to the clever, popular, excellent and very wide-awake Romish priest then resident in the town, with whom Paley was on very familiar terms; a step which brought on the crisis rapidly, to both introducer and introduced. Paley's sincere but scarcely sufficient *apologia* was that the youth came to his hands already imbued with—did not *imbibe* from him—all Roman knowledge; that he needed but the impulse to fall over: a statement which brought up, and was not altogether satisfactorily disposed of by, the youth's *quondam* Country Tutor; under whose roof he certainly had enjoyed and made use of opportunities of 'assisting' at Romish services at a neighbouring convent, without much fear of consequences. Whatever may have been the real rights of the matter (and it was not a little discussed among Paley's compeers), the novelty and the scandal—in those early days of perversions—of an undergraduate lapsing in mid-term to Rome, naturally alarmed terribly the College authorities. *Quousque tandem?* was naturally felt and said: and *principiis obstandum est*. They did what alone it seemed they could do, and what seemed eminently proper that they should do. Mr Paley, a scholar of mark and distinction, then M.A., residing by permission of the College in College rooms, must forthwith give up his rooms, and remove the scandal. This must and did mean to Mr Paley the curtailment or extinction of his means of livelihood. The *University* indeed was not *tabu* for him, but virtually it was no place for a man thus marked; and feeling that his occupation was gone he left, but not before he had taken the step of joining the Romish Church himself, a step which, but for the pressure of this stormy blast, it was a question with those who knew him best whether he was really then prepared to take. Whether he

saw the question in so serious a light himself at that time may very reasonably still be doubted, but it concerns not the writer nor the reader of this to settle. He soon enough and deeply enough felt its seriousness, and the disruption of his College course, which seemed so disastrous and fatal at the time, may have not been without its good effects, and in no very long time, by possibly enlarging, though in so unexpected a way, his opportunities for pursuing under different auspices the great work of critical scholarship for which he was so thoroughly adapted and self-equipped, and by possibly even deepening his devotion to it.

THOMAS FIELD.



DR KENNEDY AT SHREWSBURY.

THE life of Dr Kennedy falls naturally into three great divisions: 1804-36, the period before his tenure of the head-mastership of Shrewsbury School; 1836-66, or the 30 years at Shrewsbury; 1866-89, the tenure of the Greek Professorship.

Those who can furnish reminiscences of the first of these must be few in number. The last was in itself an uneventful period, notable as a long and dignified sequel to the second. It is by his work at Shrewsbury that Dr Kennedy must be judged, and it is of that work that I shall to the best of my power treat in the following pages.

I went to Shrewsbury at Michaelmas 1862, and was moved up into the Sixth Form after Midsummer 1863. Dr Kennedy left at Midsummer 1866. Thus I came under him as head-master when he had upon him a long experience and was beginning to look forward to retirement.

The Shrewsbury School of 25 years ago was a quaint survival of a system now utterly extinct. The curriculum was one-sided to a degree now inconceivable, and remarkable even then. The class-rooms were no doubt good, judged by the standard of the sixteenth century, and the Sixth Form room was good enough for any Sixth of modern times. The sports were entirely the boys' own concern; indeed some of them had only just received toleration from the authorities. One or two masters were beginning to take some interest in them as a part of school life, and I remember the Doctor shewing himself once or twice on such occasions.

The houses—known as Halls—in which the 90 odd boarders lived, were old, cramped, dark, grimy, and in every respect out of date. In Dr Butler's time, when the boarders were more numerous, boys had slept two in a bed; a separate bed was a luxury then, but the double system was abolished by Kennedy. All the appliances were, however, still in 1862-6 such as the modern parent has learnt to abhor. The studies were only accessible in the day-time, but in the two chief Halls the upper boys had a separate sitting-room for their common use. This gave them no small advantage over the lower boys, who were confined to the low and squalid feeding-chamber specially known as the Hall.

Discipline was strict. But far more important in its effects than mere strictness of discipline was the high tone of honour prevailing in the school. Faults there were at Shrewsbury, as everywhere; but I am sure, having compared notes with a number of contemporaries from the most famous schools, that in manly uprightness and honour our boys were as good as the very best. The boys managed their own affairs to an extent now hardly credible; yet school politics, though sometimes stormy, were singularly pure.

This is a very poor sketch of the surroundings amid which Kennedy lived and worked, and we grew up and received the training which none of us can forget, and to which we look back with steady Salopian gratitude. Before I pass on to the classical teaching for which the school was exceptionally famed, I should say that the high honourable tone of the school was not, so far as I know, the result of direct moral teaching. The chapel was a mean apartment for religious purposes, and all religious matters were treated in a style which would now be thought perfunctory. But so far as it went the religion was real, and one gracious custom deserves record—the practice of closing the afternoon lesson with the prayer

'Lighten our darkness,' and a benediction. What seem to me the great moral influences at Shrewsbury were the unhesitating acceptance of a boy's word by a master, and the transparent simplicity of the Doctor's character. The last, though we were hardly conscious of it at the time, was, I am sure, none the less powerful. In short, I am persuaded that absence of cant and the feeling of being trusted were two of the most important, though undefined, elements of the school life. Better, perhaps, after all than some modern systems; for we bred few hypocrites. The school teaching was on the same lines, and I do not think we bred many prigs.

I come now to the Doctor's teaching. And here I must first say that his manner was such as to inspire terror. When roused to fury he turned red in the face, his eyes flashed with a Homeric glare, his wrath found vent in violent speech often of a quaint old-world style, and his punishments were apt to be excessive, sometimes absurdly so. But the impression left on an observer was not merely that of having witnessed a great man's weakness. It was rather that of having been face to face with a great natural convulsion and having survived to tell the tale. And soon fair weather followed the storm. His manner settled down into comparative calm, a hasty accusation was withdrawn, perhaps an excessive punishment was remitted. He once gave me two books of Milton to write out, and within 20 minutes' time commuted the punishment to the writing down of the words *two books of Milton*, dismissing the whole affair with a smile and his eyes blazing with fun. On the other hand, I once when in the lower Sixth got 4200 lines of Milton in the course of a week, and had to do them too. But what of that? One never got angry or sulky with the Doctor any more than one would with the weather. We felt that he was a 'big man,' well able to bear the drawback of a hundred faults. Even

those who feared him were proud of him. And his faults were simply the outcome of the warm impulsive passionate temperament which made his teaching so real, which enabled him to carry us schoolboys at will from Shrewsbury to Rome or Athens.

The amount* of work done by the Sixth was not excessive. At many schools they did and do work as hard or harder and get through less. The cycle of exercises was fortnightly. On Tuesday morning you shewed up a copy of Greek Iambics (16 lines minimum), on Thursday Latin Elegiacs (24 lines), on Saturday Latin Prose; next week Latin Lyrics (5 stanzas), Latin Heroics (26 lines), Latin Prose. The Greek Verse was always a version from English; the Latin Verse and Prose alternately original and translated, but in my time the latter kind was beginning to predominate. The subjects or passages were given out at Second Lesson each Monday for the whole week. If out of the week's exercises done by the whole form six or more obtained the highest mark, the form had a half-holiday the following Monday. This 'Sixth Extra' was a great blessing, and one that seldom failed. It had been the custom for exercises of distinguished merit to be copied in a book known as the 'Play Book,' and special privileges were granted on such an occasion. This had ceased in my time, but the Doctor now and then 'kept' an exercise. Once I remember his reading a copy out to the assembled form, suggesting corrections, and afterwards putting it into the third edition of *Sabrinae Corolla*. But all things were in those later years 1862-6 much more irregular than they had been, and exercises in particular were looked over much more carelessly than in his earlier days. I know this for certain. While on this subject of exercises I should remark that we never had 'fair copies' given

* The details of this section are as correct as I can make them, but do not pretend to completeness.

us, and that the amount of immediate personal teaching we received was very small. We were supposed to find our models in the best of the old Classics themselves, and we formed our style gradually as best we might. Hence the Salopian Freshman at the University, if his work was rough and unpolished, was at least generally free from vapid second-hand mannerisms. I should add also that we never did Greek Prose exercises save in examination. The Doctor held that a sound grounding in good Greek writers (especially Thucydides) was enough to enable us to write decent Greek Prose—enough that is for schoolboys—and I believe he was right. All exercises were expected to shew spirit quite as much as correctness. What he called ‘ditch-water’ was an abomination.

No record of exercises or marks was kept, nor were any marks given for lessons other than written exercises. This was a good thing, for it saved a lot of time, dispensed with a record always fallacious, and in translation lessons there was less regularity in the choice of boys to be put on—a wholesome uncertainty. We were allowed in the Sixth to use translations, but not to be misled by them. We taught each other a good deal. In the Praepostors’ room the head boy translated each lesson to the rest. We asked questions or made suggestions, and the institution worked admirably. Assistance from masters out of school hours was practically unknown. Prizes were very few; there was no Speech-Day, and generally speaking the absence of ceremonial was probably unparalleled in English Schools.

I have often been asked by schoolmasters, ‘what was Kennedy’s method?’ At first sight one would have said that Kennedy had no *method* at all. Indeed I do not think that he had ever formulated or worked out a method of teaching. But that he did teach is certain, and his teaching sank in somehow. This was to a great extent owing to his astounding

vigour and quickness. He was never tedious: a lesson—and we had long lessons in short hours—was got through at a terrific pace, and one wondered how on earth so much had been done in the time. Then his personal advantages had a good deal to do with it. Our Sixth form room was very large; but his tall and striking figure never—or hardly ever—at rest, his bright piercing eye, his mighty voice echoing among the rafters, all combined to fix attention, partly by rendering it difficult to turn one's thoughts to other matters. He seemed to fill the room with his presence, a sort of incarnate *hoc age* which only long practice in Sixth form life enabled one occasionally to disregard.

A lesson was much like this—say 'second lesson,' from 10 to 12. The other forms did their full two hours. The Sixth was not so regular. About 10 15 up comes Kennedy carrying a large loose heap of last week's exercises, and dropping a few on the way. Before he gets to his chair he begins to roar forth a few vigorous denunciations of 'howlers' found in the said exercises, and addresses a few trenchant remarks to some of the senior boys as to the style and general merit of their productions. A good copy is praised warmly: the punishment list will come round about 10 30, when it will be found that some of the worst offenders have been awarded various punishments for badness of their exercises. This is very hard, but it gives a reality to his remarks, which might otherwise be a farce. When he is settled in his chair the bottom boy of the form—the 'scraper'—comes forward, takes the heap of exercises, and gives them to their owners. Nothing more is said about them, and long before the 'scraper' has given back the last exercise the lesson is in full swing. When you get back your exercises you find that they have been treated most capriciously. One is a good deal knocked about with the pencil, another is slightly touched, another is as clean as it was when sent up. Clearly they were looked over in

very different moods. But they are all marked, and you know that a good mark is not given for nothing. Perhaps he has written a few corrections on one or other; and you see that a sort of literary alchemy has turned your leaden line or sentence into a very fair substitute for gold. But a modern 'composition-master' would be horrified at this careless and casual way of looking over work. By the bye if you go on long mooning over your exercises he will put you on in the Demosthenes, and you won't know the place to begin at, and then . . . Well, a boy has been put on, a fresh hand from the lower division. He went up to the little platform in the middle of the room—called the '*rostrum*' by the boys. He took no book with him: he picks up a plain text lying on the table before him; and begins to read the original Greek. Ignorance and nervousness cause him to boggle, to lay wrong stress, perhaps even to make a false quantity. Kennedy listens, oscillates in time, rocking his chair to mark the proper cadences of the Attic period; he corrects, reproves, raves, and catching ἀκρίβες or κινδύνον brings his chair down on the floor and his book on the desk. But the storm soon passes over, and the trembling victim goes on. He is suddenly stopped. Now he must translate. He stumbles along for a time, keenly watched by the Doctor, who is all alive and not in an indulgent mood. At last he renders δήπου 'forsooth.' 'SIT DOWN!' He does so with alacrity, and interests himself in the sequel. Of course *he* will be punished: but how about the next fellow? Now you took good care just now to mark the place where the victim was stopped in reading the original. But you did not notice the exact point at which he *broke down*. You caught 'forsooth.' But 'forsooth' was *wrong*. Kennedy sees through your shallow assumption of perfect ease. He calls your name. You can't ask the place from a neighbour: the eye is on you. You walk up to the *rostrum*, hoping to find the place by means of 'forsooth.'

Alas ἐσθλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς παντοδαπῶς δὲ κακοί. You take up the book, but soon discover that you want to blow your nose. By the time you have done this you have rashly concluded that a certain μέντοι was the parent of 'forsooth.' Acting on this supposition, you are quietly told to 'sit down.' You will share the last fellow's punishment, and you feel a fool. Perhaps you will not in future be so ready to try the dangerous game of getting up the next piece while a fellow is on. One or two more are called up and manage just to pass muster; but time is slipping by. So one of the upper bench of 'Postors is called up, an old hand and good scholar: he reads the original to the end of to-day's lesson in a clear loud voice laying on the stress with judgment: he then translates in the easy and spirited style of a Sixth form veteran. 'Thank you,' says the Doctor, and he sits down. And now the thunder begins. Tilting back his chair, Kennedy at once translates the lesson in his own way. He does not attempt any painful elaboration of his sentences, but speeds along through everything. The effect is much weakened if you write it down. But it sounds well, and is wondrously attractive to boys. This is chiefly because it is dramatically delivered. He is not merely translating Demosthenes: he *is* Demosthenes speaking extempore in English. The voice is modulated in a most expressive manner—description, question, dilemma, invective, sarcasm, all are rendered in their most appropriate tones. But the voice gets louder and the pace quickens as he nears the end, and when he stops 'you might hear a pin drop.' The Latin lesson follows—say a portion of a play of Plautus. Here the general course will be much as above. When he comes to translate, you will find him as happy in his rendering of the broad humour of Plautus, as clever in marking the varieties of character, as he was just now weighty and vehement in his denunciation of Aeschines. Perhaps he rather overdoes some of the

characters. But this is partly intentional—for he has only the ear to appeal to: partly the unavoidable result of his own marked personality. The lesson ends about 11 45, having lasted about 1½ hours.

Twice a week he takes the upper Sixth for an hour by themselves—what we call ‘Postors’ Lesson’—in some book more suited for a selected class than for the whole form. On these occasions he hardly ever punishes. He talks very freely to these upper boys and asks more questions. I seem now to be back again reading Aeschylus, Aristophanes, or Cicero’s letters with him. These were very good lessons.

On three mornings in the week we had a ‘first lesson’ of ‘rep.’ Kennedy was merciless in one respect; he insisted on your spouting fluently *at once* wherever put on in a lesson of (say) 50 lines of Virgil, Milton, or Greek Play, 80 of Horace Odes, 25 of Cicero de Officiis, or so on according to the nature of the book just then in use for the purpose. But you always had a second chance, and it made you rather smart at pulling yourself together on short notice. In these lessons of course every one was put on.

In general, I think, the principle on which he acted (perhaps unconsciously) was that of not aiming at too high a standard. Severe indeed he was on faults of scholarship *when he thought fit*; but he could be, and often was, singularly lax. And in a boy of nerve and address, able and willing to shew a reasonable appreciation of the matter of the book before him, Kennedy would tolerate slipshod scholarship to a marvellous extent. Timid and ill-prepared boys fresh from the Fifth form did undoubtedly suffer severely at first.

Perhaps in what I have just written I have laid too much stress on the strength and intensity of Kennedy’s teaching; not absolutely, but in the way of neglecting the playful and tender side of his character. He was very great in pathos, and this corresponded

to the deep kindness and sympathy he would shew to boys in trouble or sickness. His puns—some very bad—and jokes on boys were also irresistible, for all was done in thorough good humour, and the butt of the moment felt no sting. This again will illustrate what I said before as to the lessons not being tedious. The variety of humours that would sometimes be displayed in one morning was wonderful. He could pass from *Kassandra* to *Euclio*, from *Strepsiades* to *Dido*, without an effort. You smiled of course, but you felt it all the same, and you would not for worlds have had him otherwise.

Another point should be noticed—he seemed to resent bad scholarship chiefly as a slur upon his Sixth Form. ‘ὦ πόλις πόλις, Oh Shrewsbury School!’ he has been known to shout.

Out of school hours the upper Sixth, or *Praepostors*, had great power and no small dignity. They took the lead in the school generally and helped to maintain order. But in school they were exposed to much the same chances as other boys. They were punished, they changed places by the result of examination, and even the head boy had only a start of 50 marks given to help in saving him from the shame of being displaced. And this was, I think, a wholesome means of keeping us up to our duty. We were not very hardly worked, but the work was real—of course I mean the classical work. French, as a school subject, was a mere figment. The hours supposed to be given to mathematics were too often spent in pleasant conversation, in the doing of impositions that would otherwise have encroached on our playtime, or sometimes in writing skits on topics of school interest. I have by me a very clever little poem (after Dryden) called ‘*Benjamin’s Feast*,’ written by one of the best scholars of our time on one of these occasions, and a smart epigram by another of our most brilliant men, who was taken from us early in life to our great

sorrow. Divinity lessons were a regular part of the form work, but were nowise remarkable. In the middle of the Half (the three-Term system had not found its way to Shrewsbury then) classical lessons were suspended, and a whole week was devoted to lessons out of Dr Butler's Ancient Geography. This 'Geography Week' was a very odd institution. An old hand knew how to manage it, and would almost certainly 'get through': a new hand was generally many times 'shipped'—our word for failure in form. At the end of the Half any remnant left after finishing the books in hand was often given to 'History.' This meant that we had to translate and be questioned on an epitome of Roman History, written in detestable Latin by a German, one Bötticher. Of all dreary and pitiful work, mere waste of time in the saddest fashion, this was the worst I ever knew.

It will be seen that the old classical training on a basis of the Latin and Greek authors was the staple of a Shrewsbury course. It was Kennedy's peculiar treatment that gave it its peculiar interest, and brought us face to face with the worthies and rascals of ancient times. We learnt to know them as living human beings, not as lay figures or shadows. English we were expected to know; we had no lessons in the language or literature. Now and then the Doctor would launch a sudden question at some boy, quite irrelevantly, generally just before some lesson began. I remember his calling for an explanation of 'tale' in Milton's 'every shepherd tells his tale,' and of 'mortal taste' in the opening lines of *Paradise Lost*. Indeed you never knew what might be coming, and soon learnt not to be surprised.

I well remember being sent for one evening out of 'Head Room'—the Praepostors' sitting-room in Doctor's Hall, the chief House;—the Doctor wanted me. I was not head boy, and wondered what was coming. He was in his dining-room alone; some

guests had just gone upstairs. He handed me a scrap of paper on which was written a boy's epitaph in English with a Latin version. 'I thought you would like to see it, I have just been writing it.' I think he meant both English and Latin. I have the paper now; it reads as follows:

Weep not for me, my mother; I am blest:
but I must leave my home to come to thee:
my home is where the weary are at rest,
the wicked cease from troubling. Come to me.

*Pone modum lacrimis; te non ego, mater, adibo
quem tenet in caeli luce beata domus;
qua fessis sua parta quies, finemque nocendi
fraus habet. hic ego sum; me, mea mater, adi.*

The lines speak for themselves. I was delighted with them at the time, but still more I fear with the proud feeling of having been deemed worthy to share his thoughts.

I must now bring these imperfect jottings to a close, though I could go on for weeks recording my memories of his ever-varying moods and their strange manifestations, his seemingly incompatible qualities, above all his wayward enthusiasm. I have never known a man so clever, so ready, so confident in his own views, who was at the same time as passionate as an excitable woman and as simple as a little child. His generous sympathy, his noble courtesy, his pure honesty of purpose, are familiar to all who knew him in his later years. I need not enlarge on such superfluous topics; nor is it my purpose to attribute to him a perfection which did not belong to him, the possession of which would have made him perhaps a less loveable, certainly a far less interesting man. After seeing a great many of his pupils precede him on the inevitable road, having survived two younger brothers and an only son, the brave old Doctor is gone at last. To any old Salopians who

may read these pages my apologies are due for the presumption of the enterprise. I can only hope that in the presence of our common loss they will not too severely criticize the tribute that their fellow pupil lays upon our master's grave.

WILLIAM EMERTON HEITLAND.

19 April 1889.



"THE RECLUSE."

BOOK I. PART I.—*Home at Grasmere.*

THE year in which we are now living has recalled to men's minds everywhere that era of generous enthusiasm which opened a hundred years ago. But among all the stirring associations of 1789, there is one of a minor kind which appeals specially to Johnians. The poet, who wrote in after years—

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven,

had himself spent the great year as an undergraduate of our own College. To us therefore who after the lapse of a century

pass

Through the same gateways, sleep where he has slept,
Wake where he waked,

it would have been in any case natural this year to give a little thought to Wordsworth. But the year has brought us a more particular call not to forget our poet, in that it has already given birth to more than one book of the greatest interest to all Wordsworth's readers. For the first time we have a complete edition of Wordsworth's poems, and this boon is made more valuable by the cheap and convenient form which has been given to the book. At the same time, under the title *Wordsworthiana*, we have received a most interesting collection of papers read before the now extinct Wordsworth Society, and throwing light both on the habits of the man and on the significance of his works. Of these

two books however I have no space to speak, and I must restrict myself to introducing the readers of the *Eagle* to a third windfall of this year—a hitherto unpublished work of the poet himself. As the title *The Recluse* is unfortunately ambiguous, it is necessary to explain briefly what the new work really is.

As early as 1814 Wordsworth announced his determination to compose "a philosophical poem containing views of Man, Nature, and Society, and to be entitled *The Recluse*, as having for its principal subject "the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement." Introductory to this work was the '*Prelude* or history of a poet's mind,' which was completed in 1805 though not published till after the poet's death in 1850. *The Recluse* itself remained a dream, though we hear further details of what it *was* to have been in the preface to the *Prelude*. "*The Recluse*," we are there told, "if completed would have consisted of Three Parts. Of these the Second Part alone, *The Excursion*, was finished and given to the world by the Author. *The First Book of the First Part of the Recluse still remains in Manuscript*; but the Third Part was only planned." It is this 'First Book of the First Part of the *Recluse*' which has just seen the light, some eighty years since it was written, and nearly forty years since its author was laid to his last rest.

I hope it is already clear that to appropriate the title *The Recluse*, as has been done, to the single Book now published, is a deplorable disregard of the poet's instructions; but the blunder becomes still more striking when one finds that the poet has assigned to this Book a name, *Home at Grasmere*, which is a singularly happy one. A sketch of the contents of the Book will make this manifest to all.

In the last passage of *The Prelude* Wordsworth reminds his friend Coleridge of the summer they had spent together in Somersetshire, that fruitful summer

of 1797, which gave us the joint volume of *Lyrical Ballads*. A year in Germany followed, and then in the closing days of 1799 Wordsworth and his sister took a cottage at Townend, Grasmere. The Book, *Home at Grasmere*, professes to have been written two or three months later, and to record the new impressions, hopes, and resolutions with which the brother and sister entered their new home.

The poem begins characteristically by telling how the poet, when still a boy (on some holiday excursion from Hawkshead School, we may suppose), lying on a green hill over Grasmere, had conceived the wish to spend his life in that spot. Nor had the beautiful vision faded from his mind, rather it

became

As beautiful to thought as it had been
When present to the bodily sense; a haunt
Of pure affections shedding upon joy
A brighter joy: and through such damp and gloom
Of the gay mind as oftentimes splenetic youth
Mistakes for sorrow, darting beams of light
That no self-cherished sadness could withstand.

Already in these lines we see the true Wordsworth, who beyond all men makes much of the pleasures of memory, and uses them both to lighten the dark hours of life and to connect the parts of life into an harmonious whole. We see the same poet who declared on revisiting Tintern—

These beauteous forms
Through a long absence have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:

the same who said of the daffodils—

And oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude—
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils!

And so when the opportunity came to realize the dream of his youth, he seized it undeterred by any worldly considerations. "What," it was said, "will you with your gifts of character and worldly experience exile yourself in an unknown Westmoreland village, where you must live more frugally than the cottagers about you, and at the same time grow poorer every day?" "Sage man," he replies—

Thy prudence, thy experience, thy desires,
Thy apprehensions—blush thou for them all.

Can the strong North-country fibre of our poet be better shown?

He is happier, he tells us, than he could have hoped to be.

Yes the realities of life, so cold....
As we pronounce them, doing them much wrong,
Have been to me more bountiful than hope,
Less timid than desire.

Many words have been written on the outward happiness of Wordsworth's life; but the young man who settled himself in this spirit in the Grasmere cottage had a spring of happiness within which asked no favours of mere circumstance. Or if there was one thing without which Wordsworth's life would have been incomplete—I mean the presence of his sister Dorothy—this was here permitted him, and the lines in which he speaks of her are among the most beautiful allusions to her in his works. Elsewhere it runs—

She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,
And humble cares and delicate fears,
A heart the fountain of sweet tears,
And love and hope and joy.

Here we are told—

Where'er my footsteps turned,
Her voice was like a hidden bird that sang,
The thought of her was like a flash of light,
Or an unseen companionship, a breath
Of fragrance independent of the wind.

And with her the home at Grasmere had one joy which
was unknown in Eden—

possession of the good
Which had been sighed for, ancient thought fulfilled,
And dear imaginations realized.

And now the poet in an apostrophe to his new
surroundings re-echoes the admiration of his boyhood.
Bleak was the journey north, past

Wensley's rich vale and Sedbergh's naked heights;
but now spring has come and the poet becomes
'happier of happy' as he watches the joyous circlings
of the waterfowl above the lake;

they descend
Almost to touch; then up again aloft,
Up with a sally and a flash of speed
As if they scorned both resting place and rest!

Who but Wordsworth, we may ask, could have written
that last line but one?

In such surroundings, the poet continues, one might
imagine that the human inhabitants were a hallowed
race. But with his habitual truthfulness and loyalty
to facts, pleasant or unpleasant, he puts such a dream
aside and is content to accept his neighbours as made
like the rest of us, of common clay—

I came not dreaming of unruffled life,
Untainted manners; born among the hills,
Bred also there, I wanted not a scale
To regulate my hopes; pleased with the good,
I shrink not from the evil with disgust
Or with immoderate pain. I look for Man,
The common creature of the brotherhood.

And yet there are favourable circumstances not to
be overlooked. Within the circle of the mountains
the Industrial Revolution with its accompaniments
of human degradation has not been able to intrude:

Labour here preserves
His rosy face, a servant only here
Of the fireside or of the open field,
A Freeman therefore sound and unimpaired.

VOL. XV.

PPP

And, still rarer blessing, the tiller of the soil is at the same time its proprietor, owing neither rent nor reverence to any man—

he who tills the field,

He, happy man! is master of the field,

And treads the mountains which his Fathers trod.

That system, once so widespread, had its economical disadvantages; that it bore moral results, the history of the English yeomen will testify for ever; or, if that failed us, Wordsworth's poems would tell the tale.

And these hardy shepherds and farmers, Wordsworth tells us, were not without feeling for the world of nature, animate and inanimate, which day by day surrounded them. Before ever the poet and his gifted sister came to Grasmere vale, every spot was enriched by some human association—

not a tree

Sprinkles these little pastures, but the same

Hath furnished matter for a thought; perchance

For some one serves as a familiar friend.

....this whole Vale..

Swarms with sensation as with gleams of sunshine.

And the poet who loves nature and yet loves man more, loves nature best when she is thus associated with the life of man.

Nor will the poet himself remain for long a mere stranger in his new home. He, too, with the revolving months will hear nature speaking to him with a quickly recognized and familiar voice, and beasts and birds and flowers will exert upon him the charm of old-standing acquaintance. And shall such a life be called solitary? Rather

solitude is not

Where these things are: he truly is alone....

He....by the vast metropolis immured,

Where pity shrinks from unremitting calls,

Where numbers overwhelm humanity

And neighbourhood serves rather to divide

Than to unite.

In the Home at Grasmere the inner life shall be fully satisfied :

we have within ourselves

Enough to fill the present day with joy

And overspread the future years with hope—

still life is not for enjoyment merely, 'something must be *done*,' and the poet feels himself called to utter a message to his age, a message which shall make demand on all the daring, all the strength, all the tenacity that is within him. The passage in which the poet declares the dedication of his powers to this new end is so noble in spirit and so magnificent in expression that it is scarcely to be surpassed, as I think, in English poetry. I cannot do otherwise than quote it at length.

While yet an innocent little one, with a heart
That doubtless wanted not its tender moods,
I breathed (for this I better recollect)
Among wild appetites and blind desires,
Motions of savage instinct my delight
And exaltation. Nothing at that time
So welcome, no temptation half so dear
As that which urged me to a daring feat,
Deep pools, tall trees, black chasms, and dizzy crags,
And tottering towers: I loved to stand and read
Their looks forbidding, read and disobey,
Sometimes in act and evermore in thought.
With impulses, that scarcely were by these
Surpassed in strength, I heard of danger met
Or sought with courage; enterprise forlorn
By one, sole keeper of his own intent,
Or by a resolute few, who for the sake
Of glory fronted multitudes in arms.
Yea, to this hour I cannot read a Tale
Of two brave vessels matched in deadly fight,
And fighting to the death, but I am pleased
More than a wise man ought to be; I wish,
Fret, burn, and struggle, and in soul am there.
But me hath Nature tamed, and bade to seek
For other agitations, or be calm;

Hath dealt with me as with a turbulent stream,
 Some nursling of the mountains which she leads
 Through quiet meadows, after he has learnt
 His strength, and had his triumph and his joy,
 His desperate course of tumult and of glee.
 That which in stealth by Nature was performed
 Hath Reason sanctioned: her deliberate Voice
 Hath said: Be mild, and cleave to gentle things,
 Thy glory and thy happiness be there.
 Nor fear, though thou confide in me, a want
 Of aspirations that have been—of foes
 To wrestle with, and victory to complete,
 Bounds to be leapt, darkness to be explored;
 All that inflamed thy infant heart, the love,
 The longing, the contempt, the undaunted quest,
 All shall survive, though changed their office, all
 Shall live, it is not in their power to die.

Finally we have the famous though somewhat unequal passage 'On Man, on Nature and on Human Life,' which was included in the original preface to the *Excursion*:

Of Truth, of Grandeur, Beauty, Love, and Hope,
 And melancholy Fear subdued by Faith;
 Of blessed consolations in distress,
 Of moral strength and intellectual Power;
 Of joy in widest commonalty spread....
 I sing.

Even in so bare a sketch as I have given of it, the interest of the work will still I hope be clear. I do not know whether to admire most in Wordsworth the dauntless spirit in which he set himself to his life's work, the largeness and humanity of his treatment of life, his subtle sensitiveness to the delicate phenomena of mind and of nature, or his pure and lofty English which verges again and again on absolute inspiration. But all these great qualities are conspicuous in *Home at Grasmere*.

G. C. M. S.



SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN AND THE OLD BRIDGE.

IN Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge &c.* (Vol. II. p. 274), in the history of the Third Court of the College, the following passage occurs: "a plan has been preserved which shews how the court might be completed on the west or river side, by causing the intended building to project into the river at its south extremity so far as to reduce the obliquity of its position to an inappreciable quantity. In the middle of the west side there was to have been a bridge exactly where the present foot bridge is in a direction coinciding with a line running through the middle of all the courts. This plan is neither signed nor dated, but it seems to have been adopted with the exception of the bridge. Sir Christopher Wren had been consulted, as shewn by the following note, written on the margin of the plan, but his letter has unfortunately not been preserved.

Sr. Chr. Wren in his Letter to you Laid down Something of this affair which I could wish you would Consider; as also about diverting the Streame a little farther from y^e house: but to avoid expenceive propōsions this is y^e most plausible and best we can make of this Case."

While examining a boxful of letters in the College Treasury I was fortunate enough to find not only Sir Christopher Wren's letter but also two letters from Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of his pupils, relating to the same matter. The letters, which are appended, are addressed to the Master, Dr Gower.

Wren's letter is somewhat frayed, and one or two words are gone, but they are sufficiently obvious from the context.

From Hawksmoor's second letter it would appear that the plan preserved in the College Library was prepared for him by Grumbold, a free-mason. The note on the margin appears to be in Hawksmoor's handwriting.

In addition to the ground-plan two designs for the bridge have been preserved, which are probably those referred to by Sir Christopher Wren as having been prepared by him, the ornaments on the piers being pyramids and urns such as he indicates.

R. F. S.

I.

Sir Christopher Wren to Dr Gower.

Whitehall March 31, 1697.

Sr

Nothing is more acceptable to me then to promote what in me lies any public ornament, and more especially in the Universities, where I find something of a public spirit to be yet alieue. The proposition you made me by M^r. Grumbold about your Bridge, I haue considered, and can thinke but of two methods. The first takes some farther ornament to your College: The second is obvious, the making [a stone] Bridge instead of your wooden one in the same place; and of this I sent you severall sketches to conclude upon and afterward to be more correctedly designed for the worke; and I thinke there is nothing in this more than your workmen know how to performe, for you need not be sollicitous that the Bridge should appear fine to the River and the Bargemen, & if you resolute to keepe the bridge leuell with the walkes, you have only to take care of a handsome Ballastrade, upon the peers of which for ornament to the walkes, you may set vrnes pyramids or statues even what your Heartes or Benefactions will reach; and as for the substruction, it is enough if the Arches giue passage enough to Boates & floods & be firmly built upon good foundations and with good matericells.

But the First of these two waies is that which I confesse pleases me if it pleases you. It is to turn the River in a direct Chanell over your own ground, and to make the Bridge directly in the middle vисто of your Quadrangles, and to rayse a new but shorter walke as farr as your Ground goes, which may terminate in a seat statue somerhouse or some agreeable object, and returne off to the other walke. I foresee severall objections & I thinke they may all be solved.

1. The Boghouse must be moved elsewhere. And why should the best viewes from the Chambers upon the Gardens and fields be soe defiled?

2. The digging of a new Chanell of 700 feet long 50 foot broad & 8 foot deepe will be a great Expence. It would be in London an expence of about 400^{lb}. your Turfediggers will doe it much cheaper; it will be a singular benefit to Trinity College, as well as yours, for it will giue them (instead of a Triangular peece of ground) a regular parterre before their Library, as it will giue to you the like & they may be induced possibly to doe part.

3. What shall be don with the earth? for the navigation must not be obstructd. It must be wheeled in heapes to the Bankes of the old River to be afterwards filled in when the Bridge is built & the new Chanell opened, the Bridge will be easier built before the water is turned.

4. How shall there be earth found to rayse the new Walke? by cutting a Ditch on the side next the Pondes in a strait line as the vисто directs.

The Convenience of all this is a parterre to the River, a better accesse to the walkes and a more beautifull disposition of the whole ground. You must excuse the Architect (if his opinion be asked) who gives the designes he judges most proper as an Artist: but this ought still to be with submission to the circumstances of your own affairs [of which] you are best Judges. If you conclude of this way, let me haue a plan taken of your walkes & that side of the College and winding of the River from Trinity bridge as farr as your concernes, & then I can giue you more perfect designes & an estimate of the charge. I am

Sr.

your very humble servant

CHR. WREN.

II.

*Nicholas Hawksmoor to Dr Gower.*S^r

My rudeness is render'd altogether unpardonable by not answering you sooner unless I may offer for excuse that I was unhappily from London when your letter came to my Lodging. S^r. you have been pleased to give me a short description of y^e site of our new intended worke, and I well remember, that this old bridge is at y^e end of a narrow crooked back lane having no proper access to it and being without any regard of y^e front or sides of y^e Colledge so very ungracefull and inconvenient that seems rather by chance to belong to y^r Coll: than by any intention: tis true it leads to a walk of trees which is an Avenue leading to nothing and would be no worse if y^e Bridge was elsewhere, than in the present scituacō which sufficiently condemns itself without any further evidence as being irregular unseemly & barbarous unfit to be contiguous to so noble a house in a place where so many strangers come. The other scituacō with all y^e reasons imaginable recommends itself as being the true and proper comming to the house, giving a pleasant vista and entrance thro' y^e body of y^e whole fabrick. It is impossible any can argue for y^e old site when this is proposed, which all artists will approve of and on y^e contrary protest against y^e other, and I humbly beg that you will take this as a memoriall, that you will hereafter dislike y^e bridge if placed in y^e old scituacōn.

Perhaps it may be suggested there will be some disparity in y^e expense but I am of opinion it will not be extravagant, and when we consider how much it adornes and accommodates y^e house we ought not to remember that small addition of charge.

As to the back part of y^e Colledge tho it is at present irregular this may be an inducement to some farther decorations of it, & for what relates to your intended Parterre which communicates y^e bridge (laid in y^e middle) and the p'sent Long Walke we doubt not that time will produce Benefac^r: especially in so extensive a house of which so many considerable are and have been members. I am most glad to have your self and Sir Chr. Wren on my side and I pray you will profit for certainly (as you are pleased to hint) there is noe need of much experience in this case for he must be a young Architect or dull Mechanick that would offer any other than we doe.

But however strang it seems a trifle yett in so small a thing, I would not hav it left to posterity as a specimen of our ignorance poverty or covettousness. I neede not put you in minde how exact y^e Italians and French are in every thing of this sort, and w^t great benefitt we obtain from it, nor need I praise regular architecture to you that can forme much better ideas of it yourselfe and I hope the whole body of this learned house will consent and assist in carrying on so good a proposition.

If there remains any difficulty which I cannot apprehend I beg that your workman will send me a plan of that part of y^e College which must be opened to make a dorway with the highs and levells of y^e adjacent grounds and you shall have all the advice I can possibly procure you and whēas I was designing to wait on you at Cambridge, which I would most willingly doe, but that y^e matter is so plain and obvious that I cannot conceive there is any occasion for my coming since I can in every respect answer all your purposes here.

S^r I am sincerely your humble
Servant

Kensington house
May 16: 1698.

N. HAWKSMOOR.

III.

Nicholas Hawksmoor to Dr Gower.

S^r

I am very much pleased that my thoughts concerning with what your self suggested to us, is so well receīd, and also that you do rightly apprehend my notions of y^e matter. I have rec^d the draughts of Mr Grumbold; and withall further confirmation of my opinion. The principal object^a that can be offered is, supposing a right line drawne from y^e middle of y^e street gate, and produced thro the midle of ye now intended gate next y^e river will not cut y^e line of y^e back front at R^t angles and if y^e Bridge be laid at right angles to y^e back front, then indeed y^e aforesaid right line will fall on a corner of y^e Bridge: but we may avoid this by laying the bridge obliquely to y^e said front, and directly on y^e aforesaid Right Line, so that y^e view may pass exactly on y^e middle of y^e bridge. I have laid this downe on y^e plan which I hope will be intelligible to you.

If it is objected that y^e bridge lying so obliquely to y^e front line will be a fault I answer it is y^e least we can chuse of

severall, and none will observe it but an artist who will excuse it when he sees y^e Reason and necessity of it.

It may also be objected that the bridge by this means will be turned a little obliquely to y^e streame of ye River by which y^e Current will press more powerfully on y^e Joynts of y^e stone worke.

Tis true but I am of opinion that y^e effect will be so inconsiderable that y^e care and skill in y^e performance of y^e worke will safely be made capable of resisting that small advantage given to y^e water.

And I cannot doubt but Mr Grumbold our honest and skilfull artificer will take great care in this matter, and must certainly be of our persuasion in this case, where both his judgment and reputation is concerned so nerly.

Sr I can say no more but that my thoughts are still y^e same as at first, but however I must confess your owne affairs are best known to yourselves, and must therefore submit y^e execution of em to your owne wisdom.

I am assuredly y^r most humble sr^t

N. HAWKSMOOR.

Whitehall June 9th

1698.

Obituary.

PROFESSOR KENNEDY.

It is with no common sorrow that we record the death of Dr Kennedy. Although twenty years have past since he laid down the office in which he showed himself to be one of the greatest teachers of his day, he was still as Greek Professor and Fellow of St John's an honoured and familiar figure among us to the end. The last number of the *Eagle* contained a translation into Latin Verse by his hand, then, as he said, 'trembling towards the nineties': and we had hoped that the present number might have contained the first chapter of a long-promised autobiography. But 'God disposes,' and the life-history traced by the living hand gives place to a record of death traced by others. No autobiography was necessary however to preserve in the memory of our College the name and the achievements of the great and much-loved man who in the fulness of years has gone to his rest.

As we give in another page a very full account of Dr Kennedy's work at Shrewsbury from the hand of one of his distinguished pupils, it will be enough here briefly to note the chief external facts of Dr Kennedy's life.

Benjamin Hall Kennedy was born at Birmingham in 1804. "I was rocked," he said, "in my cradle by the guns of Austerlitz and the clash of Trafalgar." His father, the Rev Rann Kennedy, was second master of King Edward's School, and here the son received his early education a generation before Lightfoot, Westcott, and Benson issued from the same walls. From Birmingham Kennedy proceeded to Shrewsbury, where under Dr Samuel Butler he made such progress that while still at school he obtained the University distinction of the Porson Prize. In 1823 Kennedy came up to St John's, and entered on a university career of unexampled brilliancy. After obtaining all the classical prizes of the University he graduated in 1827 as Senior Classic, Senior

Chancellor's Medallist, and a Senior Optime. We may remind the reader that Dr Kennedy's family has furnished in two generations four Senior Classics to the university.

For a short time after his degree Kennedy stayed at Cambridge as Fellow and Lecturer of St John's, until in 1830 he accepted an Assistant-Mastership at Harrow. Here he acquitted himself so well that when in 1836 the Headmastership of Shrewsbury became vacant by the elevation of Dr Butler to the see of Lichfield, Kennedy was at once appointed to the command of his old school.

And now began the historic period of Kennedy's life. Those of our readers who wish to form a conception of Kennedy during this time, with his noble presence, his fiery temperament, his power of inspiring his pupils with his own enthusiasm for knowledge,—these we refer to another part of this magazine. But it may be demanded of us to touch on some of the external signs of Kennedy's unique success as a teacher. Shrewsbury it will be borne in mind was a school not rich in endowments and consisting during his rule of less than 200, for some time little over 100, boys: yet with this scanty material Kennedy obtained such a list of University distinctions as would be the despair of any later Headmaster.

Between the years 1840 and 1860 fifty-one Fellowships at Oxford and Cambridge fell to Shrewsbury boys: while, if we take Cambridge alone into account, we find that of boys who were at any time in Kennedy's VIth forty-two obtained places in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and of these eleven were Senior Classics. Eighteen Classical University Scholarships (disregarding Bell, Crosse, and Tyrwhitt Scholarships) and twenty-three Porson Prizes were also awarded to his pupils. The names of Munro, Mayor, and Cope, would themselves confer lustre on their teacher, and one might mention many scholars scarcely less conspicuous than these who also trace their success to the Old School at Shrewsbury.

After thirty years at Shrewsbury, Kennedy resigned his post in 1866, and in the latter part of that year was elected to the Regius Professorship of Greek and a Canonry at Ely: his three competitors were all pupils of his own. At this time a Latin Professorship in our university was created as a testimonial to 'the Doctor' by his friends and pupils. It is interesting to remember that the two first occupants of that

chair should have been alike pupils of the man in whose honour it was founded.

It is not necessary to dwell at length on the closing period of Kennedy's life, although his lectures as Greek Professor were marked by the same vigorous scholarship and something of the same alternation of fire and suavity which characterised his school-teaching. His great merits remained the same, but the university curriculum altered its character, and in the last few years only a few undergraduates found time to sit at the feet of the 'old man eloquent.' His activity however still found many channels. Besides the *Latin Primer* and *Public School Latin Grammar* by which he is so well known, he found time in his latter years for editions or translations of *Vergil*, the *Oedipus Rex*, the *Agamemnon*, the *Birds*, and the *Theætelus*: not to speak of the charming volume of verse called *Between Whiles*. He was always a warm supporter of the Higher Education of Women, and in him Girton and Newnham College have lost one of their oldest and firmest friends.

Dr Kennedy died at Torquay on April 6 in the 85th year of his age. He was buried on Friday April 12 in the Mill Road Cemetery, Cambridge, after the first part of the service had been held in our College Chapel in the presence of a number of representatives of the University, the College, and Shrewsbury School. The officiating clergy were the Master, the Vice-Chancellor Dr Searle, Master of Pembroke, and Professor J. E. B. Mayor.

A notice of Dr Kennedy written by Mr Page of Charterhouse has appeared in the *Times* (April 8), one by Mr Hallam of Harrow in the *Journal of Education* for May, one by Mr W. F. Smith in the *Cambridge Review* (May 2), and the first part of one by Professor Mayor in the *Classical Review* for May.

REV THOMAS SAUNDERS EVANS D.D.

Thomas Evans, son of David Evans Esq., co. Derby, was entered as pensioner of St John's College, from Shrewsbury School, on the 8th of April 1835, on the side of Messrs Crick, Isaacson and Miller. He was then 19 years of age, having been born 8 March 1816.

Like his schoolfellow F. A. Paley, who died a few months ago, he was unable to compete for the Classical Tripos, owing to the mathematical monopoly of the day. Thus one of

the first scholars of the century only appears on the honour boards of his school as Porson Prizeman for 1838. In 1839 he proceeded B.A. as Thomas Evans, and M.A. in 1845 as Thomas Sanders Evans.

He avenged himself on the Power which had crushed his fortunes by an anonymous poem (with a few satirical notes), which would not have disgraced a tragedian of the best days of Athens: *Μαθηματογούλα. The mythological birth of the Nymph Mathesis*. Cambridge, W. P. Grant. 1839. 8vo. pp. 8.

His appointment as Classical Master in Shrewsbury School is recorded in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 13 March 1841. I had the great happiness to be one of his earliest pupils, and learnt for the first time in my life what composition means, and how it imparts, as no other training can, a living sympathy with the great masters of style. He was tall and erect, fond of exercise, of swarthy complexion. The Pucks of the fifth form took advantage of his short sight, *e.g.* to dazzle him by reflecting the sunlight into his eyes; by the time his glass was brought round to the *fons et origo mali*, the offender would have hid his bit of looking-glass and be absorbed in the lesson. Probably no modern scholar ever surpassed the flow and chaste elegance of his Virgilian hexameters and Greek tragic iambics; he has also left fine examples of Homeric verse, of Latin elegiacs and alcaics. Like Shilleto, he would turn every chance saying into verse. Walking in the college grounds with a friend, who said to him: 'Shall we go to my rooms to eat some potted beef, or walk here in the sun?' he replied on the spur of the moment: *suaue uorare bouem, sed suauius apricari*. Once he gave us a mock-heroic version of the common phrase, 'like beans,' *Pythagoræ cognatarum de more fabarum*, confessing at the same time that *de more* should be *more* simply. His translations into English were close and brought out the exact sense of the Greek or Latin, but his taste in English was not so exquisite as in the 'dead' languages, which to him lived and breathed. I remember his rendering *rectum animi*, 'perpendicularity of the mind,'—not that in a verse translation he would have tolerated such a phrase, but to wean us from conventional looseness. Once I was in Kennedy's drawing room with Evans, when the youngest child appeared or was mentioned. Evans inquired the name. Hearing that it was Janet Edith, he proceeded to scan

Jānēt | Ēdīth | Kēnnē | d̄y,— perfectly happy in discovering a trochaic dimeter catalectic. No man can ever have taken a more genuine interest in the particle ꝑE. If you went a walk with him, as I did sometimes at Rugby, those two letters would furnish food for reflexion for hours and hours.

He was ordained deacon in 1844, priest in 1846.

After the death of George Kennedy, 11 September 1847, Evans was called to Rugby, where he married. His wife (Rosamond) died 19 Nov. 1863, æt. 35, leaving two sons and two daughters. His son David (of St. Cath. B.A. 1878, M.A. 1882) has a parish in Worcester. His Rugby pupils will bear witness that it was an epoch in their lives when they came under his teaching.

In 1862 he was appointed by Bishop Baring Canon of Durham and Professor of Greek in Durham University. In the same year he was admitted M.A. *ad eundem* at Durham. He was elected Proctor in Convocation for the Chapter of Durham from 1864 till his death. In this capacity he once made a formidable onslaught on the revised version of the New Testament.

In 1873 he published: *Tennyson's Oenone translated into Latin Hexameters*. In *The Speaker's Commentary* (1881) he edited 1 Corinthians which procured for him the honorary degree of D.D. at Edinburgh 1885. In 1882 appeared *The Nihilist in the Hayfield, a Latin poem*. One of his versions is inserted in the *Arundines Cami*; several in *Sabrinæ Corolla*. But he wrote many fugitive pieces for his friends which deserve to be collected.

When I announced to him Dr Kennedy's death, his reply came from Weston-super-Mare, where he was seeking health after undergoing a painful operation. He died there 15 May æt. 73, leaving many friends and no enemy.*

J. E. B. M.

* His elder brother, John Harrison Evans, son of Mr Evans, surgeon, of Belper, Derbyshire, educated at Manchester School, was admitted pensioner of St John's under Mr Tatham 27 Dec. 1823. B.A. 1828 (3rd Wr., 10th in 1 cl. Class.). Admitted foundation fellow 30 March 1830 in the room of R. Twopeny; succeeded in his fellowship by George Currey 19 March 1839. Junior Proctor 1837-8. Ordained deacon 1833, priest 1834. On Saturday 28 April 1838 appointed head master of Sedbergh School (*Cambridge Chronicle* 5 May 1838), to the great benefit of the school and college. On Thursday 19 July 1838 he was married at Duffield (by the Rev G. Evans,

I add from *The Journal of Philology* V (1874) 307—8 a specimen of his original verse.

VETERI VETVS HOSPES AMICO.

Ille ego qui quondam Grantae sub moenibus altis
errabam magno musarum instinctus amore,
Munro care, tibi peritura poemata pango.
ut me grata tui scribentem stringit imago!
te pono ante oculos iubeoque adstare, neque absens
alloquor absentem : usque adeo mihi corde sub alto
uiuít forma uiri, uultus, color, ingenium, uox.

Versiculos lactus legi et bis terque relegi
laetior usque tuos. quantum si uiueret, ipse
confessus erat *Gravius*, tibi me quoque tantum
confiteor debere. at per uestigia uatis
Peligni minus isse reor te, maxime Munro,
quam signasse nouum sermonem, dum tibi musam
Nasonis numerosque repraesentare uideris.
de sermone tuo morem gere pauca monenti.
si qua forte satus Romana gente fuisset
Aeschylus atque elegos uoluisset adire Latinos,

vicar of Rayton, Salop) to Kate, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Pickering, Esq., of Winterborn Abbas, Dorsetshire (*ibid.* July 28, 1838). He resigned the mastership of Sedbergh in October 1861, owing to ill-health, and was succeeded by H. G. Day (30 Oct.). He was sometime chaplain of the Mission to Seamen, Sunderland. His wife, Kate, died 11 Febr. 1880, at 38 Hoghton Street, Southport, aet. 73 (*Times* 13 Febr. 1880). He survived her a quarter of a year, dying 26 May 1880, in the same house, aet. 74 (*ibid.* 28 May 1880). He edited, what was long used as a text-book in college: *The first three sections of Newton's Principia, with an Appendix; and the ninth and eleventh sections.* 2nd Ed. Cambr. 1837. A fourth edition, Cambr. 1855. There has been a fifth; and the book, as edited by Mr Main, is still used. In the *Admission Register of the Manchester School. By the Rev Jer. F. Smith.* Chetham Soc. III. 1874, p. 138, is an account of J. H. Evans, who was admitted into Manchester school 9 Febr. 1819, aet. 13 (p. 307 is a copy of his alcaics, not very accurate). Another brother, Geo. Fabian Evans, M.D. of Caius College, a wrangler in 1832, was consulting physician to the Birmingham general hospital.

In 1858 the pupils of J. H. Evans raised a sum of money for building a town-hall at Sedbergh. W. M. Gunson, if I remember right, and John Rigg were foremost in this work.

His son, John David Evans, graduated at St John's, B.A. 1862. M.A. 1865.

talem crediderim scripturum carmina uatem
haud aliena tuis; qui stant quasi marmore uersus
et similes solido structis adamante columnis.

At puto de uerbis *it iter*, si uersa retrorsum
sic starent *iter it*, fluere numerosior ordo.
nonne Maro *uia ui* posuit bis, *ui uia* numquam?
ni fallor, Sophocles iterans *it it* edidit unus.

Verum hoc non poteram ieiunum scribere carmen
nec tibi gratari—quamquam est mora longa bilustris—
cum Lucreti operum interpres praestantior audis
quam rerum naturā Lucretius ipse.
magnum opus et numeris plenum omnibus, unde perenne
nomen erit Munronis et aeternabitur aere,
plurima lectorum durando saecula uoluens.
haec quae scriberet Euander longinquus habebat.

Vnum oro super: ad fines si te bona nostros
fors fumusque ferat, noli me abscondere uectus—
nectus Hyperboreos in montes ignibus ales;
sed quando 'Scotus uolucer' te uoluet ad Arcton,
lentior allabens Dunelmi respice turre
tergeminas molemque piam super urbe sedentem,
oblitusque Caledoniae paulisper auitae
huc deflecte pedem, memoris memor hospes amici.

T. S. E.

DVNELMI,

Id. Apr. MDCCCLXXV.

REV BARTHOLOMEW EDWARDS.

Within ten days of completing his hundredth year, on
February 21, 1889, peacefully passed away at Ashill Rectory,
in Norfolk, the Rev Bartholomew Edwards, the oldest beneficed
clergyman of the Church of England, and the oldest member
of the ancient and religious foundation of St John's College.

The following extract, photographed from the Baptismal
Register of Hethersett Church in Norfolk, shews the day of
his Baptism and the day of his Birth: the latter entry being
made in his case alone, as if the writer had a presentiment that

VOL. XV.

R.R.R.

1789

*Bartholomew son of Barth^o Edwards Cl^o Rector
of this Parish & Catherine his wife Daughter of the
late William Smith Cl^o Rector of Durrham Westgate
born March 2^d, Baptized March 20.*

the accurate date of the birthday of that particular infant might one day become important.

In 1811 Mr Edwards graduated as a Senior Optime at St John's, and became M.A. in 1814. He was ordained Deacon in 1812 at Norwich by Bishop Bathurst, and Priest in 1813, in which year he was instituted, on his own presentation, to the Rectory of Ashill, where he resided for an unbroken period of 76 years. He would often point out the spot in his dining-room where he heard of the victory of Waterloo, having then been two years Rector of the Parish. In his early clerical life Mr Edwards, being a very good judge of a horse and fond of riding, used to take an occasional gallop with the hounds, but when the old order of sporting parsons gave way to the newer development of working Parish Priests, Mr Edwards gave up what he considered unfitting for a Clergyman, and became a leader and promoter of all that was good and useful in his Parish and neighbourhood. From 1842 to 1887 he was Rural Dean of Breccles and Thetford. He was also a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk. In 1848 he built at his own cost a fine Parochial School, to which he added in 1876 a building for infant children, and a teacher's residence. The Parish Church was thoroughly repaired and re-seated by him in 1866. But his zeal was not confined to his own Parish. He was an ardent supporter of foreign missions, especially of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1873 he gave a donation of £500 towards the purchase of the Society's house in Delahay Street, and the last sermon he ever preached was for the Society, on the Day of Intercession in November 1888, his text being *St Matthew xxviii. 19, 20.*

On Christmas-day last he administered the Holy Communion in his Parish Church, and took some part in the services during the next three or four Sundays. On January 24 Mr Edwards

went to the poll to record his vote at the County Council Election, and unfortunately caught a chill which developed into congestion of the lungs, and eventually proved fatal to him on February 21. His funeral took place on the 28th amid a snowstorm driven by a piercing north-east wind; but notwithstanding the severity of the weather many hundreds of persons assembled to shew a last tribute of respect to one whom they had known and revered all their lives. In the long procession of Clergy in surplices were the Rev G. R. Winter, Vicar of Swaffham, who took the chief part of the service; the Ven Archdeacon Perowne; Rev A. T. Crisford, Rural Dean; the Rev Dr Jessopp and Rev. J. F. Bateman, Rural Dean of Rockland, who walked together representing St John's College; and Rev C. Custance; also many leading laymen of the County, amongst whom were Major Marsham, Major Keppel, W. Tyssen Amherst, Esq. M.P., H. W. B. Edwards, Esq., H. N. Custance, Esq. Mr Edwards was buried by the side of his wife, who died in 1864 at the age of 78.

Many were the loving words of sorrow uttered as the vast assemblage filed past the open vault to take a farewell look at the resting-place of one whom the Parish will greatly miss, and of whom a poor man present truly remarked, "Ashill has lost its father"; and surely none will wonder or find fault if, in the course of the afternoon, many little anecdotes passed round of a more lively nature, bearing on the wonderful vitality and youthfulness of character and appearance of Mr Edwards, long after he had passed his ninetieth year. The writer of this notice for instance having mentioned seeing him at Lambeth Palace on October 18, 1886, at a meeting to inaugurate the building of the Church House (to which Mr Edwards gave £100), was told how, on arriving at the hour appointed, Mr Edwards was briskly stepping up the staircase, when, remembering that he did not know the proper door of the Library, he looked round on two tall footmen at the bottom of the stairs, and said "Will one of you kindly shew me the Library Door?" "Very sorry, Sir," was the reply, "but the Archbishop has told us to look out for an aged clergyman from Norfolk, Mr Bartholomew Edwards, and help him upstairs." On another occasion a lady said to him "Mr Edwards, why don't you walk with a stick? You might have a fall some day, which would be serious." "Oh no,"

was the reply, "if you begin with that sort of thing you must go on with it." He was then about ninety-five years of age.

J. F. B.

JOSEPH WOOLLEY LL.D.

The celebrated naval architect and constructor, Joseph Woolley, M.A., LL.D., F.R.A.S., died on Sunday, March 31, at Sevenoaks. He was educated at St John's, where he graduated as third Wrangler in 1840 (the Bishop of Carlisle's year), and was subsequently elected Fellow. He held the posts of Inspector-General at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, and Director of Education to the Admiralty. For many years he was a clergyman, but in May 1873 he relinquished his orders under the Clerical Disabilities Relief Act of 1870. The *Times* states that, nevertheless, "he continued to be to the last a devout worshipper in the Church of England. He was a man who was much loved by all who were privileged to work with him." He wrote a *Treatise on Descriptive Geometry*, which was long a standard work on the subject.

REV JOHN EDWARD BROMBY D.D.

John Edward Bromby, who died on March 5, was born at Hull in 1809. He was educated at Uppingham and at St John's College, where he graduated in 1832 as ninth Wrangler and Second Class Classic; he was elected a Fellow, and took holy orders in 1834. In 1836, while Acting Principal of the British College, he married the daughter of Alderman Lilly, of Bristol. He was appointed Principal of Mortimer House, Clifton, and afterwards of Elizabeth College, Guernsey. In 1858 he sailed for Melbourne, having been appointed Head-master of the Church of England Grammar School—an important post, which he held till 1875. The parish at Toorak, a fashionable suburb of Melbourne, was under his charge during the absence on leave of the incumbent; and in 1877 he became incumbent of St Paul's, Melbourne. Dr Bromby was distinguished for his high scholarly attainments, no less than for force of character and loftiness of thought. Several pamphlets on theological

subjects are proof of his activity, and one of his lectures, entitled *Beyond the Grave*, which was published in 1875, excited considerable controversy. Dr Bromby was brother to the ex-Bishop of Tasmania, who is now in England.

REV THOMAS HARRY NOCK.

On another page is a sketch of the marvellously long clerical life (seventy-six years in one Parish) of a St John's man. Here we must allude, with deep regret for its termination, to the brief ministry of barely two years, in another Norfolk Parish, of Thomas Harry Nock, formerly Scholar of St John's, and B.A. (Second Class Classical Tripos) 1875. Having been ordained in the same year to the Curacy of St Clement's Nechells, he was in 1878 elected Vicar of St Catherine's Nechells, in Birmingham. While he was there it was decided to build a Mission Room. A grant of land was obtained for the purpose, and the day after the land had been conveyed, eight men were at work at four in the morning; they had come to put in two hours' work before going to their usual employment at six o'clock. The materials for that house, which was built of brick and slated, cost £500, and the whole of the labour was given by the working men of the Parish in their spare time and holidays. Not one penny was expended in labour till they came to the roof, when as no slater could be found in the Parish, the working men raised the money, found a slater from a distance, and paid him for his time. Early in 1887 Mr Nock came into residence at Bressingham, with his young wife and little boy, and soon became actively engaged in his Master's cause, both in his own Parish and the immediate neighbourhood, gathering together a large number of adults for a special Confirmation held there by the Bishop of Norwich; taking the Chair at, and actively supporting, the British and Foreign Bible Society Meeting at Diss; and shewing himself a very useful member of the South Rockland Clerical Society.

Early in the present year Mr Nock caught a severe chill by sitting in wet clothes during some pastoral visits. Congestion of the lungs and various complications followed, till after a long and lingering illness, most patiently borne, he passed away on Friday evening, March 15.

J. F. B.



KING JAMES AND THE WHIPPING BOY.

KING JAMES, we have lately been told, when a boy
In acquiring much learning much time did employ.
He was praised, if his lessons correctly he said ;
If he blundered, a lad was well whipped in his stead.
But now, if things prosper, with jubilant cry
The Democracy shouts—"What a good boy am I!"
Yet whenever the wings of good Fortune are clipped,
The same people exclaims—"Let the Marquis be
whipped!"

ἈΡΧΩΝ ΜΑΣΤΙΓΟΤΜΕΝΟΣ.

Ἦν βασιλεὺς, ὃς παῖς ἔτ' ἐὼν ἐδιδάσκετο πολλά·
Οὐ μὴν πάντα καλῶς, ἦν δ' ὅτε φαῦλος ἔην.
Εἰ δὲ καλῶς τι κατήνυσ' ἐπήνεσαν αὐτίκα πάντες·
Εἰ δὲ κακῶς, πληγὰς δούλος ἔκλαιε λαβῶν.
Νῦν δ' ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος, ἐπεὶ πόλις ἴσταται ὀρθή,
Τῶν ἀγαθῶν πάντων ὁλος ἔπαινον ἔχει.
Εἰ δὲ πόλει κάκ' ἔπεισι τὰ πράγματα, πλήγματα κλαίειν
Τὸν Τελαμωνιάδην, ὥς ἀδικοῦντα, λέγει.

PRO "REGE" LEGE "GREGE."

Rex, puer et multis solitus parere magistris,
Multa bene, interdum non bene iussa facit.
Si bene, laudatur ; si non bene fecerit idem,
Vernula pro Regis crimine terga dolet.
Nunc, vice mutata, si res cecidere secundae,
Plebs accepta refert omnia laeta sibi ;
Sin Fortuna negat vultum, damnabitur unus
Caecilius Consul pro grege flagra pati.

ARCULUS.



LYRICS.

Zu meinen Füßen sinkt ein Blatt.

Sick with the rain, and faint for heat,
A leaf is falling at my feet.
When it was green and young of cheer,
I had a father and mother dear!
A leaf! its life is but a day,
The spring's sweet child, the autumn's prey!
Yet this that flutters from above
Has overliv'd a world of love!

After UHLAND.

Ich will mich im grünen Wald ergehen.

Out in the greenwood I will go
Where blossoms blow and birds are singing:
For when within the grave I lie
The clods will cover ear and eye,
I shall see no more the blossoms blow,
I shall hear no more the bird-notes ringing!

After HEINE.

So oft sie kam, erschien mir die Gestalt.

As often as she came, she seemed to me
Fair as the earliest green upon the tree.
And what she said, deep in my heart was borne,
Sweet as the bird's first carol from the thorn.
And oh! when with her hand she waved *Goodbye*,
My youth's last dream, methought, with her did fly!

After LENAU.

G. C. M. S.



ON EARTH PEACE.

*Εἰρήνη βαθύπλουτε καὶ καλλίστα μακάρων θεῶν ζήλός
μοι σέθεν, ὥς χρονίζεις.*

I

PEACE upon earth! No sound
Of discord: all around
The voice of nature in her sweetest mood
Speaks in the tuneful rills
That wander down the hills,
Or in the stirring leafage of the wood.

And where in wider sweep
The gathered waters leap
Among the boulders to the still lake's breast,
No harsher murmurs float,
Only with clearer note
The waves rejoicing hurry to their rest.

Deeper the stillness now,
And o'er the mountain's brow
A silver crescent hangs, supremely fair,
And all about their queen
The stars with purest sheen
Lend their sweet radiance to the depths of air.

O calm and holy light!
Befitting best the night,
And hours all laden with the boon of heaven;
Fairer than cloudless day
The meek down-pourèd ray
To whose brief reign so deep a spell is given.

II

Peace on the wide wide sea!
Who that hath looked on thee,
Thou fierce and tameless girder of the world,
What time within their prison
The storm-winds have arisen
And scourged the billows, till their crests have curled

About the fated bark,
And 'mid the awful dark
Have rung aloud the voices of despair,
Would deem thy tumult wild
Can slumber as a child
Safe in the watch of love's unceasing care,

Unruffled by a wave—
Not e'en the sea-worn cave
Finds echo for the kiss that greets its floor:
With such a gentle sigh
The waters stealing nigh
Break on the league-long windings of the shore.

Athwart the sheltered bays,
And o'er the trackless ways
The sapphire heaven as in a sea of glass
Is mirrored space by space;
O'er face that answers face
Above, below, the clouds in silence pass,

III

Peace on the wide-spread plain!—
The ears of yellowing grain
Sway to the breeze beneath an autumn sun:
A laughing, as of joy,
Freed from the world's annoy,
Seems ever through the clustered gold to run.

And from the straw-built cot
Where men of lowly lot
Dwell with content, ungrudging of their toil,
The blue smoke's curling spires
Tell of bright household fires,
And rest most sweet after the day's turmoil.
About the swelling leas,
Roving or couched at ease,
Pasture the quiet herds untaught to fear;
Yet many a token sure
Tells that in days of yore
Far other sounds, alas! and sights were here.
By yonder broken stone
With tangled weeds o'ergrown
The shattered fragments brown with ancient rust
Once poured their fiery breath,
Laden with many a death
Of hero hosts whose bones beneath are dust.
'Twas then the trumpets rang,
'Twas then the mingled clang
Of hoofs and arms and voices pealed aloud;
Till silence fell at last,
And o'er the field was cast
The night's great mantle like an army's shroud.
Yet what a peace was there!
The silence of despair,
Torpor of hands and feet for ever still;
And close beside were they
Who strove in vain to pray,
Silenced and crushed beneath the weight of ill.

IV

O heaven! 'Tis not in things
Whose outer semblance brings
Fair image of thy pure and hallowed calm,—
'Tis not in these we find
The rest that steeps the mind,
And pours itself in drops of healing balm.

The heart cries out for rest,
But, deep within the breast,
Lie hid the seeds of each disturbing power;
Which like a frozen snake
To fearful life awake
Whene'er hath come the moment or the hour.

What that is passing fair
But treachery lurketh there?
The sudden tempest after sunset clear
Bursts on the startled night,
And wildered with affright
The shuddering hamlet wakes to sorest fear.

And in an alien land
The brave adventurous band
Sailing the waters of an unknown stream,
Its shadowy banks between
With brightest emerald green,
Where lustrous flowers with myriad splendours gleam,
With laugh and shout and song
Hath blithely swept along,
Glad at the smoothness of the crystal tide,
Till, with resistless force,
And voice of thunder hoarse,
Down to the rock-strewn rapid's shelves they glide.

Plague in the sheltering bower,
Poison in fairest flower,
Death in the crimson of the loveliest cheeks;
Falsehood on smiling lips,
Fraud in the hand that dips
In the same dish—hate in the voice that speaks

With love's own words and tone—
O were it here alone
That man might seek the long-lost boon of peace,
How oft the downcast soul,
Despairing of its goal,
Would from the long disquiet crave release!

For bent with weariness,
And sad with much distress,
The sorrow-laden children of the earth
For ever seem to strain
Their hopeless gaze in vain,
Seeking the hidden gift of priceless worth.

V

And yet perchance an hour
Fraught with all-hallowed power
Amid the weary time may intervene,
Whose golden moments seem,
As in some heaven-sent dream,
Filled with an earnest of the days unseen:
When passions sleep awhile,
And sorrow learns to smile,
And pale fear hides its face, and o'er the soul,
Lost to the mournful past,
(So deep a spell is cast)
Forebodings dire cease for a space to roll.
'Tis when with onward gaze
The spirit learns to raise
Beyond the realms of sense an eagle glance—
To see revealed at last,
When age on age hath past,
(With many a conflict fierce between perchance)
The order new begun—
O'er earth the self-same sun,
And round the limits of the ancient world
Rolling, the self-same sea,
Its waves as wild and free,
Its myriad navies, sail on sail unfurled;
But not with battle's roar
Echoing from shore to shore,
Only rich argosies of costly freight
With long majestic sweep
Breasting the furrowed deep,
Their white wings spread for many a friendly state.

Nor town with leaguered walls,
Nor shattering trumpet-calls,
Nor corn and vine by trampling squadrons crushed,
But treasure-laden marts,
And spread of glorious arts,
And the sad plaint of need and sorrow hushed.

VI

Peace upon earth! The cry
First from a silent sky
Rang through the stillness of a winter night,
What time the starry floor
Seemed through its rifts to pour
An army clad in panoply of light;
And o'er the sod
Brooded the silver-winged messengers of God.

And rapt in great amaze,
With reverent upward gaze,
The listening hinds those sweetest accents hearing,
At sight and sound so holy
Bent the knee all lowly—
They lost at once in wondering love their fearing,
The while o'er every soul
In tranquil joy unknown before the aerial music stole.

Peace upon earth! 'Tis given
To those who gaze on heaven
With eyes that pass beyond the shrouding veil:
For them the stormless air,
For them the haven fair,
For them the fount whose waters cannot fail;
For them the waveless sea
Whose crystal girds the throne of God eternally.

C. STANWELL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

Understanding that you are about to publish two short papers written by my grandfather, Dr Butler of Shrewsbury, I venture to send you also the accompanying letter from Dr Wood, Master of St John's (1815 to 1839), which I have found among Dr Butler's papers.

How my grandfather became possessed of the portrait of Bentley referred to in the letter, and still hanging in the Hall, and how it was known to be a portrait of Bentley, does not appear, but no doubt the picture was properly authenticated, and possibly some note may exist on the back of the frame explaining its history. I have found no further reference to it among my grandfather's papers, but should I light on anything about it later on I will let you know.

I suppose it is close on thirty years since I had last the honour of addressing the Editors of the *Eagle*—to the first number of which I should have been proud to be a contributor had my contribution been more equal to the occasion. I feel regretfully bound to take advantage of this opportunity in order to disclaim an honour done me by your distinguished contributor, the Rev J. M. Wilson, in your last issue. I never attained the dignity of being an Editor of the *Eagle*, to which Mr Wilson has promoted me,

And am yours faithfully,

S. BUTLER.

St John's June 21 1830

My dear Archdeacon

The Portrait of Bentley arrived in perfect safety a few days ago, and I have submitted it to the inspection of the Seniors and laid before them your Letter announcing the magnificent present. They have commissioned me to express their warmest and most cordial thanks for this fresh instance of your regard for the old House.

We have determined to place it in the Hall and on the side of the Oriel near the President, with the several dates of admission and Degrees on a gilt slip at the bottom. It will be in an excellent light and a striking object on going up to the President's Table. In the corresponding space, near the Bursar, we intend to place a Portrait of Dr Thomas Balguy which has

lately come into our possession. His reputation as a moral lecturer and writer renders him no mean companion to Dr Bentley; yet I cannot help thinking that this place will hereafter be allotted to the Portrait of a much more distinguished Classical Scholar.

With every good wish I am

My dear Mr Archdeacon

most faithfully yours

J. Wood.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

Will you allow me a little space to call attention to a defect in our chapel services which could be easily remedied by a little co-operation among ourselves?

At present, as soon as Dr Garrett begins to play the prelude to the *Magnificat* or the *Nunc Dimittis*, a scene is witnessed which must seem to visitors to reflect somewhat strangely upon our collegiate unity. The choir rises at once, followed by the Master, the Dean, the Chaplain, and most of the Fellows. Then one or two visitors, generally strangers to Cambridge, struggle to their feet, look enquiringly round, and either sit down precipitately, or look very uncomfortable, and remain standing. The choir then begins to sing, and last of all the rest of the congregation reluctantly abandon the various postures of comfort into which they have subsided during the Lesson.

I do not think the individuals last mentioned realise how much this spoils the service. This is especially the case with the *Nunc Dimittis*, for it generally opens with soft and delicate chords which are completely lost amid the multitudinous shufflings of the rising crowd.

If we could all rise together with the first notes from the organ the service would gain both in reverence and in dignity. In the Creed conscientious beliefs may prevent us from maintaining our unity, but in the Canticles I know of nothing except unconscientious laziness. The change I suggest would interfere with no vested interests except those of the men who are wont to sleep during the Lessons, and would remove from our service the one blemish which prevents it from being the most beautiful worship, if not the best music, in Cambridge.

I am, Sirs, Yours faithfully,

A CHAPEL KEEPER.

SIRS,

A number of the *Eagle* would scarcely be complete without a letter on the subject of the difficulty which those in the Choir find in hearing the sermon in Chapel. Many letters have appeared in your pages, signed with various Classical pseudonyms, pressing the authorities to take some steps in the matter. The College Magazine and the Reading Room Suggestions-book are the only means that undergraduates of this College have of giving voice to their grievances. Perhaps those in power read neither: at any rate the results of their perusal of the *Eagle* are not apparent. It is surely a matter worthy of their consideration that those who do their little best in trying to make the Chapel service worthy of the College have to sit Sunday after Sunday for half an hour or more listening to that which, if heard, would be greatly to their edification, but which, when not heard, is nothing but an indistinct and irritating buzzing. The fact that sometimes a disconnected word or two of interesting and instructive matter is heard, only makes it more tantalising and more aggravating to the soul-hungry listener. As for following the preacher's train of thought, that is impossible. Various suggestions have lately been made in past numbers of the *Eagle*, to which I would refer the Deans. Why should not the sermon be delivered from the Lectern, or from the Stalls in the centre of the Chapel? The readers of the Prayers and Lessons are heard sufficiently plainly all over the Chapel. It is true that it might be somewhat unconventional to preach a sermon from the Stalls, but appearances might in this case well be sacrificed to convenience. I hope that the Deans will take some notice of this repeated appeal, and remedy the evil either in some of the ways suggested or by some better method evolved from their own minds. Asking forgiveness for importunity

I remain, Yours truly,

TESTIS AURITUS.

[It is not we hope disrespectful to our correspondent to suppose that he has a speaking acquaintance with our Deans. Might he not address them at first hand? We believe that his suggestions have been tried in past years, but without much success. At Milan, and also nearer home, those in the choir-stalls come down in procession to a position from which the sermon can be heard; if the Voluntary Choir wished it this practice might be tried here.—EDD.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1889.

The Bishop of Hereford has appointed to the Canonry in that Cathedral, vacant by the death of Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, the Rev George Herbert Whitaker, Fellow of the College, Junior Dean, and Lecturer in Theology. We are very glad to learn that Mr Whitaker's health has benefited much by his stay abroad last Term, and that his duties as Canon will not for the present at least require him to give up the whole of his work with us in Cambridge. The Rev Alfred Caldecott (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos 1879) will succeed him as Junior Dean.

The Council have decided to revert the system of three Tutors, which existed up to Dr Parkinson's resignation. Mr Hill's pupils will accordingly be transferred to Dr Sandys, Mr Heitland, and Mr Ward, no new Tutor being appointed.

We regret to learn that in consequence of his continued ill health the Right Rev Dr Pearson, formerly Fellow, has resigned the Bishopric of Newcastle, Australia.

Dr W. H. Besant, F.R.S. (Senior Wrangler 1850), has been elected a Fellow on retiring from his College Lectureship, which he has held for 35 years.

The College has reason to be proud of the performances of its classical students this year. In the list of successful competitors for Medals and Prizes issued by the Vice-Chancellor on March 12 the honours are divided between St John's and Trinity; we place St John's first for obvious reasons, including this, that of nine names in the list five are those of our own men. Thus Cook of Trinity carries off the Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem on *Windsor Castle*, but F. A. Hibbert of St John's receives 'honorable mention.' J. P. M. Blackett of St John's wins the Parson Prize (he was bracketed for it with a Trinity man last year), while G. A. Davies of Trinity and T. R. Glover of St John's are honorably mentioned. Sir William Browne's Medals for a Latin Ode and a Latin Epigram have been awarded respectively to E. E. Sikes, Foundation Scholar, and St J. B. Wynne-Willson, Minor Scholar, both members of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. The Greek Ode and Greek Epigram have gone to two Scholars of Trinity.

With the April number of the *Classical Review* is presented an elaborate index of some twenty pages to vol. ii, which has

VOL. XV.

TTT

been compiled by Ds H. S. Darbishire, MacMahon Law Student of the College.

Mr F. C. Wace, formerly Fellow and Lecturer of the College and Editor of the *Eagle*, whose erudite paper on Johnian Heraldry appears in this number, has been elected Mayor of Cambridge in the place of Mr Edward Bell, who died in March during his year of office. Mr Wace is Esquire Bedell, but his duties in this capacity will during his Mayoralty be performed by deputy. The *Banner* of April 5 says—'It is satisfactory to think that a gentleman so well fitted by position, influence, and ability, will preside over the deliberations of the new Council, to which, amongst other important business, the knotty question of the "Disposal of the Sewage" will be entrusted.'

Among the men of science selected this year for the Fellowship of the Royal Society are two Johnians. (1) Charles Thomas Hudson, M.A., LL.D., fifteenth Wrangler in 1852, President of the Royal Microscopical Society, and joint-author of Hudson and Gosse's *Rotifera*. Dr Hudson's discovery of the genus *Pedalion* is said to be "one of the most remarkable and important contributions to animal morphology of the past twenty years." (2) William Johnson Sollas, M.A., Sc.D., Hon. LL.D. (Dublin), late Fellow of the College, and now Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin. He is the author of many papers on geology, palæontology, and the natural history of Sponges.

Dr E. A. Abbott (Senior Classic and First Chancellor's Medallist 1861), formerly Fellow, has announced his intention to resign the Head-mastership of the City of London School. We hope to hear that a Johnian has been appointed to succeed him.

Mr F. H. Colson, M.A. (Fourth Classic 1880), late Fellow, and Senior Classical Master of Bradford Grammar School, has been appointed Head-master of Plymouth College.

Mr James Sterndale Bennett, M.A. (son of the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett), has been appointed Head-master of Derby School, in succession to the late Rev Walter Clarke. He was exhibitor at St John's, and eighteenth wrangler in 1869. He was seven years assistant-master at Sherborne School, and for the last nine years has been mathematical lecturer at King's College, London, under Professor W. H. H. Hudson.

Mr A. W. Ward (B.A. 1882), formerly Scholar of the College, has been nominated Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the Canning College, Lucknow.

Mr J. Brooksmith (Twentieth Wrangler 1870) has been appointed Mathematical Instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Mr E. Hunt Cooke, M.A., M.B., B.C. (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1883), has been appointed Surgeon to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Ds H. D. Rolleston, B.A., M.B., B.C., has been admitted a **Member** of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been appointed to deliver the **Thomson Lectures** in Natural Science at Aberdeen next winter; he has also been made Secretary to the Council of the Senate in the place of Mr Hill.

The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the English Freemasons, has appointed the Rev Thomas Barton Spencer (B.A. 1870) to be Grand Chaplain of England.

The Master and Mr Watson have been appointed Examiners for the Theological Tripos.

In the first periodical examination for Indian Civil Service Selected Candidates, held in March 1889, the 8th and 9th places have been obtained by members of the College, George Whittle and Donald Hector Lees. Mr Whittle was second in English Law and first (with a prize of £10) in Hindi. Mr Lees was first in Jurisprudence and in Bengali and Hindustani.

We regret to notice the announcement of the death of **Kenneth Macaulay Eicke** (B.A. 1883), Chaplain to the Indian Government, which took place at Karachi, Sindh. He rendered many services to the L. M. B. C., of which he was for a time Sub-treasurer.

The portrait of Professor Sylvester, referred to in the Bursar's letter published in our last number, has been finished by Mr Emslie, and is now being exhibited in the Royal Academy. It is a striking picture, and we look forward to seeing it in the Hall when the Academy is closed. The response to Mr Scott's request was both prompt and adequate. The College is to be congratulated on possessing what is at once a memorial of a great mathematician and an approved work of art. The following is a list of the subscribers:

The Master	MacAlister, D.
Adams, Prof. J. C.	Main, P. T.
Babington, Prof. C. C.	Marshall, Prof. A.
Bateson, W.	Mason, P. H.
Clark, Prof. E. C.	Mathews, E. B.
Clifton, Prof. R. B.	Newbold, W. T.
Darlington, T.	Paton, J. L. A.
Foxwell, H. S.	Roseveare, W. N.
Greenhill, A. G.	Samways, D. W.
Heitland, W. E.	Sandys, J. E.
Hill, E.	Scott, R. F.
Hogg, R. W.	Stevens, A. J.
Hudson, W. H. H.	Tanner, J. R.
Kennedy, Prof. B. H.	Ward, J. T.
Larmor, J.	Webb, R. R.
Liveing, Prof. G. D.	Weldon, W. F. R.
Love, A. E. H.	

A stained-glass window has been placed in the Union Society's rooms by Mr W. H. Kelland, of Trinity, as a memorial to his friend, the late J. F. Skipper (B.A. 1876) of St John's, who was President of the Society in 1875.

The following should be added to the list of Johnians who have been elected members of County Councils:

Rev Charles Elsee, late Fellow (*Warwickshire*).
 William Philip Hiern, late Fellow (*Devonshire*).
 Thomas Henry Goodwin Newton (*Warwickshire*).
 Philip Pearson Pennant (*Bodfari, Flintshire*).
 Francis Alexander Mackinnon (*Kent*).

Professor H. G. Seeley, of this College, to whom a sum was assigned from the Government Grant for a research on the Permian-Trias *Reptilia*, has been spending his Easter recess in St Petersburg and Moscow. The officers and professors of the Academy, the University, and the School of Mines at St Petersburg have shewn him every attention, and his work in the museums appears likely to lead to important results. Mr Seeley had hoped to proceed to Kazan, but was prevented by the severity of the winter, the navigation of the Volga being closed, and the roads from Moscow to Kazan almost impassable.

In *London and Brighton* for April 7 is an appreciative *Pulpit Sketch* of Prebendary Harry Jones, Vicar of St Philip's, Regent Street, London, and Chaplain to the Queen.

We observe the familiar name of *Arculus* at the foot of a characteristic poem in the *Globe*, headed *The Boat-Race* 1889. He says or sings—

In an eight-oar the very best senior 'pardner'
 That has ever been known is the stroke J. C. Gardner.
 Good fortune so often has backed up his pluck,
 That his crew may well call him a 'stroke of good luck.'

Mr Samuel Butler, author of *Erewhon*, has enriched the Library with a complete set of his works, and he has also presented a considerable collection of classical authors that belonged to his grandfather when Head-master of Shrewsbury; they are copiously annotated in Dr Butler's handwriting.

The books of the late Professor Paley, containing many MS notes and enclosures, have been purchased and presented to Cavendish College by some friends of that institution.

Students of mathematics and natural science will be glad to note Mr Larmor's valuable gift to the Library of the *Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers*. It may not be altogether superfluous to explain that these eight handsome volumes furnish an Index to the Titles and Dates of Scientific Papers contained in the Transactions of Societies, Journals, and other Periodical Works, Continental, American, and Colonial as well

as English, for a period covering nearly the first three-quarters of the present century.

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been—Mr Richardson of Winchester, Mr Moss of Shrewsbury (Commemoration), Mr Rowe of Tonbridge, Mr Burn, and Canon Whitaker.

Among the guests at the Commemoration Dinner on May 6 were Professor (now Sir George) Stokes, M.P., the Vice-Chancellor, the Postmaster General, Archdeacon Gifford, Sir George Paget, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Mr Samuel Butler, and the Mayor of Cambridge (Mr Wace). For the first time the Foundation Scholars and Bachelors banqueted in Hall with the 'dons.' The arrangement seemed to meet with much favour.

Perhaps in consequence of Walter Besant's remark, reprinted at p. 402 of our last number, the authorities have arranged that the hour of the principal hall on Sundays shall be 6 instead of 4 p.m. Evening Chapel is moved to 7.15, and to lighten the labour of the servants it is ordered that the Kitchens shall be closed between breakfast-time and hall. The new arrangement appears so far to have worked well, and it is now possible to take a refreshing walk on Sunday afternoon, or to attend the Choral Service in King's Chapel, without losing one's dinner.

In the University Sports on March 2, H. Roughton ran third for the Mile, beating Green of Christ's, who was regarded as the Cambridge favourite.

Lieutenant Wilfried Cordeaux, Second Dragoon Guards, an old Johnian, has presented to the University 77 specimens (66 species) of birds collected by himself in Kashmir and Northern India.

In the *Philatelic Record* for April 1889 is an article on *Cambridge Messenger Stamps* (St John's, Queens', and Selwyn) by Mr Rossiter. For the information of the curious we quote some of the details which he gives. "The St John's stamp represents the College crest, and the form of it was taken from an old woodcut in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*. It is the Evangelist's Eagle, three-quarter length, springing from a crown, and is printed on ordinary unwatermarked printing paper in the Lady Margaret colour, scarlet. The stamps were issued ninety-six on a sheet (eight rows of twelve stamps each), perforated 12, and were designed and printed by W. P. Spalding of Cambridge. They do not appear to have been perforated with the ordinary machine, but first horizontally and then vertically, or *vice versa*. This will account for the stamps on the outside of the sheet not being perforated on the outside edge."

The following portraits have been presented to the College for the new Combination-room :

(1) A beautiful proof engraving of the late ISAAC TOD-HUNTER M.A. Sc.D. F.R.S. by Stodart, uniform with those of Professor Adams and Professor Sylvester.—*Presented by Messrs Macmillan & Co.*

(2) A small engraving of DR JOHN DEE (1527—1608), mathematician, astrologer, astronomer, alchemist, Rosicrucian, and philosopher (see Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses* ii 497). The portrait agrees well with the description given of him by Aubrey—'He wore a gowne like an artist's gowne, with hanging sleeves, and a slitt. A mighty good man he was. He had a very fair, clear, sanguine complexion, a long beard as white as milke. A very handsome man.' The engraving is inscribed thus: *From an Original Picture in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford. R. Cooper Sculp^t. Published by Charles and Henry Baldwin Newgate Street.*

(3) A small engraving of "SIR THOMAS WYATT, KNIGHT. *From an original Picture in the possession of the Earl of Romney. Scriven sculp^t. Published for Longman, Hirst, Rees, & Orme, March 1st 1809.*" Sir Thomas Wyatt or Wyat (1503—1542) was 'one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time.... His poems, written in a great diversity of measures, consist of sonnets, rondeaus, amatory odes both grave and gay, epigrams, verses of a moral and religious caste, and satires' (Cooper). The engraving agrees with the description of him as 'nearly bald with a flowing beard.' It was his only son, Sir Thomas Wyat, who was executed by Queen Mary for insurrection on behalf of Lady Jane Grey,—*Nos. (2) and (3) were presented by Dr Donald Mac Alister, Fellow.*

(4) A fine platinotype photograph of the REV BARTHOLOMEW EDWARDS (1789—1889).—*Presented by his nephew H. W. B. Edwards, High Sheriff of Norfolk.*

The Editors desire gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions to their album, referred to in the last number:—A group of the Shakespeare Society which started the magazine (*Eagle* xv 325), and portraits of Mr Joseph Mayor, Mr Bevan, Mr Tanner, and Mr Ram. Further contributions from past Editors are cordially invited.

The *Globe* of 1 December 1888 contained an account (also published in the *Cambridge Review* of 7 February 1889) of a terrible outrage upon Christians in Kurdistan; this nearly led to a general massacre, which was averted through the action of the Rev W. H. Browne (LL.B. 1870), a Johnian Missionary residing with the Assyrian Patriarch. Mr Browne's college friends will be interested in the following account of his present appearance and life extracted from Mr Athelstan Riley's report of his visit to the Assyrian Christians.

"Climbing painfully up the steep path which leads to the alp upon which Kochanes is situated, we were almost amongst the cottages before our cavalcade was noticed, and then some children rushed off to warn the "Rabbi" of the approach of his visitors: we met him at the doorway of his little house. Prepared as I was for a change in my old friend, his appearance took me by surprise. A thin spare figure stood before me, clad in an English double-breasted cassock, which once was black, but now discoloured by travel and weather, and turned a rusty green. A high conical hat of black felt, round the bottom of which was twisted a black turban, covered his head; the face beneath the turban was rather pinched; and his hair descended to his shoulders. On his feet were sandals, or shoes of rope, used by the mountaineers in scaling the rocks of their native valleys, and in his hand a staff with a crooked head, as borne by monks and hermits, presented, as I afterwards heard, by the people of Kochanes. He greeted us warmly and took us up to his room, and I soon found that, though his exterior had undergone such a wonderful transformation, the inner man was the same. Cooped up on a narrow alp, 6,000 feet above the sea, in a little Chaldean village, deprived of all educated or even civilised society, cut off from any but the rarest and most irregular communications with the outside world, snowed up for many months, with all the disadvantages and none of the compensating advantages of the hermit's life—never able to count upon privacy, but compelled by the rude rules of Chaldean hospitality to receive visitors at all hours, visitors who come to sit without business or conversation—harassed by the Turkish officials with every kind of vexation and annoyance—Mr Browne is still at his post, still maintaining his ground unflinchingly, and, withal, still the same as ever, light-hearted, merry, and buoyant.

The house which Mr Browne occupies adjoins the Patriarch's, of which it really forms part, and has been lent to him by Ishai, Mar Shimun's half-brother; it is built of rough unhewn stones put together without mortar. A few steps lead up to the door, from which through a narrow and dark passage—on one side of which is a fowl-house, on the other a chamber for storing wood—a ladder is reached which is the means of communication with the upper floor. This floor consists of a kind of hall entirely open to the weather on one side, used as a reception room in summer, and Mr Browne's own room opening out of it through a low aperture closed by a heavy door with a large wooden lock. Inside the doorway Mr Browne has nailed a piece of native felt to keep out the wind in winter. There is a fireplace at the end of the room, and on each side of it a very small window, little better than a slit in the massive wall, and placed on a level with the floor. In summer these slits are left uncovered so that the room is sufficiently light, but in winter paper has to be pasted over them, and the room

must be lighted artificially. This is done by the flame of a wick, soaked in a cupful of oil, on a stand like a wooden candlestick. There are a few niches in the wall in which are arranged medicines and books, but the greater number of the latter lie in heaps with clothes, etc., on the piece of Kurdish felt which covers the floor. One small folding table and a chair had been brought from Urmi, but Mr Browne has almost discarded their use and now sits on the floor in native fashion. On one side of the room is spread a mattress and a few coverlets; these form his bed. Besides Shlimun, the Patriarch's jester, who brings him his water from the spring, etc., he has one servant, Shamasha Aziz, a deacon from Tyari, very ignorant but very faithful, though as quick with his tongue as with his dagger, both of which have occasionally brought him into trouble. His meals are served from the Patriarch's kitchen (Sulti, the Patriarch's sister, is cook) in little tinned copper bowls on a large circular tray; Shamasha Aziz brings them round, the food is the same as that served in the Patriarch's household, and his master eats with his fingers and "dips the sop into the dish" in native fashion. The cooking is very primitive and not very palatable: mixtures unknown to Western *cuisine* try the appetite, and Mr Browne owned to me that when he was ill he found it difficult to eat the food. Under the circumstances he is obliged to keep all the long fasts of the Chaldean Church during which (unlike our milder rule), fish, eggs, and milk are forbidden as well as flesh."

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been recently announced.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Atherton, C. I.	(1863) M.A.	R. of Farringdon, and Diocesan Missioner,	Canon of Exeter.
Stradling, W. J.	(1859 LL.B.) L. S.	V. of St Marloes,	V. of Gluvias-with- Budock.
Ward, T. M.	(1872) M.A.	C. of Bulwell,	R. of Bamford, Derby- shire.
Briggs, R. E.	(1873) M.A.	former C. of Hun- manby,	V. of Misterton, Notts.
Winch, G. T.	(1873, Sen. Opt.)	R. of St Stephen, Shields,	S. V. of Brompton, North- allerton.
Close, R. W.	(1870, Jun. Opt.) M.A.	V. of Pond's Bridge,	R. of Conington, Cams.
Cummings, C. E.	(1872) M.A.	former R. of Yatton,	R. of Wembworthy, Devon.
Paine, J.	(1857) M.A.	V. of Rowton,	R. of Eaton Constan- tine, Salop.
Heber-Percy, H. V.	(1883)	C. of H. Trinity, Upper Tooting,	R. of Moreton Say, Salop.
West, A.	(1867) M.A.	former R. of St John, Buenos Ayres,	V. of Allestree, Derby- shire.
Farler, J. P. (Ven.)	(1871) M.A.	Archdeacon of Magila,	V. of St Giles, Reading.
Mant, N. W. J.	(1871) M.A.	V. of Sledmere,	V. of St Luke's, New Chesterton.

The Rev C. I. Atherton, M.A. (B.A. 1863), R. of Farringdon, and Diocesan Missioner for the diocese of Exeter, has been appointed Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of Exeter. Bishop Bickersteth has expressed his intention of assigning definite functions to each Canonry as it falls vacant; the duties of Canon Atherton will be those which he has already commenced, the organisation and conduct of Missions in the diocese. A venerable member of the College holds another of the Canonries at Exeter, Mr F. C. Cook, who took his degree in 1828, and has been Canon since 1864. Canon Cook, though taking the appointment without condition, has honourably justified it by his contributions to theology, especially as Editor of the *Speaker's Commentary*.

The Venerable J. P. Farler (B.A. 1871), M.A., Archdeacon of Magila, one of the Missionaries of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has now retired from African work and has accepted the vicarage of St Giles, Reading. Mr Farler was ordained in 1871, and after a few years in a Berkshire curacy went out to Eastern Africa as Chaplain to Bishop Steere, then recently consecrated, and was established as head of the Mission at Magila, on the mainland. The Universities' Mission is acknowledged to be one of the most spirited and vigorous efforts of English Christianity, and it is not too much to say that Mr Farler's fourteen years' assiduous devotion of singular gifts has wrought one of the main strands in the few golden cords of Christian and philanthropic help which bind Africa to England. Bishop Smythies desires to establish a short-service system for Tropical work. Mr Farler has been able to render long service, and now turns his energies into a new channel as vicar of a large parish in a growing and vigorous English county-town.

The Vicarage of St Luke's, New Chesterton, vacant by the resignation of Mr Hale, of Sidney Sussex College, who has practically constructed the parochial organisation and built the handsome church, has been entrusted by the Bishop of Ely to the Reverend N. W. T. Mant, M.A. (B.A. 1871). Mr Mant was ordained to the curacy of Plympton St Mary, and, having served curacies at Plymouth, Kennington, and Scarborough, has been Vicar of Sledmere, famous to Yorkshire ears as the parish of Sir Tatton Sykes, since 1878. Mrs Mant is a daughter of Mr Beresford Hope, late Member for the University, and a niece of the Prime Minister. We cordially welcome Mr Mant, and are glad that the somewhat strange fact that no Cambridge incumbent is a member of the College now disappears. Possibly Mr Mant may be successful in gathering some members of the College round him for work in a parish which contains so many college servants and their families.

We mentioned in our last number that the Rev F. D. Thomson, late Fellow, 10th Wrangler 1861, who has held the

College living of Brinckley, near Newmarket since 1872, had been presented by the College to the Vicarage of Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, vacated by the preferment of the Rev W. L. Newham to Aldworth. Barrow is one of the few parishes in the patronage of the College which have a population of two thousand, the others being Sunninghill and Freshwater. An interesting feature of the parish is the possession of a small endowment, about twenty-five pounds a year, given by Bishop Beveridge, of our College, in order to secure the saying of Daily Prayers in the Church. The late Vicar being single-handed, did not see his way to do this, and the endowment has been applied to help the Vicar of Market Harborough, in the same county. If Mr Thomson is in a position to fulfil the condition, it will be restored to Barrow.

The following members of the College have recently been ordained :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Clarke, E. W., B.A.	York	Masborough
Lancaster, T. T., B.A.	Manchester	Poulton-le-Sands
Hanmer, H., B.A.	Ripon	St Mary, Hunslet
Roscow, B., B.A.	Winchester	

Ds Roscow, who had studied at the Leeds Clergy School after leaving College, was ordained by the Bishop of Salisbury for the Bishop of Winchester.

Among the select Preachers in the University Church for the ensuing year are Rev C. B. Drake, and Rev A. Caldecott.

The following members of the College have been elected office-bearers of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Professor A. Macalister, F.R.S. (*Vice-President*), Rev S. S. Lewis (*Secretary*), Professor C. C. Babington, F.R.S., and F. C. Wace, Mayor of Cambridge (*Members of Council*).

The Rev James George Easton (B.A. 1876), formerly Scholar, has been elected by the Senate of the University to the Vicarage of St Margaret's, Ilketshall, in the diocese of Norwich.

At the annual election to the Council held on June 8, Mr Foxwell, Mr Ward, and Dr Donald MacAlister were re-elected to serve for four years. Professor Alexander Macalister was elected in the place of Mr Hill, who resigned his seat on going out of residence.

T. T. Groom (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1887), Foundation Scholar, has been nominated by the Special Board for Biology and Geology to occupy a table at the Naples Zoological Station for six months from October 1, 1889.

Ds H. S. Mundahl (B.A., LL.B. 1888) has gained the second Whewell International Law Scholarship.

The following works by members of the College are announced :—*Darwin's Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*:

third edition (Smith Elder and Co.), with an appendix by Professor Bonney; *An Essay on the Theology of the Didaché with the Greek Text* (Deighton), by the Rev Dr C. Taylor; *Visitations of the Diocese of Norfolk 1492—1532* (Camden Society), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Two Kings of Uganda, or Life by the Shores of the Victoria Nyanza* (Sampson Low), by the Rev R. P. Ashe; *Elements of Plane Geometry* vol. ii (in Japanese), by Professor D. Kikuchi; *Sabrinæ Corolla*: fourth edition (George Bell and Sons), by the Rev Dr Kennedy; *The Latin Heptateuch* (University Press), by the Rev Prof. J. E. B. Mayor; *Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans* (Spon), by Dr J. A. Fleming; *Thucydides* Book vii (University Press), by H. R. Tottenham; *A History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the Strength of Materials from Galilei to the present time*, vol. ii (University Press), by the late Dr Todhunter, edited and completed by Professor Karl Pearson.

JOHNIANA.

Among the ephemeral generation of college and university journals one only has established itself as a hardy perennial. The *Eagle*, a magazine supported by members of St John's College, Cambridge, has been celebrating its tricenary. For thirty years it has handed on the tradition of its founders and proved a rallying-point and watchword for Johnians all the world over. "The spirit which cracks up its own as the best college in the best university in the best country in the world" has a ring of Chauvinism; but there is some justification for it when the obituary of a single number of the *Eagle* contains such names as Dr Parkinson, Churchill Babington, F. A. Paley, and a crowd of minor worthies, including Samuel Earnshaw, a Senior Wrangler who lived to the age of eighty-three.

St James's Gazette: March 21, 1889.

The following letter may be read with interest just at this moment. It was addressed to the late Canon Evans by his former schoolmaster, Dr Butler, in 1839. The Bishop of Durham mentioned in it is, of course, Maltby. Evans was always noted for his Greek verse. He took delight in turning the *Times* into iambs:—

Dear Evans,—I first heard of your Greek verses on the Birth of Mathematics from the Bishop of Durham, who agrees with me that they are decidedly the very best Greek verses either of us have (*sic*) ever read, and I take it that the Bishop is one of the very best judges on such a subject that Europe can produce. The good people at Burton may be very well contented with this splendid specimen of your attainments as a scholar, but if they wish more, I can bear the most ample testimony to your proficiency in classical literature, as well as to your moral and religious character. With all good wishes for your prosperity I remain, dear Evans, truly yours,

S. LICHFIELD.

An amusing tale is told of Canon Evans in his Rugby days. On the occasion of the appearance of a comet, he collected a party at his house to view the phenomenon through a telescope he had himself adjusted. He was doing the honours in proper classical style apostrophizing *ἀέρας κομήτης*, κ.τ.λ., when a sceptic tried the naked eye, and found the good man had levelled his instrument on the bedroom candle of an opposite neighbour! Countless stories used to be retailed of him. His pupils will recollect his self-communings in school: "When I consider the differences between *πῶς εἶναι* and *ὅπως εἶναι*, I am often constrained to shake the head of dubitation.

Athenæum: June 1, 1889.

The *Eagle*....is perhaps the most remarkable example of success of any journalistic enterprise at a University....It preceded Mr Haweis' *Lion* and George Trevelyan's *Bear*, and has lived to see *The Granta*. It is excellently printed and published by Johnson's and Metcalfe's, and of course the literary merit in its pages is superabundant....We echo the hope that "the future of the *Eagle* will be as bright as its past has been."

The Granta: March 15, 1889.

On the opening of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth, Mr Robert Bayley presented the Association with £500 to be expended on researches relating to the use of artificial bait. The first step in the investigation will, it has been arranged, be undertaken by Mr William Bateson [Fellow of St John's]—no joke is intended—who will make an inquiry into the organs of smell and taste in fishes.

Athenæum: March 9, 1889.

Rancour shall cease twixt Undergrads and Dons,
Handshakes shall pass from Trinity to John's;
And we the first shall own, in terms most ample,
Our neighbours' great and glorious example.
When JOHN'S wooed letters as a youthful lover
Zeus sent his EAGLE down to grace the cover;
And when we follow, after lapse of years,
Poseidon's TRIDENT on our front appears.

The Trident (Trin. Coll. Magazine): June 1889.

Amongst the Yorkshire schoolmaster authors perhaps the most important is omitted by Mr Smith [in his recent book on *Old Yorkshire*]. The Rev John Clarke, the 'little Aristophanes,' is included; but the earlier John Clarke, who translated Corderius and Erasmus, is excluded. He is nevertheless an interesting person in the history of English pedagogy. He was the son of an innkeeper of York, went to St John's College, Cambridge, as a sizar, graduated M.A. in 1710, became master of the Hull Grammar School in 1720, and afterwards of the Grammar School at Gloucester, where he died in 1734. His contributions to theological controversy were numerous, but not so important as his translations and treatises on educational methods. Mr Smith would be well advised if he induced some scholarly pedagogue of the present day to examine again the writings of this bygone Yorkshire schoolmaster, who appears to have fallen into unmerited oblivion in his own county.

Saturday Review: April 27, 1889.

In the last century connoisseurs and pedants declared war against the Gothic style. Had money been forthcoming, every Gothic building might have disappeared from Cambridge, and been replaced by barn-like structures, such as that which now defaces the first court of St John's College. As it was, irremediable harm was done; and the miserable Vandals who under the influence of the pseudo-classic spirit wantonly destroyed the buildings which had been entrusted to their care have not a single champion now. Was their aim any worse than that which animates the reckless archaeologist to-day?

Scots Observer: April 13, 1889.

There is a book in the library of St John's College, Cambridge, that should be of interest to the *Brav' Général*:—JULIUS CAESARIS BULENGERI *Romanus Imperator*, ubi de insignibus imperii, purpura, diademate, corona, igne, fortuna aurea, imaginibus, infulis, officiis domesticis, comitatu, et reliquis imperii ornamentis abunde explicatur. Ad serenissimum magnum Hetruriae ducem. Parisiis, apud Claudium Morellum, via Jacobea, ad insigne Fontis. 4to., pp. 303. MDCXIV.

Pall Mall Gazette: May 18, 1889.

Last term, or the term before last (How should we know of such things?) the *Eagle*, which is the John's magazine, dined. This we can perfectly understand, and indeed appreciate, but when it comes to the *Eagle* pluming itself on the short lives of its contemporaries, and remarking about *Chanticleer* that "not long ago Jesus attempted to start the *Chanticleer*, and it reached a third or fourth number, but, so far as I know, nothing has since been heard of it, and the *Chanticleer* at its best was a barn-door sort of fowl, quite unlike our own noble bird," we decline to put up with it. True, the *Eagle* had dined, but the *Eagle* shall dine again; the *Eagle* shall eat his words, look you, he shall eat them without sauce, or we shall break the *Eagle's* saucy pate. Let the *Eagle* beware. Let him prepare for battle. *Chanticleer* has spurs, and he shall feel them. [!]

The Chanticleer: Easter Term, 1889.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS 1889.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

6 Cooke (<i>bracketed</i>)	33 Shawcross	75 Mendis (<i>bracketed</i>)
11 Monro (<i>bracketed</i>)	35 Kahn (<i>bracketed</i>)	78 Benthall, H. E. (<i>br.</i>)
16 Burstall	{ Bruton	82 { Thomas, L. W.
17 Lawrenson (<i>bracketed</i>)	43 { Humphries	{ Woodhouse, W. G.
21 Brown, W.	47 Box (<i>bracketed</i>)	107 Marvel (<i>bracketed</i>)
	53 Richards, P. J. (<i>br.</i>)	109 Middlemiss (<i>br.</i>)
	57 Turner, G. J. (<i>br.</i>)	<i>Aegrotat.</i>
	62 { Norman	Smith, E. W.
	{ Taylor, J. H.	
	65 Whittle (<i>bracketed</i>)	
	71 Brown, W. H. (<i>br.</i>)	

Part II.

Class I. Ott (*div. 1*) Sampson (*div. 2*)

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Class I.

Sapsworth

(*distinguished in English*)

Class II.

Moreland

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1889.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

<i>Surgery etc.</i>	Mag Edwards
	Ds Francis, H. A.
<i>Medicine etc.</i>	Ds Evans, F. P.
	Mag Lloyd, G. T.
	Ds Olive

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS 1889.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
{ Burstall	Bennett, G. T.	{ Maw
{ Monro	Reeves	{ Robertson, C.
Cooke	Alexander	Pickford
Lawrenson	Finn	Ayers
{ Box	{ Dobbs	Gedye
{ Brown, W.	{ Schmitz	{ Blomfield
{ Humphries	Wills	{ Speight
{ Bruton	Owen, O. W.	Mainer
{ Shawcross		

CLASSICS.

3rd Year.
1st Class.

Stout
{ Sikes
{ Spragg
Smith, H.

2nd Year.
1st Class.

DIV. I.
Nicklin
Radford
{ Constantine
{ Wynne-Willson

1st Year.
1st Class.

Summers
Glover, T. R.
Lupton
Haslett
Laming

DIV. II.
Blackett
Tetley

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part II.

1st Class.

Horton-Smith
Baily

Candidates for Part I.

2nd Year.

1st Class.
Blackman
Hewitt
Lehfeldt
Woods

1st Year.

1st Class.
Cuff
Mac Bride

3rd and 4th Years.
1st Class.

THEOLOGY.

2nd Year.

1st Class.
Neal

1st Year.

1st Class.
Chambers
Chevalier
Long

3rd Year.
1st Class.
Greenup

PRIZES.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

3rd Year. Greenup
2nd Year. Neal
1st Year. Chambers

HEBREW.

3rd Year. Greenup
2nd Year. Neal
1st Year. Bender
In alphabetical order { Chevalier
Long

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.

Monro

Proxime Accessit.
Bruton

HUGHES' EXHIBITION.

Greenup

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

There were three entries for the pairs last Term :—

R. H. Forster *stroke* P. E. Shaw *stroke* H. E. H. Coombes *stroke*
A. G. Cooke P. H. Brown H. T. E. Barlow

Bushe-Fox and Backhouse intended to compete; but a few days before the race Bushe-Fox injured his arm and could not row.

In the race, Forster (2nd station) passed Coombes at the Willows and won easily. Shaw was second.

This Term the First Boat was unlucky in losing Bushe-Fox three days before the races. He was advised by the doctor to

stop rowing. Gowie took his place at 6, and Hall came up to occupy the vacant seat in the Second Boat. Naturally both boats suffered from these changes.

We had four of last year's First Boat, but the new men were scarcely a success. The time-keeping was not good, especially in the First Boat. The men in the stern were not well backed up, and were somewhat pulled to pieces.

The Second Boat were not brilliant individually, but succeeded in going fast. They got well together, and worked hard.

The First Boat was constituted as follows :—

- R. H. Forster *bow*
- 2 P. E. Shaw
- 3 B. Long
- 4 J. A. Cameron
- 5 A. S. Roberts
- 6 A. D. M. Gowie
- 7 J. Backhouse
- H. E. H. Coombes *stroke*
- W. H. Verity *cox.*

Stroke—Continues to improve; is inclined to rush forward and be heavy with his hands.

7—Swings and slides well; sometimes is late and pulls the finish.

6—Short and unsteady in his swing, and has a heavy finish; works keenly.

5—Has improved since last Term. Is still slow with his hands, and rough; does not use his legs at once.

4—Rushes forward and is heavy with his hands, so misses the beginning; works hard when his blade is in.

3—Swings better than he used to do; is still awkward with his shoulders and unsteady.

2—Swings well and works hard; should cultivate an easier finish.

Bow—Does not swing straight, but is rowing better than last year.

The Second Boat was as follows :—

- W. Harris *bow*
- 2 W. E. Forster
- 3 A. G. Cooke
- 4 F. G. E. Field
- 5 E. Prescott
- 6 R. R. Hall
- 7 W. D. Jones
- G. P. Davys *stroke*
- H. E. Mason *cox.*

Stroke—Rows hard, but pulls at the finish and does not feather clean; keeps the boat going.

7—Fails to swing and steady himself forward; shoves hard.

6—Hurries his slide forward, but backed stroke up very well in an untrained state.

5—Does not maintain his leg work and gets very short; works keenly.

4—Rows in good style; becomes flurried when rowing, and shoves his slide away too fast.

3—Rushes forward and is short at the finish, but swings out.

2—Does not swing forward and is unsteady over the stretcher.

Bow—Rushes forward and does not always keep his blade covered.

The May Races were rowed on June 7, 8, 10, and 11. The following is an account of our performances.

First Boat.			Second Boat.		
		st. lbs.			st. lbs.
R. H. Forster <i>bow</i>	10	7	W. Harris	10	1
2 P. E. Shaw	10	9	2 W. E. Forster	10	5½
3 B. Long	11	10	3 A. G. Cooke	10	13
4 J. A. Cameron	11	13	4 F. G. E. Field	10	0
5 A. S. Roberts	13	0	5 E. Prescott	12	6
6 A. D. M. Gowie	12	2	6 R. R. Hall	10	10
7 J. Backhouse	12	4	7 W. D. Jones	11	5
H. E. H. Coombes <i>stroke</i>	11	1	G. P. Davys <i>stroke</i>	11	4
W. H. Verity <i>cox.</i>	8	3	H. E. Mason <i>cox.</i>	8	6

On the first night June 7 the First Boat did not gain much on Jesus, the crew not having had time to get well together after their change. The Second Boat had an easy row over at the head of the Second Division, Corpus being bumped behind them. They started well in their light ship in the First Division, and overhauled 1 Trinity III at Grassy.

On the second night the First Boat were unfortunate, as 6 broke his slide at the start, so that they were not able to gain on Jesus, as both 6 and 5 were hampered by the accident; the boat however went very well notwithstanding. The Second Boat gained very fast on Trinity Hall III, and overlapped them at First Post Corner; they were, however, washed off into the bank, and fell to pieces. When they had recovered from this they rowed on most pluckily (with two slides jammed), and made their bump at the Willows, with Selwyn only about a foot off.

On the third night the First Boat went slightly better than on the first night, but failed to gain very much on Jesus. The Second Boat also rowed over, Christ's making a bump in front of them.

On the fourth night the First Boat again rowed over, gaining slightly on Jesus as far as Ditton. The Second Boat bumped 1 Trinity II in the beginning of the Long Reach, with Selwyn within a few feet of them.

The Freshmen's sculls were rowed at 11 A.M. on Wednesday June 12. There being only one entry, H. G. J. Jones rowed over.

At a General Meeting held in the First Captain's rooms on Tuesday June 11 the following were elected officers for the October Term: *First Captain*—H. E. H. Coombes. *Second Captain*—P. E. Shaw. *Secretary*—J. Backhouse. *Treasurer*—B. Long. *First Lent Captain*—J. A. Cameron. *Second Lent Captain*—A. S. Roberts. *Additional Captains*—P. H. Brown, A. G. Cooke, G. P. Davys, F. G. E. Field, W. E. Forster, W. Harris, W. B. Jones, A. J. Robertson. It was also decided to send a Four for the Visitors' at Henley.

CRICKET CLUB.

Judging from the trial games and the opening Second XI matches the prospects of our cricket season seemed decidedly

bright, and with five Old Colours, some useful if not brilliant seniors, and two or three unusually promising freshmen, we certainly had some right to look forward to a fairly successful season. From various causes, however, our hopes have not been realised. Our captain has been most unlucky with the toss, as he has only won it on two or three occasions. We have seldom if ever been able to play our full strength, and consequently the team has had but little chance of getting thoroughly together. Our best bowler, Moulton, has unfortunately only been able to play for us occasionally, and though Chambers and Hoare have at times met with success, the want of a really good bowler has been greatly felt. The chief reason of our failure, however, is due to the bad fielding of the team as a whole, and it is most disheartening to see match after match literally thrown away through the missing of the most simple catches. There are of course exceptions in the field, and foremost among them is C. Collison, who deserves great praise for his energy under the most trying circumstances. The Old Colours are—F. A. H. Walsh, H. Roughton, W. F. Moulton, E. A. Chambers, and H. Pullan. The best of the seniors are J. T. Edwards, C. Collison, and H. J. Hoare; Edwards has been very consistent with the bat, though he plays in a style peculiarly his own, and Hoare has bowled well at times.

Of the freshmen F. E. Woodhead, who is top of the averages, and J. H. L. Fegan are the best; the latter should develop into a really good bat with care, but must eradicate one fatal fault, namely trying to hit good balls on his wickets to leg; he has made some tremendous scores for the Second XI, having twice made the much-coveted century. H. Willcox is another promising freshman, and should turn out a fairly good bowler. Up to the present the Eleven have played 12 matches, of which number 2 have been won, 4 lost, and 6 drawn.

May 6.—The first College match was played with Caius. Caius went in first and were all dismissed for 138. Moulton, with 5 wickets for 41 runs, was our most successful bowler. The XI then scored 214 for 5 wickets (Woodhead 94, Roughton 35, Walsh 27, and Edwards 22 not out), so winning the match by 5 wickets and 76 runs.

May 7, St John's v. Christ's.—Christ's winning the toss went in and made 334, C. Pearce playing a fine innings of 140. Walsh took 4 wickets for 14 runs late in the innings. We then lost 3 wickets for 22 runs.

May 8 and 9, St John's v. King's.—King's with a very strong team scored 187, and dismissed us for 104 (Walsh 37). Following on we made 199 (Roughton 66). King's then had 117 to make to win, which they did for the loss of 6 wickets.

May 10 and 11, St John's v. Clare.—Clare going in first were disposed of for 87, Hoare bowling with great success, taking 7 wickets for 16 runs. St John's scored 124 (Moulton 27). The match, which was thus in a most interesting condition, had unfortunately to be abandoned owing to the weather.

May 13 and 14, St John's v. Trinity.—Rain prevented play in this match.

May 15, St John's v. Emmanuel.—This match was noteworthy from the fact that it was the first occasion on which we won the toss. On going in we scored 193 (Woodhead 48, Edwards 41, Moulton 30, and Roughton 23).

Emman. Jell. lost 6 wickets for 83 runs, the match thus being drawn decidedly in our favour.

May 16, St John's v. Selwyn.—With a somewhat weakened team we made a very poor display in this match, Selwyn scoring 205 (Young 82, after being very badly missed off his first ball) and St John's 86 for 9 wickets (Sanger 25).

May 18, St John's v. Corpus.—This match was unfortunately scratched through Corpus being unable to raise a team.

May 20 and 21, St John's v. Jesus. In our first innings we could only put together 50 (Woodhead 15), a series of most pitiful strokes off Badeley, who took 6 wickets for 16 runs, being the chief cause of this performance. Jesus then scored 245 (Trouncker 56 and Scott 51), and again dismissed us for 70. Badeley was again very successful, taking 5 wickets. Chambers hit pluckily and luckily, luck perhaps predominating, for 30.

May 22 and 23, St John's v. Magpies.—The Magpies brought a very strong team against us, and, much to our surprise and theirs too, were all disposed of on a fast wicket for 150 runs. The chief cause of their downfall was the excellent bowling of Chambers, who showed something of his last year's form, taking 5 wickets for 34 runs. St John's then made 143 for 7 wickets (Fegan 33 not out, Roughton 31, and Chambers 24). On the second day the match was not continued, but another one-day match was started and left in a most unsatisfactory condition, the less said about which the better.

May 24 and 25, St John's v. Pembroke.—Pembroke batting first scored 217 (Aston 91), to which we replied with 163 (Roughton 40, Walsh 28). Pembroke in their second innings scored 201 for 8 wickets (Braybrooke 95). In this innings the College fielding was of the poorest description; catches being missed in an unaccountable manner.

May 27, St John's v. Crusaders. Abandoned on account of the weather.

May 28, St John's v. Peterhouse.—After scoring 89 for 4 wickets, we were all out for 110 (Fegan 46, Roughton 28). Peterhouse then lost 8 wickets for 128 runs (Sweet-Esclott 48, Fuller 29), thus beating us by 2 wickets and 18 runs. Shortly after the commencement of their innings the rain came on and effectually damped whatever chances we had of winning, as the wicket became easy, and our bowlers could scarcely get a foothold.

June 1, St John's v. Queens'.—Queens' went in first and scored 155 (Joyce 43). On our going in this number proved too great for us, as we just failed to reach 140. Towards the end of the innings Bland and Collison made great efforts to save the match, and deserve much credit for the plucky attempt, in which they were so nearly successful.

June 3, St John's v. Hawks.—The Hawks, playing two men short, could only put together 59. We then stayed in for the rest of the afternoon, losing 5 wickets for 279 runs, Woodhead scoring 137 by hard and vigorous hitting. Edwards and Chambers scored 43 and 39 respectively.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

A meeting was held in E. Prescott's room on Saturday, May 18, when the following officers were elected for the next season: J. P. M. Blackett, *Captain*; A. T. Wallis, *Hon. Sec.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a general meeting held on Monday, May 20, the following officers were elected: *Captain*—H. C. Barraclough (re-elected); *Hon. Secretary*—H. Roughton.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a Meeting held on Jan. 4, H. Roughton was elected *President*, and B. Long *Secretary*, for the ensuing year.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—W. F. Smith, M.A. *Captain*—L. H. Simpson. *Committee*—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, M.A., J. Gibson, C. E. Owen. *Hon. Secretary*—T. C. Haydon. *Hon. Treasurer*—E. A. Hensley.

The career of the Tennis Six during this Term is in marked contrast to the sequence of failures it experienced last year. So far we have won eight matches, while only three have been lost, and those only just lost, by 4 rubbers to 5 in each case. Moreover, in none of these three matches was the team thoroughly representative.

Owing to the bad weather a great many matches have had to be scratched, all of which seemed very probable victories for us.

April 27—The Second Six, receiving 15, beat the First by 7 to 2.

April 29—We played Corpus on our ground, and scored an easy victory by 8 rubbers to 1.

May 7—We defeated Jesus by 6 to 3.

May 8—Caius suffered defeat, winning 3 rubbers to our 6.

May 9—Trinity Hall just beat us by 5 to 4. At one time victory appeared certain for us.

May 17—We were again defeated, Pembroke gaining 5 rubbers to our 4.

May 22—We gained a victory over Selwyn by 7 to 2.

May 24—We beat Caius for the second time by 6 to 3.

May 28—Trinity beat us by 5 to 4. In this match only five Johnians were playing; we had to play a substitute, *vice* G. E. D. Brown, who did not put in an appearance. The exchange was not beneficial.

May 31—We met Emmanuel on their ground and won by 6 to 3.

June 4—We beat Clare on our ground by 7 to 2.

June 5—At Shelford, won by 7 to 2.

It will be seen from the above list that we have won 65 rubbers and lost 34.

The match yet to be played is *v.* Pembroke (return).

The semi-final stage of the Doubles has been reached, namely—Willcocks and Maw *v.* Baily and Owen, Hensley and Wynne-Willson *v.* Barton and Haydon.

The Single Ties have also reached the semi-final round, which is as follows: P. F. Barton *v.* Norman, Hensley *v.* Haydon.

There is a remote chance of the Handicap Singles being finished.

We are glad to see the College strongly represented in the University Handicaps. Haydon, receiving 1 *bisque*, met Owen in the third round and defeated him. Simpson beat Williams-Freeman in the second round, Barton succumbed to Abney, who received 2 *bisques*, and Benthall has not yet played.

We wish all success to those who have so far been victorious.

We believe also that several Johnnians have entered for the University Tournament.

The Six is not at present definitely made up. Haydon and Owen, both of whom have improved greatly on their last year's form, have been our most successful players. They have almost invariably played together, and appear well suited to one another. Barton, W. L. Benthall, Green, and Lees have also usually played for us; of these, Green has played consistently and well; Lees has done good service, and we are sorry that coming events in the shape of M.B.'s have deprived us of his assistance in some of the matches. Benthall, although he varies considerably, has played very well at times, and in Barton we found a steady and vigorous player at a critical period. The last two made an excellent combination against Emmanuel.

Simpson injured his knee in the first match *v.* Caius and has only played once since. Brown and Bushe-Fox played for us against Trinity Hall. The latter also played for the First Six against the Second, but on other occasions L. M. B. C. has claimed his services.

Hensley has helped us several times and Wynne-Willson twice.

Baily, Dadina, and Rudd played for the Second Six against the First.

We shall not attempt to criticise individual play, but we think that the team as a whole lacks steadiness and is somewhat erratic; some of us would do well to remember that it is a good thing to come up to the net for the return of one's partner's first service. Finally, although there has been much improvement in this respect, we still want greater keenness.

Looking forward to next year our prospects seem decidedly rosy, as we understand that Haydon, Owen, Green, Benthall, and Barton will still be up.

We take this opportunity of calling the attention of members of the Club to the following rule, which has been broken with extraordinary frequency:

"That Members may engage a court any number of days in advance, but having secured one court may not engage another, until the court so engaged has been used."

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

' At a meeting held this Term, the following members were elected: G. P. Davys, A. Cameron, A. B. Baldwin, B. Long.

4TH VOL. BATT. (CAMB. UNIV.) THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

At the end of last Term a detachment of the Corps went into camp at Warley Barracks for a week. Though B Company was not the strongest Company, the number of Johnnians exceeded the number of members from any other College.

The Officers and Non-Coms. of the Northamptonshire Regiment shewed every form of kindness. Four of their smartest Sergeant Instructors were told off for our especial benefit, and every morning for an hour we underwent what the Mikado would no doubt have described as the humorous and lingering form of torture now called 'physical exercise.' Nor were our spiritual needs neglected: on Sunday we attended Church Parade and listened to a characteristic sermon from the Garrison Chaplain (locally known as The Blizzard) whose home thrusts were not confined to Tommy Atkins alone.

A detachment proceeded from Warley to Aldershot to join in the Public Schools field-day. Starting at ever so much before seven we went by special train to London and marched across London in a down-pour of rain, which, if we had only known it, was a foretaste of the May Term.

We formed part of No. 2 Battalion, made up of Companies from Eton, Harrow, Charterhouse, Dulwich, Rugby, Winchester, and Haileybury. We noticed several Johnian Officers in charge of Public Schools Companies, notably Captain Bushell and Lieut. Roseveare of Harrow and Captain G. C. Allen of Dulwich.

Kirby attended on the detachment in the character of Intelligence Department, a function he fulfilled to perfection, and we understand that certain strategical movements to the rear were made by the F. O. Commanding at his suggestion.

The Battalion formed the advanced guard of a Western Force under General Sir Drury Lowe. The confusion usual in such affairs was very pronounced. The Officer Commanding the Connaught Rangers seemed much perplexed by the fact that some of the enemy wore blue helmets. We were convinced that we had wiped out a hostile battery of artillery who exposed themselves somewhat unduly until it was explained to us that "the Duke likes that kind of thing don't you know."

The rest of our life at Warley passed off in the usual round of drills. It is we believe the view of the majority that Warley is inferior in point of attractions to Colchester.

B Company, under the command of Lieut. A. Hill, turned up 39 strong at the Inspection, the largest muster for some years. It should be noted that our late Commanding Officer appeared at the Inspection as Private A. P. Humphry.

The Inspection dinner was, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows, again held in our Combination Room. It is well known that there are never any speeches on this occasion, but in accordance with the invariable practice of "making an exception on this occasion only" the health of our Honorary Members was proposed by the Colonel. Prof. Sir Geo. Paget replied in a speech full of interesting reminiscences. Reminding us that Lord Palmerston, whose portrait he had just been inspecting, was one of the Officers of University Volunteers in the time of Bonaparte, he passed on to say that he remembered the news of Waterloo coming to Yarmouth, and

seeing the boat-loads of wounded being landed there afterwards. From the Master of Trinity Hall we learnt that at one time Mr Leslie Stephen had enrolled the whole of the Hall in the Volunteers. Professor Humphry wound up with a speech such as he only can make.

The War Office have as an exceptional measure allowed us to form a camp at Aldershot from June 27 to July 4. The detachment will be attached to the Suffolk Regiment, now under the command of Col. Harris, formerly our Adjutant.

The Company Cup for the Term was won by Lieut. W. D. Jones.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. D. Darbishire, B.A. *Vice-President*—H. J. Spenser, B.A.,
Treasurer—E. W. Mac Bride. *Secretary*—A. P. Bender. *Committee*—J. G. C. Mendis, A. S. Tetley. *Auditor*—A. W. Flux, B.A.

The Easter Session has been remarkable for a general revival of interest in the Society, a result largely due to the unflagging exertions of the President.

The meetings have been held in Lecture-room I, for the loan of which the Society is indebted to the Council of the College.

The new disposition of the benches and the improvement in the general arrangements have been universally appreciated.

The average attendance has increased by ten. Eight new members have been admitted during the Term.

The following is a list of the motions debated, with the names of the proposer and opposer of each:—

April 27—"That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is no boon to the Country." Proposed by E. J. Brooks, B.A., opposed by A. M. Mond. Lost.

May 4—"That this House would view with approval the suppression of the University Volunteer Corps." Proposed by W. W. Haslett, opposed by H. J. Hoare. Lost.

May 11—"That the Study of Natural Science is no Education." Proposed by L. B. Radford, opposed by F. S. Locke. Carried.

May 18—Impromptu Debate.

May 25—"That this House approves of Prize Fighting." Proposed by R. A. Sampson, B.A., opposed by A. P. Bender. Lost.

June 1—"That a System of Free, Compulsory, and Unsectarian Education should be provided in England." Proposed by H. J. Spenser, B.A., opposed by E. J. Brooks, B.A. Lost.

Besides the members above mentioned, the following have taken part in the Debates:—C. Foxley, B.A., A. W. Flux, B.A., H. Simpson, B.A., J. J. Alexander, E. F. Chidell, J. T. Hewitt, D. H. Lees, J. S. Misra, J. H. Roberts, H. V. Waterfield, C. Bach, A. P. C. Field, W. D. Jones, E. W. MacBride, T. Nicklin, H. W. Shawcross, E. F. Williams, W. J. Brown, T. R. Glover, A. Kahn, J. G. C. Mendis, A. R. Pennington, A. S. Tetley, B. Wynne-Willson.

E. W. MacBride has also taken an active part in the debates at the Union, and we are glad to see that he has been elected a member of the Committee for the October Term.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

At a general meeting held on Thursday, May 9, the rules of the Society, which had been revised by a Sub-Committee, were passed unanimously. At the same meeting Mr Dennis was elected to the seat on the Committee vacant by the death of Mr Godfrey Beauchamp.

The Concert was held in the Guildhall on June 10, the principal item in the programme being *Alexander's Feast*. The performance was very successful, but we reserve criticism for our next number.

THE READING ROOM.

On Monday, April 23 (St George's Day), the long-expected Reading Room was opened in Lecture-room VII in the Third Court. The subscribers at present number about 150, the terminal subscription being fixed at half-a-crown.

We are glad to take this opportunity of publicly expressing our thanks for the following presents: to Dr Sandys for a handsome half-bound copy of the *Handy Royal Atlas*; to Dr D. MacAlister for the first volume of the *Modern Cyclopaedia*, and for his promise of a book-case; and to the Editors of the *Eagle* for sundry school-magazines.

A most successful sale of papers was held at the beginning of the Term. Some of the prices realised were even over the original cost.

The Committee consists of Mr A. Harker (*President* and *Treasurer*), E. Prescott, A. J. Robertson, C. C. Waller (*Secretary*).

TOYNBEE HALL.

From the *Toynbee Record* we learn that several members of the College are exerting themselves in behalf of the various agencies connected with the Universities' Settlement. Three or four have just become members of the Association, Mr G. C. M. Smith is elected an Associate, and Dr MacAlister a member of the Council. Mr Stout lectures on *The Modern Science of Psychology*, Dr Bonney on *Swiss Geology*, Mr J. Spencer Hill is Secretary of the Students' Union, Mr M. G. Stuart is President of the Natural History Society, and so on. The annual Easter Exhibition of Pictures, at which several Johnians assisted as 'watchers,' was open from April 9 to April 23, and proved very successful indeed. It was visited by 48000 persons. The voting by the visitors as to the best picture resulted in favour of Mr Holman Hunt's *Triumph of the Innocents*.

Mr F. G. Baily, College Secretary, will be happy to give information and to receive subscriptions. Donations of books to the Library will be welcomed.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Fifth Annual Report, which has been circulated this Term, tells the story of the College Mission up to April. Since then further progress has been made in clearing the way for the Consecration of the new Church, which is after all, we believe, to be called, as was originally desired, *the Church of the Lady Margaret*. There is still a debt of several hundred pounds on the Church, which would have been an effectual bar to its Consecration had not the Master generously guaranteed £500 and Mr Ward the remainder. It is hoped that abundant offerings on the day of Consecration, and continued subscriptions to the Building Fund, may make it unnecessary to lay any burden on those who have thus promptly removed a serious hindrance.

The Consecration is fixed for Monday June 17, at 3 p.m. The Bishop of Rochester is to preach. Immediately afterwards there is to be a Meeting in the old Mission Buildings, at which speeches are to be made by F. S. Powell Esq. M.P., Lewis Dibdin Esq. Chancellor of the Diocese, R. H. Horton Smith Esq. Q.C., and others. Tea and Coffee will be provided. There will be a special carriage for Members of the College in the G.N.R. Train leaving Cambridge at 12 o'clock.

At the Evening Services during the Octave of the Consecration Sermons will be preached by the Master, the Bishop of Marlborough, Canon Body, Canon Lester, Prebendary Sadler, Rev H. L. Paget, Rev W. Allen Whitworth, and the Bishop of Hereford.

During the year 1888 the Subscriptions to the General Fund amounted to £383 11s. 5d., while those promised to the Building Fund rose from £2290 to £4500. Of this last amount £1500 we owe to Dr Parkinson, and £350 to religious Societies. Collections on behalf of the Mission yielded £36 17s. 4d. The Rev R. W. B. Marsh, of Ilford, Essex, has made an offer of £50 for a Chalice, Paten, and Flagon: he writes, "As being for the working classes, I particularly wish that they should be of the best. I think that in this way I can best shew my gratitude to the College for the great benefits I and mine have received from it." In addition we have lately received from Rev J. T. Ward £100, from Professor J. C. Adams £50, from Canon Whitaker £50 (in two years), and from Rev J. F. Bateman £5.

Mrs Parkinson has presented two stained-glass windows to complete the Chancel, as a memorial of her late husband.

It is hoped that during the Long Vacation many members of the College will visit the Mission, and, if possible, stay a few days. It is only by seeing for themselves what is being done that they can maintain a real interest in the work.

The Dispensary and Provident Club are now fairly started, and enter upon their second financial year with a small balance in their favour.

A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained on application to either of the Secretaries, Canon Whitaker and A. J. Robertson.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit.—I CORINTH. xii. 4.

Scarcely any lesson seems harder for mankind to master than the multiplicity of God's methods. Even in the first fervour of Apostolic times we know from St Paul's writings how slow were those whom he addressed to grasp this great truth. And if it had been granted to the Apostle of the Gentiles himself to forecast the course of the coming centuries,—to foresee the bickerings and feuds and animosities, the arrogant self-assertion of little cliques, the frenzied persecution of natural and even necessary differences, through which the Church must pass, before it should learn the "more excellent way," we may well believe that even his robust faith would have faltered in view of so disheartening a prospect.

Is it not one of the most conspicuous merits of such a College as ours that no one can peruse its chequered annals, or retrace the long list of illustrious names, which in so many diverse fields of thought and life have reflected lustre on this ancient foundation, without acquiring, if he is not strangely dull, a large Catholicity of feeling? Partly, no doubt, because

the past will always win
A glory from its being far;

and, while we admire what is admirable, whether noteworthy personages or exemplary deeds, in the chronicle of bygone centuries, we can hardly fail to be ashamed of the carping spirit in which we sometimes fasten on minute flaws and inevitable defects in our own contemporaries, and turn obstinately aside from a broader, kindlier, juster, estimate. Partly, perhaps, because, as we move among the cold ashes of extinct controversies, and mark by the light of subsequent events how worthless or even meaningless were some of the watchwords which excited the most envenomed antipathies of our predecessors, we are led to see how unwise it is to waste our breath and fritter away our strength on narrow, ephemeral, above all on merely personal, questions, instead of reserving our best energies for those vital and eternal issues which no lapse of time or change of circumstance can rob of their profound significance. But there is, I think, a yet better reason, or at any rate one which should appeal to us yet more strongly to-day. No one can study the record of the benefactions which have done so much to build up this great College without being struck with the diversity of their origin. We are proud of our noble Foundress, grateful to the large-hearted prelate to whose influence with her we are so deeply indebted. But with little exaggeration we may say that "all sorts and conditions of men" are to be found among our benefactors. And what antagonisms of opinion, theological and political, do their names represent! Far be it from me to suggest that the points on which they differed were always of little moment. But may we not fitly on this our day of Commemoration acknowledge thankfully that, however many and grave may have been their differences, they were all united by one common bond—the same bond which to-day links them to us and us to one another, I mean by an earnest desire for the welfare, a genuine faith in the future, of this College? They bestowed their gifts, I repeat, in faith, sometimes with much self-denial, in order to promote the public good, not discerning clearly the distant results of their bounty, often with little idea what would be the special needs of the days that were to come, but sure that all *light*, intellectual, moral, or religious, was of God, and believing that this institution would do its part loyally in keeping alive the sacred flame and transmitting it to after-generations. And let us render to them in no grudging spirit the honour that is their due. Let us refuse to-day to assume the rôle of censorious critics, and choose rather to sit for a few moments as humble disciples at the feet of the benefactors whom we are commemorating. Let us learn from them to apply some portion at least of our means to noble

and enduring purposes, not wrapping ourselves up in our private or domestic interests, not living altogether in and for the passing hour. Let us, who have reaped where they have sown, resolve to sow with a liberal hand for the benefit of those who will come after us, remembering always our divine Master's precept, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

But may we not reasonably enlarge to-day the scope of our gratitude, and include among our benefactors all those many sons of this College whose fruitful example lives after them, to encourage others to follow in their steps—men cast in very different moulds, guided by the leading of God's Providence into widely different spheres—students and statesmen, poets and mathematicians, evangelising missionaries and trusted leaders in the fierce struggles of political life, subtle lawyers, learned archaeologists, eminent teachers, seekers after truth in the abstract, interpreters and exponents of morality and religion, who have striven hard, with greater or less success, to make right principles of conduct the current coin of mankind, so-called men of the world, whose unblemished career has belied their name and borne witness unmistakably to the true source of their strength? I will not travel far into the past in quest of illustrations. Every one who is familiar with the history of our College may find abundant illustrations for himself. But perhaps I may be permitted to refer at this point to four distinguished Johnnians, all friends of my own, one of them much more than a friend, who have passed away since our last Commemoration. I have selected their names from (alas!) far too long a list, only because I wish (however briefly and imperfectly) to speak that I do know and testify that I have seen. It is lamentable to think that a single year should have deprived our College of four such men as Frederick Apthorp Paley, Stephen Parkinson, Churchill Babington, and Benjamin Hall Kennedy.

The last number of our College magazine contains such adequate memoirs of the first three that little is left for me to say. But I may perhaps without impropriety observe that, great as was the dissimilarity of their careers, they all supply striking examples (so far as man may judge) of a diligent use of the various faculties with which they were endowed. It is well known how numerous and valuable are Mr Paley's contributions to classical literature: it is sometimes forgotten how much of his time was devoted to teaching and examining. Some of us may remember Churchill Babington mainly as an enthusiastic archaeologist, because that was the chief point of contact between his interests and our own; and yet archaeology was only one of the many studies which he pursued with characteristic ardour and signal success. And although our dear friend, Stephen Parkinson, first made his mark as a mathematician, the question may fairly be raised whether this College gained more by his mathematical ability and attainments, or by his sound judgment, his unfailing sympathy, his wide and well-founded popularity.

Would that I could pause here! Little did I think, when I undertook to preach this sermon, that it would be my painful duty to touch upon the heavy loss which our College, and indeed the whole University, has sustained in the death of my revered master and immediate predecessor at Shrewsbury, Dr Kennedy. Most of you, I suppose, are familiar with the principal incidents of his long life,—the extraordinary promise of his boyhood, his brilliant career as an undergraduate, his assiduous exertions at Harrow, his appointment by this College to the Head-mastership of his old school, the marvellous work which he did at Shrewsbury, whence for thirty years he sent up to Oxford and Cambridge an uninterrupted succession of eager scholars, into whom he had breathed his own passionate love of the classical languages and literature, his unresting activity ever since he was appointed Regius Professor of Greek in this University,—an activity which rose superior to the infirmities of age, and prolonged itself even beyond those late limits of human life when the strength of man (we are told) is but labour and sorrow. But who in this Chapel, except those who like myself enjoyed the privilege of his instruction in the impressionable years of boyhood, can fully appreciate the true greatness of the man? No scholar is likely to under-estimate the value of his many educational works, the grace and beauty and finish, rarely

equalled, never surpassed, of his Greek and Latin verse compositions. But his own undoubting faith in the worth of what he taught, the irresistible contagion of his enthusiasm, his kindling, inspiring, masterful, personality—these were the secret of his strength. Sluggish indeed was the nature which his electrical energy failed to rouse, impassive indeed the temperament which the vivacity of his teaching failed to touch. His dramatic power made the personages of ancient history, the characters of ancient fiction, as real to us as the more prominent figures among our own contemporaries. He infused into the more susceptible of his pupils such a craving for thoroughness, such an abhorrence of inaccuracy, that to have been guilty of a false quantity or a false concord stung them with something of the poignant shame which attends a breach of the moral law. And yet none knew better than he how to encourage the first faint beginnings of effort, how to stimulate with judicious praise—praise valued all the more because accorded so seldom—our poor schoolboy attempts to set before ourselves a nobler ideal of excellence or to rise to a higher level of attainment. Nor could he conceal from us, however awe-inspiring at times were the ebullitions of his perfervid temper, how generous were his impulses, how kindly and affectionate was his disposition. Most of you, if you knew him at all, knew him only in the closing period of his life, when time had chastened the exuberance of his nature and softened somewhat the sharp outlines of his character. Forgive me for reverting to-day to the deep impressions of my boyhood, although I too, like some of you, shall always reckon among my most precious memories the friendly intercourse which I held with him from time to time in later years. Long will he live in the grateful recollection of his pupils and friends, and never, if I mistake not, will our College cease to look back with pride upon this great scholar, this great teacher, and to count him as one of the most illustrious of her many illustrious sons.

We need not be afraid, I think, of dwelling reverently even in this sacred place upon the various manifestations of human excellence, if we will but fix our thoughts throughout on the fountain-head from which they flow, and remember that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above"—*every* good and *every* perfect gift—the unwearied pursuit of truth, the efficient discharge of duty, the fixed determination to develop and strengthen our intellectual and moral powers, the desire to satisfy all legitimate claims, public or private, on our time, our means, our energies, no less than the burning, unquenchable, thirst after holiness or that unselfish devotion to the highest good of our fellow-men which draws its deepest draughts of inspiration from the life and death of Christ. We know that these last are "the best gifts," the gifts which we should "covet most earnestly," but we believe also that the operation of God's Holy Spirit is manifold, not reducible to set formulæ, far transcending the mechanical uniformity of rigid systems. "The wind bloweth where it listeth....so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

Yes, there are "diversities of gifts," but whatever gifts have been allotted to us—gifts of physical endowment, gifts of intellectual aptitude, gifts of moral or spiritual capacity—we hold them all in trust, and how to turn our individual talents to the best account, as responsible to the divine Giver, is one of the gravest problems of life. For the older of us the solution of that problem, whether right or wrong, is mainly in the past. We have chosen our path of duty, our habitual line of action, our standards, our models, our ideals. It is not so with some of you. A large area of choice still stretches out before you, and a word or two of counsel may not be ill-timed.

First then, I would say, gauge accurately your own powers, form a just estimate of what you are and what you can do. The old Greek adage—*γινώθι σεαυτόν*—is often passed by as a platitude, and yet the principle which it embodies lies at the very root both of happiness and success. In selecting a profession, in all the many choices which you will be called upon to make, it is most important that you should not commit yourself lightly to any position in which your special aptitudes will have no field of exercise. Do not, if you can help it, place yourself in such circumstances that your life will

resolve itself into a series of lessons how best to curb and cramp the peculiar faculties which differentiate you most hopefully from your fellow-men. Secondly, remember that the conditions in which you find yourself are an essential part of the problem to be solved. Whatever your natural bias, do not tear yourself away rudely from your past. You do not stand alone in the world. There are those to whom you owe a deep debt of gratitude, whose wishes and expectations you are bound by every tie of honour and duty not to disregard. Better far that your powers and tastes should never gain their full scope than that you should build up for yourself a congenial future on the shameful foundation of wounded affections and slighted claims. A modern poet rests this argument on still surer ground and lifts our thoughts to still loftier issues :

Thou cam'st not to thy place by accident,
It is the very place God meant for thee;
And should'st thou there small scope for action see,
Do not for this give room to discontent;
Nor let the time thou owest to God be spent
In idly dreaming how thou mightest be
In what concerns thy spiritual life, more free
From outward hindrance or impediment.
For presently this hindrance thou shalt find
That without which all goodness were a task
So slight that virtue never could grow strong.

And finally lay to heart, or rather let us all lay to heart, the most obvious lesson of to-day's Commemoration. It is a great privilege to be a member of such a College as ours : it is also a heavy responsibility ;—not only because we enjoy, or have enjoyed, quite exceptional opportunities of improvement, opportunities denied to the great mass of our fellow-countrymen ; not only because “unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required,” but also because every one of us may find examples and incentives, which appeal with peculiar potency to himself, among the lives of our predecessors. Is poverty our trial ? Is self-indulgence our snare ? Do difficulties depress our spirits ? Is prosperity hardening our hearts ? Let us look back into the past, and see how many members of this College have set themselves strenuously, in defiance of just the same obstacles, to make the most of the powers committed to them and to fulfil the purpose of their being. We are all proud of our College, of what it has been and of what it is. We observe with pleasure the diversity of studies, the multiplicity of interests, which find a home within its precincts. We are glad that it adapts itself diligently to the ever-growing complexity of modern culture and civilisation. We rejoice in the practical proof which it has given in the Walworth Mission, how far its religious sympathies overflow its material limits. But let none of us seek shelter for his individual shortcomings either in the past fame, or in the present usefulness, of our College. Whatsoever our hand findeth to do, let us do it with our might. So shall we in our turn leave behind us a legacy of prolific example, and shew ourselves worthy sons of our common nursing mother.

HENRY WHITEHEAD MOSS.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1889.

Donations.

DONORS.

The Medical Directory for 1888. <i>Library Table</i>	
Hiorns (A. H.). Text-Book of Elementary Metallurgy. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.29	
Kurtz (J. H.). History of the Old Covenant. Trans. by Edersheim and Martin. (Clark's Foreign Theological Library). 3 Vols. 8vo. Edin. 1859. 11.8.12-14	
Adams (H. B.). Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia. (Bureau of Education). 8vo. Washington, 1888	
Landauer (J.). Blowpipe Analysis. Translated by J. Taylor and W. E. Kay. 8vo. Lond. 1879. 3.29	
British Association (Montreal Meeting, 1884). Canadian Economics, being Papers prepared for the Economical Section. 8vo. Montreal, 1885. 1.36.23.....	Dr D. Mac Alister.
The Practitioner. January to March, 1889....	
Mercier (Charles). The Nervous System and the Mind. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.27.24	
Galton (Francis). Natural Inheritance. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.28.25	
Dupuis (N. F.). Elementary Synthetic Geometry of the Point, Line, and Circle in the Plane. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.39.81	
Thomson (Sir William). Popular Lectures and Addresses. Vol. 1. Nature Series. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.38.83	
Momerie (Alfred William). Inspiration and other Sermons. 8vo. Edin. 1889. 11.17.43	The Author.
Lowndes (William). Report containing an Essay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins. 8vo. Lond. 1695. 1.37.....	Mr Larmor.
Thornton (Henry). Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain. 8vo. Lond. 1802. 1.36	
Le Saint Edit. Étude de Littérature Chinoise. Par A. T. Piry. 4to. Shanghai, 1879. 8.26.75	Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G.
Entomological Society of London. Transactions for the year 1888. Part 4. 3.21	F. V. Theobald, Esq.
Conybeare (W. D.). Inaugural Address on Application of Classical and Scientific Education to Theology. 8vo. Lond. 1831. Aa. 3.36	Rev J. H. Lupton.
Wisconsin, Catalogue of the University of 1887-88. 8vo. Wisconsin, 1888	A. W. Greenup, Esq.
Armada (Spanish). Catalogue of the Exhibition held in London 1888. Compiled by W.H.K. Wright. 8vo. Plymouth, 1888	A. Harris, Esq.
Register of Examiners' Marks at St John's College Examinations. June 1812 and December 1814. MS. Aa. 2	Mr Heitland.

- Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1886-87. 8vo. Washington, 1888. 11.39.16 Educational Department of Washington.
- Mayo (Rev A. D.). Industrial Education in the South. 8vo. Washington, 1888 The Author.
- Greenhill (A. G.). An Old German Engraving of Artillery. (Report from Proceedings R. A. Institution). Woolwich, 1888
- Caxton (William). Life and Typography of. By William Blaydes. 2 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1861-63. 4.2.26 and 27 Professor Mayor.
- Wright (Thomas). Caricature History of the Georges. 8vo. Lond. 1867. 4.37.30
- Dalin (A. F.). Ordbok öfver Svenska Språket 2 Del. (A-Ö). 4to. Stockholm, 1850-53. 7.6.13 and 14.....
- Cayley (Arthur). Collected Mathematical Papers. Vol. 1. 4to. Camb. 1889. 3.41.1..... Mr Webb.
- Waterhouse (C. H.). The Signification and Principles of Art. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 10.13.15 The Author,
- Taylor (Dr C.). An Essay on the Theology of the Didache, with the Greek Text. Forming an Appendix to Two Lectures on the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. 8vo. Camb. 1889 The Author.
- Garry (Rupert). Elocution, Voice and Gesture. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 12.19.1 The Author.
- Butler (Samuel) and Jones (H. F.). Narcissus. A Dramatic Cantata. Lond. S. Butler, Esq.
- Oloug-Beg. Prolegomènes des Tables Astro-nomiques. Ed. L. P. E. A. Sédillot. 8vo. Paris, 1847. 3.37.....
- Fermat (D. Petrus de). Varia Opera Mathematica. fol. Tolosae, 1679. Aa. 3
- Ampère (J. J.). La Science et les Lettres en Orient. Avec une Preface par Barthélémy Saint-Hilaire. 8vo. Paris, 1865. 8.28.21..
- Napier (John). Construction of the wonderful Canon of Logarithms. With Catalogue of various Editions of Napier's Works, by W. R. Macdonald. 4to. Edin. 1889. 3.37.57 Mr Pendlebury.
- Eisenschmidius (Jo. Casp.). De Ponderibus et Mensuris veterum Romanorum, etc. Editio altera. 8vo. Argentorati, 1737. Kk. 12.32
- Kauffmanns handtbüchlin. 12mo. N. D. (apparently 15th Century). Aa. 3.37.....
- Wattenbach (W.). Anleitung zur Lateinischen Palaeographie. Dritte Auflage. 4to. Leip. 1878
- Alpine Plants: Figures and Descriptions of some of the most striking and beautiful of Alpine Flowers. Edited by D. Wooster. 4to. Lond. 1872. 3.39.2
- Hales (John), M.A. Works. 3 Vols. 12mo. Glasgow, 1765. Qq. 24.13-15 Mr H. S. Foxwell.
- Knox (Vicesimus), D.D. Essays Moral and Literary. 3 Vols. 9th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1787. Qq. 23.1-3

- Robertson (William), D.D. Account of the Life and Writings of. By Dugald Stewart. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1802. 11.22.38.
- Mirabeau (le Comte de). The Secret History of the Court of Berlin. Translated from the French. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1789. H. 8.34 and 35
- Anville (M. d'). Antiquité Géographique de l'Inde, et de plusieurs autres Contrées de la haute Asie. 4to. Paris, 1775. Ff. 5.19.
- Eon (Chevalier d'). Lettres, Mémoires et Négociations Particulières. 4to. N. P. 1764. B. 6.30
- Descartes (Réné). L'Homme, et un traité de la Formation du Foetus, avec les Remarques de Louis de La Forge. 4to. Paris, 1664. Mm. 10.32
- Bulengerus (J. Caesar). Romanus Imperator. 4to. Parisiis, 1614. K. 8.43
- With 25 other volumes.*
- Arnold (Matthew). Schools and Universities on the Continent. 8vo. Lond. 1868. 5.28.36
- Hamilton (James). Wanderings in North Africa. 8vo. Lond. 1856. 10.33.27
- Von Müffling (Fred. Ferd. C. Baron). Passages from my Life. Edited with Notes by Col. P. Yorke. 8vo. Lond. 1853. 11.23.29 ..
- Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861. Edited by F. Galton. 8vo. Camb. 1862. 10.30.16
- Hood (Thomas), Memorials of. Edited by his Daughter. With Preface and Notes by his Son. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1860. 11.26.67 and 68
- Wheaton (Henry). Elements of International Law. English Edition. Edited by A. C. Boyd. 8vo. Lond. 1878. K. 5.38
- Donaldson (William). Switches and Crossings. 8vo. Lond. 1871. 3.37.63
- Kennett (Basil). Romæ Antiquæ Notitia: or the Antiquities of Rome. 11th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1746. Dd. 11.1
- Poisson (S. D.). A Treatise of Mechanics. Translated by the Rev H. H. Harte. 2 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1842. 3.23.58 and 59
- Guizot (F. P. G.). Corneille and his Times. [Author's Translation]. 8vo. Lond. 1852. 11.23.30
- Chevreul (M. E.). The Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colours, and their Applications to the Arts. Translated from the French by C. Martel. 3rd Edition. (Bohn's Scientific Library). 8vo. Lond. 1859. 3.22.55
- Palmer (E. H.). Oriental Mysticism, a Treatise on the Sufistic and Unitarian Theosophy of the Persians. 8vo. Camb. 1867. 8.31.75..
- With 51 other volumes.*

Mr H. S. Foxwell.

Mrs Parkinson.

Additions.

- Acts, Public General. 51 and 52, Vict. 1888. SL. 13.48.
 Almanac, Nautical, for the year 1892. 8vo. Lond. 1888. *Library Table*.
 Aristoteles. Quae feruntur de Plantis, etc. Edidit O. Apelt. Teubner Text.
 8vo. Lipsiae, 1888. 9.44.
 Burton (J. H.). History of the Reign of Queen Anne. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond.
 1880. 5.35.32—34.
 Butler (Samuel). Hudibras, with Annotations and Preface by Dr Zachary
 Grey. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1798. Dd. 9.44 and 45.
 Calendar of State Papers. Spanish. 1536-38. Edited by P. de Gayangos.
 Rolls Series. 4to. Lond. 1888. 5.5.
 Cambridge Philosophical Society. Proceedings. Vol. VI. Part IV. 8vo.
 Camb. 1888. *Library Table*.
 Christie (R. C.). Étienne Dolet. Traduit par C. Stryienski. 8vo. Paris,
 1886. 11.22.39.
 Coöperative Index to Periodicals for 1888. Edited by W. I. Fletcher. 4to.
 New York, 1889.
 Darboux (Gaston). Leçons sur la Théorie Générale des Surfaces. 2^e Partie
 (2^e Fascicule). 8vo. Paris, 1889. 3.33.
 Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XVII.
 8vo. Lond. 1889. 9.4.17.
 Early English Text Society's publications:
 i. Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter. Edited with Introduction and Notes
 by F. Harsley. Part 2. 8vo. Lond. 1889.
 ii. Barbour (John). The Bruce. Edited with a Preface, Notes and
 Index, by the Rev W. W. Skeat. Part 4. 8vo. Lond. 1889.
 Erasmus. Paraphrase upon the Newe Testament. 2^{de} Tome. sm. fol.
 Lond. 1549. A. 1.19*.
 Gaimar (Geffrei). Lestorie des Engles solum la Translacion Maistre G. G.
 Edited by Hardy and Martin. 2 Vols. Rolls Series. 4to. Lond.
 1888-89. 5.10.
 Gardiner (S. R.). History of the Great Civil War. 1642-49. Vol. 2 (1644-47).
 8vo. Lond. 1889. 5.37.49.
 Grimm (J. and W.). Deutsches Wörterbuch. Band 7. Lief. 12. 4to.
 Leipzig, 1889. 7.3.
 Haydn (J.). Book of Dignities. 8vo. Lond. 1851. 5.37.
 Historical Manuscript Commission: Eleventh Report. Part 7. The MSS
 of the Duke of Leeds, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1888.
 Papageorgius (P. N.). Scholia in Sophoclis Tragoedias vetera. Teubner
 Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1888. 9.44.
 Pattison (Mark). Essays. Collected and arranged by Henry Nettleship.
 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1889. 4.36.30 and 31.
 Pococke (Dr Richard). Travels through England. Edited by J. J. Cartwright.
 Vol. II. 4to. Camden Society, 1889. 5.17.148.
 Prior (Matthew). Poems. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1754. H. 12.10 and 11.
 Whitaker's Almanack for 1889. *Library Table*.

The following parts of the printed Catalogue of the British Museum have been added to those already in the College Library: ANT—ARC, ARISTOTLE, BAA—BAH, BAH—BAL, BAL—BAR, BARB—BARN, BARN—BART, BART—BAUC, BAUD—BDIJ, BE—BED, BED—BEL, BERN—BESS, BOYD—BRAH, BUD—BUN, BUN—BUR, V—VAL, VAM—VAT, VIR—UNI, VON—UZZ, W—WAG, WAG—WAL, WAL—WAR, WAR—WAT, WES—WHI, WHI—WIL, WOO—WZZ, Z—ZEL, ZEL—ZZ.

J. F. Waterman

1885

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

December 1885



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge:

W. Metcalfe & Son, Printers, Trinity Street

1885

STK

Volume XXV

Number XXXVIII

47212

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Sketch of New Building	
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	1
Epinikian Ode to the Agricultural Voter	22
A University Masque at Leyden	26
Bells	31
Prospect of the New Building	36
Obituary	37
O Naslo Rom	38
The Sick Husband	39
Mendose colligia, inquit	42
Magistro et Sociis Collegi Divi Joannis Cantabr. S. P. D.	
B. H. Kennedy	44
Our Chronicle	45
The Library	68
List of Subscribers.	

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

March 1886



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1886

Volume XIV

Number LXXXIX

47273

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
What is Political Economy?	73
Volunteering Experiences	88
Dr Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester	100
Obituary	102
A Letter	110
Ad Praeceptorem Veterem B. H. Kennedy S.T.P.	111
Exit Messenger: <i>In Memoriam</i> (with a chromolithograph)	113
Correspondence.—“Club-Finance.”	115
Our Chronicle	119
The Library	138

ERRATA.

- page 36—line 4, *for* Wonter *read* Wontner.
 ,, line 15, *for* severed *read* served.
 ,, line 3 from bottom, *for* printed *read* furnished.
 page 48—line 9, *dele* and formerly Fellow.

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

June 1886



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1886

Volume XIV

Number XXX

47213

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	141
Stockholm	152
A South African Sea-side Resort	158
Browning's Rhymes	163
Obituary	170
The Merry Month of May	174
Labuntur Anni	177
Idem Latine	177
La Première	178
Song	179
Lay of the Goods Engine	180
Correspondence.—"Club-Finance."	182
Our Chronicle	186
The Library	200

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

December 1886



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Mearns & Son, Rose Crescent

1886

Volume XIV

Number XXXI

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	- 205
The Autocrat at our Breakfast-table - - - - -	219
Sir Patrick Coloquhoun on the 'Scull,' - - - - -	228
Obituary - - - - - - - - -	231
Sonnets - - - - - - - - -	242
A Letter of Wordsworth's - - - - - - - -	244
Our Chronicle - - - - - - - - -	245
The Library - - - - - - - - -	276
List of Subscribers.	

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

March 1887



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1887

Volume XXV

Number XXXIX

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College (<i>continued</i>)	- 281
The Improvement of Language - - - - -	291
An Ascent - - - - - - -	300
"Saint John of Rochester" - - - - - -	303
Obituary - - - - - - -	307
The Bachelor's Brief - - - - - - -	315
Under the Palms - - - - - - -	317
Correspondence - - - - - - -	320
Our Chronicle - - - - - - -	321
The Library - - - - - - -	340
List of early-printed Classical Books - - - -	- (Supplement)

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

June 1887



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1887

Volume XIV

Number XXXXXX

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>) - - - - -	345
African Experiences - - - - -	355
Barnes's Poems of Rural Life - - - - -	363
Some Memories of my "Vac" - - - - -	373
A Johnian Trilogy - - - - -	376
On Idleness as a Fine Art - - - - -	381
Jubilate - - - - -	387
Mon Habit - - - - -	392
My Auld Coat - - - - -	393
Overboard - - - - -	394
Obituary - - - - -	395
Our Chronicle - - - - -	404
The Library - - - - -	418
Title and Contents to Vol XIV	

1887

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

December 1887



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

F. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1887

Volume XV

Number XXXIV

472

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>) - -	1
Border Ballads - - - - - - -	13
A "Terra Incognita" - - - - - - -	24
The Higher Fiction - - - - - - -	29
Obituary - - - - - - -	36
The Suicide on the Bridge of Sighs - - - - - -	39
Eagles' Feathers - - - - - - -	40
Correspondence - - - - - - -	43
Our Chronicle - - - - - - -	48
The Library - - - - - - -	68
List of Subscribers	

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

March 1888



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1888

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>)	73
The People's Palace	85
Japanese Notes on a Cambridge Ceremony	94
A Letter of Lord Falkland's	99
Obituary	100
ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΠΙΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ	104
The same Englished	105
Epigram	110
Idem Latine	111
Canticum SS. Ambrosii et Augustini	112
Our Chronicle	114
The Library	134

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

June 1883



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge:

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1888

Volume XV.

Number LXXXVI

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St John's College (<i>continued</i>)	137
Life at St John's in 1821	149
Greece Revisited	155
The Snakes in Vergil	160
Johniana—A Medley	163
Obituary	168
Fleur des Champs	174
The Meadow Flower: A Moving Ballad	175
ΘΕΟΥ ΘΕΑΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΝ ΕΠΙ ΠΙΠΟΣ ΠΑΕΟΙΣ.	176
'You may Sail on a Hurdle if God Allow'	177
Through Peace to Light	178
Per Pacem ad Lucem	179
Sermons in Stones	180
Correspondence	182
Our Chronicle	184
The Library	202

P. F. B. atman

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

December 1888



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1888

Volume XV

Number XXXVIII

472 B

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Bishops at St John's	209
The Lady Margaret Ball	215
Henley Regatta, 1888	220
The late Wreck Commissioner	225
A Short History of the University of Cambridge	233
Obituary	241
The Lily Fair of Jasmin Dean. By J. J. S.	251
ΧΡΥΣΕΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ	254
The Golden Age	255
Lesbia's Sparrow	256
Correspondence	257
Our Chronicle	265
The Library	301
List of Subscribers	

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

March 1889



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1889

Volume XV

Number XXXVIII

4727

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Tricenary of the <i>Eagle</i> - - - - - -	309
Our First Flight - - - - - -	325
A Fortnight in Burma - - - - - -	328
The Meeting of Henry VII and the King of Castile - - -	336
Thawed Out : a Mystery - - - - - -	340
Obituary - - - - - -	356
In Memoriam S. P. - - - - - -	379
Sonnet - - - - - -	380
To the Editors of the <i>Eagle</i> - - - - - -	381
Thomson's Grave - - - - - -	382
Druidae Sepulcrum - - - - - -	383
A Grammarian's Valentine - - - - - -	384
Etiamnum me vilipendit - - - - - -	385
Correspondence - - - - - -	386
Our Chronicle - - - - - -	388
The Library - - - - - -	418

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

June 1889



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1889

Volume XV

Number LXXXX

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
<i>Frontispiece</i>	
The Arms and Badges of St John's College - - - -	445
A College Magazine of Last Century - - - -	437
Reminiscences of Professor Paley - - - -	442
Dr Kennedy at Shrewsbury - - - -	448
"The Recluse" - - - -	461
Sir Christopher Wren and the Old Bridge - - - -	469
Obituary - - - -	475
King James and the Whipping Boy - - - -	486
Lyrics - - - -	487
On Earth Peace - - - -	488
Correspondence - - - -	494
Our Chronicle - - - -	497
The Library - - - -	525
Title and Contents to Vol xv	

CATALOGUE OF EARLY PRINTED CLASSICS IN THE
LIBRARY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

1887.

[E. P. = *Editio Princeps*.]

AENEAS SILVIUS

(Pius II):

1481.

Familiares epistole ad diversos in quadruplici vite eius statu transmise: impensis Antonii Koburger Nuremberge impresse. finiunt xvj Kalendis octobris. Anno salutis christiane MCCCC.LXXXJ. fol. [Ii. 3. 7.]

AESOPUS:

1505.

Vita et Fabellae Aesopi cum interpretatione latina. Venetiis apud Aldum mense Octobris. M.D.V. fol. [Ii. 1. 42.]

ANTHOLOGIA

GRAECA:

E. P. 1484.

By J. LASCARIS: *printed in uncial letters. The last folio, containing the imprint, is in manuscript.* Florentiae per Laurentium Francisci de Alopa Venetum. iiii idus Augusti M.CCCC.LXXXIII. quarto. [Ii. 1. 55.]

APOLLONIUS

RHODIUS:

E. P. 1496.

By J. LASCARIS: ΕΝ ΦΛΩΡΕΝΤΙΑΙ
"ΕΤΕΙ ΧΙΛΙΟΣΤΩΤ ΤΕΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ-
ΤΩΤ'ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΣΤΩΤ'ΕΚΤΩΤ. quarto.
[Ii. 1. 51 and Ii. 2. 53.]

APULEIUS:

E. P. 1469.

Lucii Apuleii platonici madaurensis philosophi metamorphoseos liber: ac nonnulla alia opuscula eiusdem: nec non epitoma Alcinoi in disciplinarum Platonis desinunt. Anno salutis M.CCCC.LXIX. Paulo veneto regnante secundo. anno ejus quinto. die vero ultima mensis Februarii. Rome in domo Petri de Maximo. [Ii. 1. 1.]

ARISTOPHANIS

COMOEDIAE NOVENI:

E. P. 1498.

(*excluding the Lysistrata and Thesmophoriazusa*) Venetiis apud Aldum. M.II.D. Idibus Quintilis. fol. [Ii. 1. 22.]

ARISTOTELIS OPERA:

1498.

Impressum Venetiis dexteritate Aldi Manucii Romani. Calendis novembris. M.CCCC.LXXXV—M.IID. 5 vols. fol. [Ii. 2. 33—37.]

ASCONIUS PEDIANUS:

E. P. 1477.

Venetiis. M.CCCC.LXXVII. fol. [Ii. 1. 38.]

AUGUSTAE HISTORIAE SCRIPTORES:
E. P. 1475.

Informatum est hoc Opus per Magistrum Philippum de Lauagna anno a Natiuitate Christi M.CCCC.LXXV. Vndecimo Kalendas Ianuarias Mediolani. fol. [li. i. 9.]

IDEM:
1490.

Habes candide lector Caesarum uitas paruoaere: quas olim anxius quaerebas maxima lucubratione a viris praestantissimis emendatas. Quae omnia accuratissime Venetiis impressa sunt per Ioannem Rubrum de Vercellis anno a natali christiano M.CCCC.LXXXX. Die xv Julii. folio. [li. 2. 41.] [li. 2. 27 Duplicate].

AUGUSTINUS TRIUMPHUS:
1475.

Explicit summa de ecclesia sacri potestate edita a fratre augustino de ancona ordinis fratrum heremitarum augustini Colonie agrippine edita ac finita per me Arnoldum Therhurnem. Anno incarnationis domini M.CCCC.LXXV. die septimo Kalendas Februarii. fol. [li. 5. 39.]

BOETHIUS:
E. P. 1473.

Hic liber Boecii de consolatione philosophie in textu latina alimanicaque lingua refertus ac translatus una cum apparatu et expositione beati Thome de aquino ordinis predicatorum finit feliciter. Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXIII. XXIII mensis Iulij. Condidit hoc Civis alumnus Nurembergensis opus arte sua Antonius Coburger.

[li. 1. 27.]

BOETHIUS:
1482.

Libri quinque de consolatione philosophie Boetii rhomani consulis ac oratoris splendidissimi una cum commentaria editione per me Ioannem Koelhoff de Lubeck in sancta civitate Colonia diligenter elaborati Expliciunt. Anno gratie Millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo secundo. quarto. [li. 2. 47.]

BOETHIUS:
1491.

Diui. Seuerini Boetii de consolatione: necnon de scolarium disciplina mellifluis operibus: cum sancti Thomae super utroque commentariis in hoc eodem volumine. Impressis venetiis per Ioannem de Forliuio et Gregorium fratres. Anno salutis M.CCCC.LXXXXI. die xxvi mensis Martii. fol. [li. 2. 30.]

BOSSUS:
1493.

Recuperationes Fesulanus has elegantissimas Opus quidem aureum et penitus diuinum quod castigatissime Impressit omni solertia Bazalerus de Bazaleris Civis Bononiensis In Alma Ciui-

tate Bononiae. Anno Salutis MCCCC.LXXXXXII.
Vigesimo octavo Kallendas Octobres. small
quarto. [li. 3. 57.]

CAESAR:
E. P. 1469.

Anno Christi M.CCCC.LXIX. die vero xii men-
sis maii. Paulo florente ii. anno ejus v. Rome
in domo Petri de Maximis. fol. [li. 1. 2.]

SYMEON DE CASSIA:

de Gestis domini salvatoris libros quos edidit
divini flaminis doctor Symon de cassia: ordinis
heremitarum beati Augustini episcopi. folio.
[li. 2. 3.]

CICERO:
Opera.
E. P. 1498.

Vols. iii and iv only, bound in one volume.
Printed by Alexander Minutianus, in 4 vols.
folio, Milan. [li. 2. 10.]

CICERO:
*De nat. deor. de divinatione
et de finibus.*
1471.

Venetis. M.CCCC.LXXI. Christophoro Mauro
Duce. Ioanne ex Colonia Agrippinensi sump-
tum ministrante Impressum. fol. [li. 1. 36.]

CICERO:
De officiis et paradoxa.
E. P. 1466.

['editio...longe rarissima' (Orelli).] Presens
Marci tullii clarissimum opus. Iohannes fust Mo-
zuntinus civis. non atramento. plumali canna
neque aerea. Sed arte quadam perpulcra.
manu Petri de gernshem pueri mei feliciter effeci
finitum. Anno M.CCCC.LXVI. quarta die mensis
Februarii. quarto. [F. 19.]

CICERO:
De officiis et paradoxa.
1472.

['repetitio mendosissima editionis principis Mo-
guntinae' (Orelli)]. Presens marci Tullii cla-
rissimum opus arte quadam perpulcra. Per
venerabilem philosophiae magistrum Ac etiam
inclite Argentine civitatis ciuem dominum Hein-
ricum Eggesteyn. summa cum diligētia im-
pressum est in Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXII.
quarto. [li. 1. 50.]

CICERO:
Orationes.
1471.

Germani ingenii quis non miretur acumen?
Quod vult germanus protinus efficit:
Aspice quam mira libros impresserit arte:
Quam subito ueterum tot monumenta dedit
Nomine Cristophorus: Valdarfer gentis alum-
nus:
Ratisponensis gloria magna soli:
Nunc ingens Ciceronis opus: causasque forenses
Quas inter patres dixit et in populo.
Cernis quam recto: quam emendato ordine
struxit

CICERO:

Orationes.

1471.

Nulla figura oculis gratior esse potest:
 Hoc autem illustri Venetum perfecit in urbe
 Praestanti Mauro sub Duce Christophoro:
 Accipite hunc librum quibus est facundia cordi
 Qui te Marce colet sponte disertus erit.
 M.CCCC.LXXI. LODO. CARBO. folio.

[li. i. 6.]

CICERO:

De Oratore, Brutus, et Ora-
tor.

1489.

[*E. P. of the BRUTUS and ORATOR, printed*
by Sweynheym and Pannartz.] Anno christi
 M.CCCC.LXIX. die vero xii mensis Ianuarii.
 Rome in domo magnifici viri Petri de Maximo.
 quarto.

[li. i. 48.]

CICERO:

de Finibus; de Fato; de
Petitione Consulatus; Aca-
demic. Disputationum lib.
i; de Universo; Academic.
Disputationum lib. ii sive
Lucullus; de Legibus, libri
iii.

1471.

Aspicias illustris lector quicunque libellos
 Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
 Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona: forsan
 Mitiget ars musis inscia verba virum.
 Conradus Suueynheym: Arnoldus Pannartzque
 magistri
 Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.
 Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo
 Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.

M. CCCC. LXXI. folio.

DIE XX SEPT.

[li. i. 12.]

DANTE:

Comedia.

1487.

Fine del Comento di Christophoro Landino
 Fiorentino sopra la Comedia di Danthe Poeta
 Excellentissimo. et impresso in Bressa per Boni-
 num de Boninis di Raguxi a di Ultimo di Mazo.
 M.CCCC.LXXXVII. folio.

[li. i. 30.]

DEMETRIUS CHAL-
 CONDYLAS, MANUEL
 MOSCHOPULUS, CO-
 RINTHIUS. *Greek Gram-*
mar.

without date, place, or printer's name. small
 folio. [li. i. 43.]

DEMOSTHENES:

Ulpian's Scholia and Harpo-
cration.

1527.

{ Ulpiani commentarioli in olynthiacas, phi-
 lippicasque Demosthenis orationes
 { Enarrationes saneque necessariae in trede-
 cim orationes Demosthenis.
 { Arpocratonis dictionarium decem Rhetorum.

Venetiis in Aedibus Aldi, et Andreae
 Asulani Soceri Anno M.D.XXVII.
 mense Iunio.
 [li. i. 44.]

DEMOSTHENES:

1504.

Demosthenis orationes duae et sexaginta.
 Libanii sophistae in eas ipsas orationes argu-
 menta.

Vita Demosthenis per Libanium.
Eiusdem uita per Plutarchum.

Venetis in aedib. Aldi. mense
Nouem. M.D.III.

[Li. 1. 45.]

DIODORUS SICULUS: Explicit foeliciter opus Diodori siculi diligenter ac accuratissime emendatum per Bartholomaeum Merulam: Acque Venetiis impraesum per Magistrum Ioannem de Cereto de Tridino alias Tacuinum. Anno salutis dominice M.CCCC.LXXXXVI. xii Kalen. Octobris. Imperante Serenissimo principe Augustino Barbadico. Laudes Deo iugiter. [Li. 2. 43.]

AULUS GELLIUS: 'Impressum Brixiae per Boninum de Boninis de Ragusia anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXXV. die tercio Martii. Correctore Marco Scatamucino de Palatiolo.' (*note ad finem, in handwriting of Thomas Baker, the donor.*) [Li. 2. 28.]

HIERONYMUS: [*printed by Sweynheym and Pannarts:*] Eusebii Hieronymi doctoris eximii secundum epistolarum explicit volumen. anno christi M.CCCC.LXVIII. Indictione prima die vero xiii mensis Rome in domo magnifici viri Petri de Maximo. 2 vols. fol. [Li. 1. 33 and 34.]

HIERONYMUS: Impressum Rome opus In domo Petri et Francisci de Maximis. iuxta campum Flore. praesidentibus magistris Conrado Sueyheym et Arnoldo Panartz. Anno dominici natalis. M.CCCC.LXX. S. d. n. domini Pauli II. Veneti Pontificis Maximi Anno VI. Urbe et Ecclesia florente. folio. [Li. 1. 29.]

HOMERUS: [*by Demetrius Chalcondylas, the first large work printed in Greek.*] Florentiae. Idibus Ianuariis. M.CCCC.LXXXVIII. folio. [Li. 1. 10.]

HOMERUS: Stampata in Venetia per Maestro Stefano da Sabio: il quale habita a Santa Maria formosa: ad instantia di miser Damian di santa Maria da Spici. M.D.XXVI nel mese di magio. [Bb. 6. 47.]

HORATIUS: Elaboratum impressumque est hoc elegans ornatum splendidum comptumque Horatii flacci Venusini lyrici Poetae opus. cum utilissimis argumentis: ac imaginibus pulcherrimis: in celebri: libera: imperialique urbe Argentina.

opera et impensis sedulis quoque laboribus
Providi viri Iohannis Reinhardi cognomento
Gürninger civis eiusdem urbis argentinensis:
quarto idus Marcii. absolutum vero Anno do-
mini M.CCCC.XCVIII. folio. [Li. 2. 44.]

HORATIUS:
Satires and Epistles.
1499.

Impressum est hoc opus per Nicolaum Wolf
lutriensem: anno M.CCCCXCIX. ad idus martias
Omnes utriusque codices preter indices: qui
semichartas occupant: quaterni sunt. quarto.
[Li. 2. 52.]

ISOCRATES:
E. P. 1493.

[*Edited by Demetrius Chalcondylas.*] Printed
by Henricus Germanus and Sebastianus ex Pontre-
mulo at Milan in 1493. folio. [Li. 1. 18.]

ISOCRATES:
1534.

Venetis. Aldus. M.D.XXXVIII.
folio. [Li. 2. 42.]

JUSTINUS:
1476.

Impressum Milani per Cristoforum Valdarfar
Ratisponensem anno domini M.CCCC.LXXVI.
Kal. Iunii. 4to. [Li. 2. 49.]

JUSTINUS:
1479.

Impressum per Philippum condam petri in
ueneciis ducante Iohanne mozenico inclito duce.
M.CCCC.LXXVIII. die xii. decembris.

[Li. 1. 40.]

JUVENALIS CUM
PERSIO:

Impressi Andreas hoc opus: cui Francia nomen
Tradidit: At civis Ferrariensis ego.
Herculeo felix Ferraria tuta manebat
Numine: perfectus cum liber iste fuit: 4to.
[Li. 1. 54.]

JUVENALIS:
1474.

Domitii Calderini Veronensis commentarii in
iuvenalem cum defensione commentariorum
Martialis et recriminatione aduersus Brotheum
Grammaticum Ad Iulianum Medicen Florenti-
num Editi Romae. C. Septembris. MCCCC
LXXVIII. folio. [Li. 2. 45.]

JUVENALIS:
1492.

c. comm. Dom. Calderini & Georgii Vallae.
Per Bonetum Locatellum Octavo Idus Martii.
MCCCCXCII. folio. [Li. 2. 46.]

LACTANTIUS:
1470.

[*The third of the editions of Lactantius printed
by Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1470.*]
Aspicias illustris lector quicunque libellos
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
Aspera ridebis congnomina Teutona: forsan
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum.

Conradus Suueynheym: Arnoldus Pannartzque
magistri

Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.

Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo

Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.

folio. [Li. 1. 32.]

LUCANUS:
E. P. 1469.

Hoc Conradus opus Suueynheym ordine miro
Arnoldusque simul Pannarts una aede colendi
Gente thetonica: romae expedire sodales.
M.CCCC.LXIX. fol. [Li. 1. 3.]

LUCANUS:
E. P. 1469.

Duplicate. (With numerous manuscript notes.)
[Li. 2. 11.]

LUCIANUS:
E. P. 1496.

Printer unknown. Florence 1496. fol.
[Li. 1. 31.]

LUCIANUS:
Icones Philostrati.
Eiusdem Heroica.
Eiusdem uitae Sophistarum.
Icones iunioris Philostrati.
Descriptiones Callistrati.
1503.

[The first Aldine ed., 'printed from bad MSS,
and very incorrect.'] Venetiis in aedib. Aldi
mense Iunio. M.DIII. folio. [Li. 1. 24.]

LUCRETIUS:
1486.

[editio secunda, printed by Paul Friedenber-
ger.]

Paulus hunc impressit Fidenperger in uerona.

Qui genitus est in Pataua alae magnae.

Ab incarnatione christi: MCCCCLXXXVI

Die uigesimo octavo septembris calen. octobris.

folio. [Li. 1. 16.]

MACROBIUS:
1532.

Seb. Gryphius Germ. Excud. Lugd. 1532.

12mo. [Aa. 27. 9.]

NONIUS MARCELLUS:
1476.

Nonii Marcelli Peripatetici Tiburticensis Com-
pendiosa Doctrina ad Filium de Proprietate
Sermonum Impressa Venetiis Industria atque
Impendio Nicolai Ienson Gallici. M.CCCC.LXXVI.
quarto. [Li. 1. 47.]

MARTIALIS:
1475.

Impressum Venetiis Impensis Ioannis de Co-
lonia: sociique eius Ioannis Manthen de Gher-
retzez. M.CCCC.LXXV. folio. [Li. 1. 13.]

OVIDIUS:
1474.

Huius opera omnia Medea excepta; & trium-
pho Caesaris; & libello illo pontica lingua compo-
sito: quae incuria temporum perierunt: Iacobus

Rubeus natione gallicus honestissimo loco natus
ad utilitatem uiuentium nec non & posterorum
impressit.

Nicolao Marcello Duce inclyto Venetiarum.
M.CCCC.LXXIIII. 2 vols. in 1. folio. [Ii.
1. 7.]

PERSIUS:
1482.

Anno. M.CCCC.LXXXII. Mensis Decembris
Die: XXIIII. Per me Magistrum Renaldum De
Nouimagio Theutonicum Venetiis impressum.
folio. [Ii. 2. 39.]

PERSIUS:
1499.

Hoc opus, cuius omnes cartharum complica-
tiones Quaterne sunt: impressum est Lugduni:
opera ac diligentia Nicolai Lupi: patrio: hoc est
teutonico: vocabulo Wolf. Anno a natali do-
minico M.CCCC.XCIX. ad. VI calendas febru-
arias. Sit omnipotenti deo gloria et gratiarum
actio. quarto. [Ii. 2. 52.]

PLATO:
E. P. 1513.

Venetiis in Aedib. Aldi, et Andreae Soceri
Mense Septembri. M.D.XIII. folio. [Ii. 1. 46.]

PLAUTUS:
1472.

Plautinae uiginti Comoediae: linguae Latinae
deliciae: magna ex parte emendatae per Georgium
Alexandrinum: de cuius eruditione et diligentia
iudicent legentes. Impressae fuere opera et im-
pendio Ioannis de Colonia Agripinensi: atque
Vindelini de Spira. Venetiis. M.CCCC.LXXII.
Nicolao Throno Principe iucundissimo et Duce
foelicissimo. folio. [Ii. 1. 8.]

PLINIUS:
1483.

Caii Plynii Secundi Naturalis hystoriae Liber
trigesimus septimus & ultimus Finit. Venetiis
impressus opera et impensa Rainaldi de Noui-
magio Alamani Anno Nativitatis Domini M.
CCCC.LXXXIIII. Die Sexta Mensis Iunii. Reg-
nante Illustrissimo principe Ioanni Moceuigo.
folio. [Ii. 2. 32.]

PLINIUS:
1476.

Caii Plynii Secundi Naturalis Historiae Libri
Tricesimiseptimi et ultimi Finis Impressi Par-
mae Ductu et Impensis Mei Stephani Coralli
Lugdunensis. M.CCCC.LXXVI. Regnante In-
victissimo Principe Galeaceo Maria Mediolani
Duce Quinto. folio. [Ii. 2. 1.]

- PLOTINUS:**
1492. Magnifico Sumptu Laurentii Medicis Patriae
 Servatoris Impressit ex Archetypo Antonius
 Miscominus Florentiae Anno MCCCC.LXXXXII.
 Nonis Maii. fol. [Ii. 2. 12.]
- PLUTARCHUS:**
Vitae.
1519. Venetiis in Aedibus Aldi, et Andreae Soceri,
 Mense Augusto. M.D.XIX. folio. [Ii. 1. 60.]
- PLUTARCHUS:**
Moralia.
E. P. 1509. Venetiis in aedibus Aldi & Andreae Asulani
 Soceri mense Martio. M.D.IX. 2 vols. folio.
 [Ii. 1. 58.]
- POETAE GRAECI:**
Hesiod and Theocritus.
1495. The earliest dated edition of Theocritus.
 Impressum Venetiis characteribus ac studio Aldi
 Manucii Romani cum gratia &c. M.CCCC.XCV.
 folio. [Ii. 1. 20.]
- POETAE CHRISTIANI:**
1501. Venetiis apud } M.DI. mense Ianuario. 2 vols.
 Aldum } 4to. [Ii. 1. 56.]
- QUINTILIANUS:**
1476. Quintiliani Institutiones Oratorias Diligenter
 Emendatas: Antonino Zarothus Parmensis Me-
 diolani Sollerter Impressit Anno a natali christi-
 ani 1476. 4[?] idus Iunias Auspice Christo.
 [Ii. 1. 14.]
- SALUSTIUS:**
1492. Impressum Venetiis per magistrum Theodo-
 rum de regazonibus de asula Anno domini.
 M.CCCC.LXXXXII. die VIII Iulii Deo gratias
 Amen. folio. [Ii. 2. 27.]
- SENECA:**
1478. Impressum Taruisii per Bernardum de Colonia
 Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXVIII. folio. [Ii. 1. 15.]
- SILIUS ITALICUS:**
1483. Venetiis per Baptistam de tortis M.CCCC.
 LXXXIII. die VI. maii. folio. [Ii. 1. 41.]
- SILIUS ITALICUS:**
 Cum Commentariis Petri
 Marsi.
1493. Venetiis anno salutifere incarnationis nona-
 gesimo tertio supra millesimum ac quadringen-
 tesimum, duo decimo Kalendas octobres. folio.
 [Ii. 2. 29.]
- STRABO:**
1494. Strabonis Amasini Scriptoris illustris geogra-
 phiae opus finit: quod Ioannes Vercellensis
 propria impensa uiuentibus posterisque exactis-
 sima diligentia imprimi curauit. Anno Sal.
 M.CCCC.LXXXXIII. die XXIII. aprilis. folio.
 [Ii. 2. 43.]

SUETONIUS:
1490.

Venetii per Baptistam de tortis. M.CCCC.
LXXX. die xv Februarii. folio. [Ii. 2. 27.]

SUETONIUS:
1490.

Venetii per Ioannem Rubrum de Vercellis
anno a natali christiano M.CCCC.LXXX. die
xv Iulii. folio. [Ii. 2. 41.]

SUIDAS:
E. P. 1499.

Anno ab incarnatione M.CCCC.LXXXXVIII
die xv nouembris. Impressum, Mediolani im-
pensa et dexteritate D. Demetrii Chalcondyli
Ioannis Bissoli Benedicti Mangii Carpensium.
folio. [Ii. 2. 9.]

TACITUS:
1497.

Cornelii Taciti historiae augustae: nec non de
situ moribus et populis germaniae libellus: ac
de oratoribus dialogus foeliciter explicant. Ve-
netiis fideliter Impresi ac diligenter emendati
per Philippum Pinci sumptibus nobilis viri domi-
ni Benedicti Fontana. Anno domini MCCCCXCVIJ.
die XXIJ Marcii. Imperante sapientissimo do-
mino Augustino Barbado prudentissimi ac
Invictissimi Senatus Venetiarum duce serenissi-
mo. folio. [Ii. 1. 17.]

TERENTIUS:
1479.

Impraessum Venetiis. per Nicolaum girarden-
gum: recognitumque per Magistrum Franciscum
Dianam sub Anno Dni. M.CCCC.LXXVIII. die
xv Decembris. folio. [Ii. 2. 39.]

TERENTIUS:
(cum duobus commentis
videlicet Donato et Gui-
done).

Venetii per Simonem papiensem dictum be-
uilaqua. Impensis vero egregii uiri Lazari de
isoardis de sauili. anno decimo Kal. martii.
M.CCCCLXXXIII. folio. [Ii. 2. 38.]

1494.

TERENTIUS:
1496.

Impressum in Imperiali ac urbe libera Argen-
tina Per magistrum Ioannem Grüninger accura-
tissime nitidissimeque elaboratum & denuo
revisum atque collectum ex diversis commen-
tariis Anno incarnationis dominice Millesimo-
quaterquecentimononagesimosexto. Kalenda-
rum vero Nouembrium. Finit foeliciter. folio.
[Ii. 2. 40.]

TERENTIUS:
1497.

Opus commendatissimum Terentii comici fa-
mosissimi una cum commento familiarissimo
domini Guidonis Iuvenalis per viros arte humani-
tatis expertissimos summa cum diligentia casti-
gatum finit. Impressum Lugduni per honestum
virum Ioannem di vïgle. Anno salutis. M.
CCCC.XCVIJ. die XIII Iulii. 4to. [Ii. 2. 50;
Ii. 2. 54, Duplicate.]

THEOCRITUS:
1495.

[*The earliest dated ed.*] Impressum Venetiis
characteribus ac studio Aldi Manucii Romani
cum gratia &c. M.CCCC.XCV. Mense februario.
[Li. 1. 20.]

THEOPHRASTUS:
De Causis Plantarum.
1483.

Impressum Tarvisii per Bartholomaeum Con-
falonerium de Salodio. Anno Domini m.
CCCC.LXXXIII. die XX. Februari. [Li. 8. 17.]

VALERIUS MAXIMUS.
1478.

M.CCCC.LXXVIII.KL.JVLII.
VENETIIS IMPRESSIT.

folio. [Li. 1. 39.]

VIRGILIUS:
1476.

Hunc ego Ioannes de Paderbowme in West-
falia, florentissima in universitate Iouaniensi
residens: quamvis non mihi utilem, in volumine
magno et multa materia diffusum impressi mul-
torum peritorum instantia victus: qui sic pro
quibusdam glosulis inter lineas inserendis, saltem
his qui nundum in eo initiati erant opus esse
aiebant: non parva data opera ut eum aliis
emendatiorem et melius punctis distinctum red-
derem. Finitum itaque est opus istud per me Io-
annem prenotatum meo solito signo consignando,
anno ab incarnatione dominica millesimo quad-
ringentesimo septuagesimo sexto, mensis aprilis
die octava. quarto. [Li. 1. 37.]

VIRGILIUS:
1492.

Publii Virgilii Maronis opera: cum Servii
Mauri Honorati grammatici: Aelii Donati:
Christophori Landini: atque Domitii Calderini:
Commentariis: Nurnberge impressa impensis
Anthonii Koberger Anno Christi. M.CCCCXCII.
folio. [Li. 2. 31.]

VIRGILIUS:

Impressum Parisiis per Felicem Baligault.
n. d. sm. quarto. [Li. 3. 63.]

VIRGILIUS:
1500.

Aeneis Vergiliana cum commentariis Servii,
Beroaldi, Donati, Badii. Accedit Mapphei
Veggii liber addititius cum Ascensianis annota-
tiunculis. In Parisiorum Academia, Thielm.
Kerver. 10 Kal. Feb. MD. quarto. [Li. 2. 48.]

ZENOBIUS:
E. P. 1497.

Florentiae: Junta. 1497. sm. quarto. [Li.
1. 53.]

521

The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos. 87, 88 and 89. Subscribers who pay One Guinea in advance will be supplied with the Magazine for five years, dating from the Term in which the payment is made.

Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street.

The Editors would be glad if Subscribers would inform them of any of their friends who are anxious to take in the Magazine.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr Johnson, and to give notice of any change; and also of any corrections in the printed list of Subscribers issued in December.

The Secretaries of College Societies are requested to send in their notices for the Chronicle before the end of the *seventh* week of each Term.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, G. J. Turner, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, E. E. Sikes, E. H. Hankin).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

[Copies of the antique medallion portrait of Lady Margaret may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 3d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.]

[Large-paper copies of the plate of the College Arms, forming the frontispiece to this number, may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 10d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.]

[Mr Torry's notes on The Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, with notes and index, may be had of Messrs Metcalfe, Publishers, Trinity Street, Cambridge, and will be sent post-free to anyone enclosing a Postal Order for half-a-crown, the publishing price, to the Rev A. F. Torry, Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple, Devon.]

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]

Form 410

